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CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

FOUNDED BY ROGER M. ANDREWS OF MENOMINEE; EDITED BY CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

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The Premier Shorthorn Herd of Cloverland

By B. P. PATTISON of Escanaba

HAVING been asked by the editor of Cloverland Magazine to get some information about Louis Harmon, premier Shorthorn breeder and farmer extraordinary of Cloverland, the writer cranked his "Henry" and essayed out to get the latest Shorthorn news.

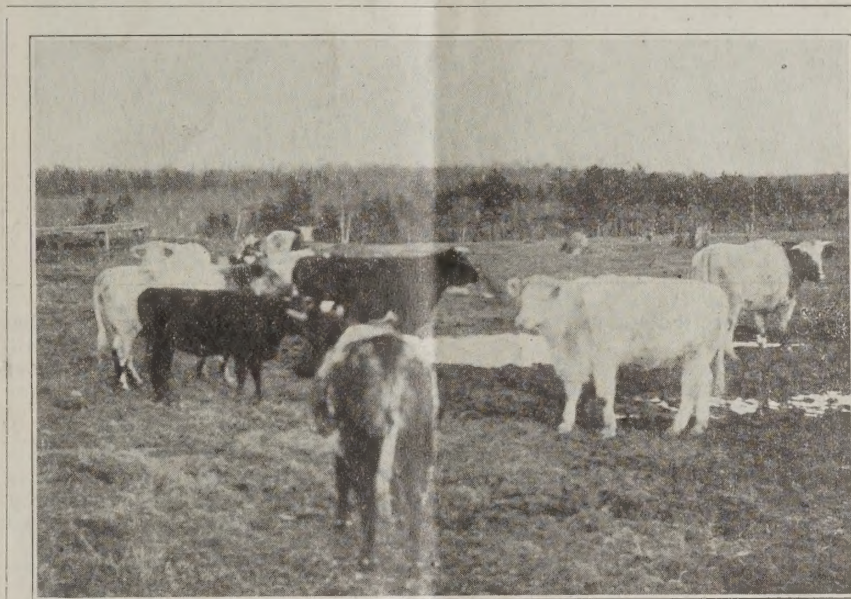
On arriving at "Hill Crest Farm," so called from the fact that the farm and buildings rest upon the crest of a hill, Mr. Harmon's first suggestion was to the effect that we should go out and see the Shorthorns. You will note that it was the Shorthorns we were going to see and not the cattle. It being a nice, sunny day, we found them lying peacefully around a straw stack, chewing their cud in a very contented manner.

"You see, Pattison, this cow over here is Villa Belle Champion, a great grand-daughter of Avondale. I bought her at a sale in Chicago a short time ago and her calf sold at that sale for \$1,300, and I figure her a great bargain.

"This one is Rosebud the Fourth out of Imported Rosebud, by Meadow King Second, and Meadow King, you will remember, is that great herd sire and show bull of Hearts Delight Farm. She is the very picture of her sire. Note the exceptionally deep brisket and the straight bottom and top lines, the well sprung rib and wide, thick loin, and the smooth covering of flesh. She just radiates quality all through, and I consider her about my best cow. You see she is bred to Meadow King Second, and in case she drops a bull calf he will make an excellent herd sire.

"This one, you will recall, is Missie 127th, a grand-daughter of Avondale, and she has just dropped me a nice white heifer calf from my own herd bull "Collynie Cullen Fifth." Missie has developed into a wonderful cow, and I am more than pleased with her. My herd bull is out of Dales Dorothy, an Avondale cow, making him a grandson of Avondale on the dam's side. I bought him at a sale in Chicago a while ago, and he is developing in great shape.

"This one is Bonnie 21st, and trace- to White Hall Sultan. She would



"The good that Mr. Harmon is doing for his community can only be measured in the years to come."

stand high in any show ring if she were put in shape. She has the Shorthorn type throughout, and shows wonderful quality.

"My old bull, Cloverland Champion, is developing better every day, and now weighs 2,240 pounds at three and one-half years of age. I use him mostly on my grade cows, and have been getting some fine calves and half-bred heifers from him."

In answer to the question as to why he went into the pure-bred livestock business, and why Shorthorns were chosen, Mr. Harmon said: "Those calves from my Shorthorn sire showed me the possibilities and advantages of good stock, and I realized that an animal that had good beef blood in it would keep fat on less feed than a scrub. I decided that it was more economical to give my feed to the kind of cattle that would make the most gains. With all this there is the

satisfaction of having something worth while around you, and one can take more interest in the work where you have such livestock to work with. I chose the Shorthorns because they have more milk for the calves, and on the clover pasture I have here I can grow a larger steer at two years of age than I could with any of the other beef breeds; and then the temperament of the Shorthorns is in their favor, for they are always quiet and contented and are so easily handled. Yes, we like that roan color and that extra size and smoothness."

Altogether Mr. Harmon has 21 head of pure-bred Shorthorns, and a large percentage of these can be traced back to the great blood of White Hall Sultan, who is considered by breeders to be one of the greatest sires of the breed.

Another factor which will mean considerable in the success of the work,

is the fact that Mrs. Harmon is extremely interested in the work, and, having just returned from the International Livestock Show at Chicago, was more enthusiastic than ever about the Shorthorns. Thus we have a house united in one purpose.

Aside from the herd of Shorthorns, there are some 60 head of other cattle, including a large number of Shorthorn grade heifers which will be kept on the farm to raise better calves. As soon as possible Mr. Harmon intends to increase his breeding herd to 50 head, and keep a large number of grade cattle besides. Feeds raised on the farm are fed entirely, including clover hay, roots, ground oats and barley.

Five years ago the present site of the farm was cutover land covered with stumps. In this short space of time Mr. Harmon has cleared 120 acres and had that into crop this year. Besides this there are some 800 acres of pasture land.

The buildings are the most up-to-date of any in the county, and all the comforts of a city home are to be found. There is barn room for 100 cattle, equipped with the best possible fixtures and having a lighting system. A granary, tool sheds, etc., are to be found, and are all built in a most substantial way.

Besides the natural eye that Mr. Harmon has for picking out good cattle, he is a farmer of rare ability and uses the most progressive methods in producing crops. A yield of 70 bushels per acre of barley this year and a potato crop of 300 bushels per acre last year are proof that his crops are of the same standard as his livestock, and illustrates the fact that where a farmer is interested and progressive enough to have good livestock, he will also have good crops. In fact, good crops without livestock are almost impossible.

The good that Mr. Harmon is doing for his community can only be fully measured in the years to come. The excellent example that he is setting forth is already having its influence in the neighborhood, and farmers are realizing that their stock

(Continued on Page 58)



These two bulls are not yet fitted for show. They are in grass condition now, but will make Shorthorn history in Cloverland in the next few years.



Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Webb, of Colorado, looking over Louis Harmon's Shorthorns. "A great bunch of two-year-old heifers," was their expert opinion.

CLOVER LAND

My First Two Years as a Cloverland Sheep Raiser

By A. E. BRAUNS of Iron Mountain

I HAVE been in the sheep business two years, and my brother one. We are very well satisfied with our experience, and plan on enlarging our flocks just as fast as we can clear land so as to raise feed for wintering purposes.

This year my lambs sold in Chicago the sixth of November for \$16.65—\$16.75 was the top for that day. From 46 ewes I marketed 57 lambs that averaged me \$13.40 per head, and I kept four, which made me a total of 61 head, or an increase of 132.2 per cent. A picture with this article shows the four lambs that I kept. I am especially pleased with my sheep raising experience because of the fact that they bring such quick returns.

My brother, O. F. Brauns, marketed 13 lambs the same day I marketed mine, and he received \$16.50 for his. They were not quite as even a bunch as mine were.

Cloverland, as we call our Great Lakes country, is a natural sheep country. We have no trouble with the sheep diseases which are so numerous in the southern states. Our wool is dense and of excellent quality, and is favored on the wool markets. I received 69 cents per pound for my clip this year. Our wool is always free from burrs, sand and common dirt which is so often found in wool.

I knew nothing about sheep raising when I started. One learns fast, and it is so profitable that it is fascinating to any business man. You can take 50 average western ewes and one good registered buck, and in a year's time you will get an amount equal to your investment back, and you will still have the ewes and ram left for another year.

Of course, there are expenses to come out of this, yet our land needs clearing of brush and wild weeds, and the sheep earn their keep working for you on the land clearing problem.

Ideal winter feed, such as clover hay, pea straw and silage, can be produced very economically and in great abundance. I expect to raise alfalfa in a year or two. We can get from four to five tons per acre.

I find it much easier to get help to care for sheep than to milk cows, and I do not need all the concentrated feeds as a dairyman does during the winter time, to get profitable production. Yet hundreds of farmers are running dairy farms very profitably. I like the sheep best for mine.

Beef cattle also pay, but as yet, I haven't enough cleared to raise winter feed necessary for keeping beef cattle. In November I shipped one carload of beef cattle. My cows averaged \$94.35, yearling steers \$60.20, and I had one yearling heifer that brought \$91.55. This heifer showed such an excellent beef type that a farmer bought her to add to his breeding herd on his farm.

As to how we handle our stock, I haven't much to say. We don't pay much attention to them. Our lambs come in May and they run out on the cutover lands and help themselves to the abundant growth of fire weeds, young sprouts of maple, cherry, poplar, birch, elm and other brouse, and they relish all our native grasses, such as blue grass, clover, timothy, red top, etc. After the second growth comes up in our meadow we finish the lambs off on this, and some of them at six months will weigh 100 pounds.

In conclusion, I would say that the following are the main reasons why I favor the sheep industry for the farmer in this cutover country:

First. The thing that recommends it most is that it is profitable on the



Three Cloverland sheep. Mr. Hutcheson, (left), Editor of Cloverland Magazine; Mr. Brauns, (center).

wild land before the stumps have been removed.

Second. It is a business which one can enlarge to an almost unlimited extent.

Third. When you have a crop of lambs from four to six months old you can load them on the cars and the next day they are in Chicago. Your commission man sends you a check at

There is no doubt in my mind but what an experienced sheep man will find Cloverland one of the best sheep raising sections in the world.

Cloverland Always Makes Good if Given a Fair Chance.

The sheep industry in Cloverland is, indeed, advancing rapidly. The progress was slow until within the last



"I knew nothing about sheep raising when I started"

once—cash—no asking for credit, or stalling for thirty or ninety day payments.

Fourth. Sheep enrich the soil, clear and keep down the brush and kill out all kinds of weeds.

Fifth. As soon as one gets his fences up he will need very little extra help, except at lambing time, to care for several thousand sheep.

two years. This increase will become greater each year as the farmers become acquainted with the value of this great industry on their farms. The movement is logical. Sheep raising on cutover lands is almost essential in order to receive best returns. The Brauns Brothers have made a splendid success. They will reap increased success. They have started right



These four lambs Mr. Brauns wouldn't sell

and now understand the business better.

Many farmers should seriously consider getting some sheep for their farms, while many who have had a few could raise more. As farming becomes more intensive, sheep raising for wool and mutton will become more and more a large part in our farm operations. Why not get started now? Everyone who has been in Scotland say they found sheep one of the most important lines of farming, where lands are very high in price, yet some farms have over 2,000 sheep on them. Every flock must be profitable even on such high priced lands or they would not raise sheep. Sheep also enrich the soil. If it were not for the latter many of these farms that have been under cultivation for centuries would not be worth cultivating at all. Sheep are money makers, land clearers and soil builders.

There is a natural tendency for this industry to return to the middle west farms. The western range conditions are changing and Cloverland is the natural place for the greatest increase in production of wool and mutton.

We want to see a better understanding of this great industry. We must have wool and meat. People are being educated to eat more mutton. The proper flock management is essential to success. It makes no difference how great the advantage of an industry, one has to understand it to succeed in it. The sheep business is one well worth careful studying. It is a business that one must stick to year after year to get the most profit from it. One must grow with it.

This we do know, and know it well after years of demonstration, Cloverland is one of the very best sheep (wool and mutton) producing countries in the world.

The success of Brauns Brothers is an inspiration. Cloverland is proud of such records. Such records are of great assistance in getting our good, dependable country in the rank with the very best livestock communities. We want no other classification. We must make new and better records during 1919.

A claim for \$25,000 was filed with the state department by Fred Milford of Hancock, against the German government for damages sustained when the Lusitania, upon which he was a passenger, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Mr. Milford's claim is based for the most part on effects upon his health by the hour spent in the water before he was picked up. The shock to his system has so undermined his constitution as to make him unfit for work. Since returning to America he has been under constant medical treatment and spent several months of the intervening period in sanitariums. While Mr. Milford lost his entire personal belongings at the time the boat was sunk this loss represents only a small part of his claim.

The Calumet & Hecla Mining company is again seeking to be represented on the board of directors of the Isle Royale Copper company and has petitioned the United States district court to have the injunction removed from preventing the Calumet & Hecla from voting stock owned by it in the Isle Royale as well as proxies. The injunction was granted a few years ago and all the Calumet & Hecla representatives resigned from the Isle Royale board. The Calumet has had no representation on the Isle Royale board since 1914.

CLOVER LAND

Marquette County's Success With Green Mountain Potatoes

By L. R. WALKER of Marquette

MARQUETTE county, Michigan, lies on the south shore of Lake Superior between the 86 degree and 87 degree parallels of longitude and between the 46 degree and 47 degree of north latitude. The 1910 census gives the county a population of 46,739 with a land area of 1,196,800 acres with only 67,806 acres in farms owned by 661 farmers, with an average of 102.6 acres per farm. The total valuation of all farm property in the county was placed at \$1,867,952. These 661 farmers grew 1,415 acres of potatoes in 1910 or on an average of over 2 acres per farm.

Today there are 900 farmers on the Farm Bureau mailing list owning approximately 100,000 acres of land. These farmers are all growing potatoes for a cash crop as it is the only cultivated crop that can be grown successfully that can be marketed at a profit. Sugar beets can be grown but too far to a market at present time. The weather bureau at Marquette shows that the average season from frost to frost is 145 days. This is not true of the whole country however, but even at Marquette it is impossible to mature corn or beans because of the cool nights. The soil and climatic conditions are just right though for potatoes and it is wonderful the quantity and quality that can and are being produced.

Marquette county is now known quite extensively as a producer of Green Mountain potatoes. This has come about because of a strenuous campaign made through the efforts of the Farm Bureau. Three years ago last July, or July 1915, the County Farm Bureau started the work through the county agent. The county agent made a potato survey of the county. He visited one hundred fields and looked the fields over for disease and varieties. He found every man growing several varieties and usually the variety names were unknown. The varieties were quite badly mixed. Many farmers were interviewed who had paid as high as a dollar and a half a peck for fancy seed sold by some agent or seed house. Most of this so-called fancy seed proved to be a new name for an old variety, usually a Green Mountain or a Rural and most of the farmers were growing one or the other variety or both.

A County Potato association was organized in August, 1915, with 22 members. Sixteen of these members had ¼ acre plots staked and inspected for disease and variety mixtures. The diseased hills and hills not true to type were either dug when inspected or staked and then dug before digging the whole plot. This plot served as a seed plot.

While the specialist from Michigan Agricultural college and the county agent were making these inspections, it was learned the Green Mountain potato was in favor with the farmers and also that it was proving to be the best grower. Later it was found to be the best producer.

A meeting of the association was called and the members unanimously adopted the Green Mountain as the potato to specialize on in the county. During the spring of 1916, six boys' potato clubs were organized and these boys were persuaded to buy and grow Green Mountains. These boys were very successful. Their plots were all well taken care of and inspected several times during the year.

Most of the tubers produced by the boys were sold to neighbors and friends for seed. Many more farmers grew Green Mountains in 1916 and fewer varieties were grown on a farm. Twenty-five seed plots were inspected. Diseased hills and those not true to



Bert Barton's potato field at Republic, Marquette County, Michigan

type were treated as the previous year. In the spring of 1917, there was a great demand for seed potatoes. The Green Mountains were recommended by the Potato association. A number of farmers had No. 1 seed for sale and the Green Mountains spread from one side of the county to the other. Another method of dissemination was through the fourteen potato clubs organized.

From a comparatively few people growing the Green Mountain variety of potatoes in 1915, it has increased until at least 75 per cent of the potatoes grown in the county are of this variety, even the city gardeners are growing Green Mountains and pronouncing them O. K.

Last spring members of the association sold potatoes into seven counties of the upper peninsula and into several counties below the Straits besides two carloads into New York state.

The association has grown into thirty-seven members. Twenty-three members had their fields inspected this last season. Ten carloads of pure clean No. 1 seed potatoes have been shipped into New York state and not a word of complaint has been received from the buyers. The producer has received 25 per cent more than the

market price. Several carloads are still retained by the growers to be sold in the spring. More men are becoming interested in the Potato association. More fields will be inspected next year and it is expected that we will have at least 25 carloads of pure, clean, Green Mountain seed potatoes for sale.

The soil and climate conditions seem to be just right to produce excellent crops of Green Mountain potatoes. It is believed by the writer that the average yield for members of the association where they have had fields inspected and planted selected seed has been over 250 bushels to the acre.

One member, Rasmus Olsen of Sands township, produced 520 bushels from 1.37 acres. In order to show how interested Mr. Olsen has become and how he can produce such a crop, it will be necessary to give a little history.

In the spring of 1917 Mr. Olsen picked out a fairly good sized potato, true to type and free from disease. He planted this as an experiment on his own initiative. He cut the tuber into eleven pieces and planted them into eleven hills. He dug a peck from the eleven hills and exhibited them at the Marquette county fair. He had keen opposition but received first prize. He gave this peck away. He later dug two pecks more from the eleven hills. He planted the two pecks the last of May this year. They were frozen to the ground on the 22nd of June but again came up. He dug enough in September to select a peck for the fair. He again received first prize and later dug 16 bushels. He now has 16 bushels of choice seed from the one tuber of last year. He has won two first prizes, had the potatoes frozen to the ground and given away two pecks, or the prize tubers, and still has 16 bushels.

Mr. Olsen also tried another experiment on his own account. He saved several hills from his crop of 1917 and planted them by themselves in the middle of his field. The following results were obtained:

Hill Unit Work, 1918.

Planted consecutively the tubers produced from one hill saved last year from good producing hills of type potatoes

1. Unit (50 hills) proved to be all Mosaic and yielded 107 pounds or a yield of 2.14 pounds per hill.

2. Unit (69 hills) continuation of

row 1 yielded 237 pounds of 3.43 pounds per hill.

3. Unit (34 hills) alongside row 1 yielded 98.5 pounds or 2.9 pounds per hill.

4. Unit (49 hills) continuation of row 2 yielded 156.5 pounds or 3.2 pounds per hill.

5. Unit (39 hills) row 3, proved to be all Mosaic yielded 90.5 pounds or 2.32 pounds per hill.

Comparisons.

Field planted 3 in. by 1½ in. gives 7112 hills per acre.

Best yield 3.43 pounds per hill gives 406.5 bushels per acre.

Poorest yield 2.15 pounds per hill, 252.5 bushels per acre.

Difference, 153.0 bushels per acre.

Average of three not diseased 3.18 pounds per hill.

Average of two diseased, 2.223 pounds per hill.

Difference, .955 pounds per hill.

Nine hundred fifty-five thousandth pound per hill give a difference of 153 bushels per acre. The best hill produced the largest total yield as well as the largest average hill yield. The Mosaic seed produced Mosaic potatoes and cut the yield. The five hill unit results are placed in separate bags and will be further developed next year.

The writer assisted in getting the results from this field and being curious to know the weight of some of the hills, picked up five hills from out of 50 dug and put them in a basket and weighed them and the five hills tipped the scales at 30 lbs. One hill weighed 7 pounds.

Mr. Olsen believes in seed selection. Another man, John Kreiger of Skandia, increased his crop the first year by seed plot selection just 25 per cent. His son produced the largest yield known in Michigan from his club plot in 1917, getting 142 bushels or at the rate of 568 bushels per acre. This was from select seed.

Many others have received similar results and the neighbors have noticed it and are going into the same business of seed selection. Members of the Marquette County Potato Growers' association have learned the value of seed selection and are now starting out in the seed potato business which we hope will mean a prosperous future for them.

The county has a population of 46,000. Besides supplying these 46,000 people with potatoes there is usually a surplus of at least 100,000 bushels and there is no reason why this surplus cannot be No. 1 Green Mountain seed and neither is there any reason why this 100,000 bushels cannot be 200,000 bushels or more. What we need now is a demand for our seed. We have the quality.

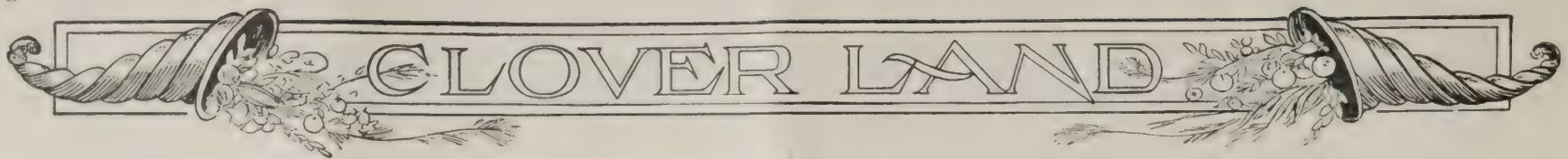
This county is especially adapted to the growing of clover and grains of all kinds as well as potatoes. There are thousands of acres of land ready for the settler. Potatoes can be grown for a cash crop while he is clearing his land and at the same time he can pasture his live stock, either cattle or sheep, on the virgin soil and make a comfortable living while clearing and paying for his farm.

Lieut. Koupal, personnel officer of the M. C. M. camp at Houghton, is expecting daily the discharge papers necessary to the final release of the men from the service.

Men discharged from the service at Camp Custer are furnished funds for the purchase of their tickets home.



Rasmus Olsen in his Marquette county potato field, where 1.37 acres yielded 520 bu.; five hills in basket weighed 30 pounds and one hill weighed 7.1 pounds.



The Great 1918 International Live Stock Show



Grand Champion carload of steers, bred and raised in Texas, fed in Illinois, and exhibited by J. W. Frazier.

THE sixteenth International Stock Show was what might well be termed a war, victory and peace livestock review. Regardless of the high cost of feed and the scarcity of labor, the stock men of America made this the greatest fat stock and breeding show ever held. Mr. George Cran, the foreign judge at the show, who came all the way from Scotland, said:

"Your International Live Stock Exposition is the greatest stock show in the world. It is far above my expectations in its largeness, in its magnificence and its general characteristics. In the division for grade and cross-bred bullocks and championships which I judged, I found some wonderful specimens that would take a good stand at any show in the world. The blue-gray winner in the senior yearling class was a superior animal. The senior calf Black Beauty which I made champion of the grades and crosses is indeed a perfect beauty, with a great wealth of even, mellow flesh. Should he fall into good hands he is almost sure to stand in a high position next year.

"The bullock Fyvie Knight 2d, which I made grand champion of the show, I found among the junior yearling purebred Aberdeen-Angus when I was invited by the two judges of that class to settle a tie vote. When Fyvie Knight 2d came before me in the yearling breeds by ages competition along with the first-prizewinners in the other yearling sections I had no difficulty in picking him out. In this competition he met the roan Shorthorn California Marvel, which is a great steer in wealth of flesh, but I consider him rather soft to the touch, and a little short in the hindquarters. I consider that Fyvie Knight 2d would compare very favorably with a Smith field winner, having such a wealth of evenly put on flesh and being very typical in breed characteristics.

"The carlot of bullocks were a perfect surprise to me in number and excellence. I share this feeling which has been expressed by all my predecessors in the position of foreign judge.

"As to the breeding classes of Aberdeen-Angus cattle which I was originally invited here to judge, although some very good specimens in the male section appeared before me, I must say that I consider that there could be a very great improvement made among the bulls with regard to type,

character and quality. The females were simply marvelous. Taken as a whole they were the best Aberdeen-Angus females that have ever been set before me to judge. More especially is this true in the aged cow class and the two-year-old heifer class. They were simply magnificent. If anything could be said against them it would be that some of the best ones were a little overdone, and on that account a few of them were lower on the prize list than they otherwise would have been."

The Grand Champion carload of steers were raised in Texas, and fed in Illinois by J. W. Frazier, Rardin, Illinois. He bought them in Texas the 24th of November last year. They averaged 380 pounds at that time. They were wintered on corn silage, one and one-half pounds of grain daily and alfalfa hay. On May 1st the feeding of silage was discontinued. The calves were then put on full feed of shelled corn and with one and a half pounds of oil meal daily, which was continued to the end, new corn

being used in the ratio of half and half, during the last 90 days. Three pounds of molasses feed were added during the last 60 days. Mr. Frazier says that for one to be most successful in making baby beef, "they must treat the calves as members of the family."

Many people think that the prize cattle at this big stock show are produced regardless of cost. Mr. Frazier kept books which showed that the cost of putting gain on the champion load of the show was about \$16.50 per cwt., allowing for every possible item of expense—labor, interest, taxes, rent and corn at \$1.50 a bushel.

Fyvie Knight 2d, grand champion steer of the show this year and the highest priced beef animal ever purchased by killers, proved to be remarkable evidence of what careful breeding will do.

The above individual, which was sold in the auction ring for \$2.50 per pound, weighing 1,340 pounds, was bred on the Purdue Farm, Lafayette, Indiana, the product of a pure bred Angus sire and dam, and had Dean J.

Skinner's knowledge of pedigrees, and John S. Douglas' guiding hand in the feeding to bring him up to the point where he commanded the highest honors that could be bestowed on any animal in the killing class of the bovine kingdom.

Fyvie Knight 2d was calved February 20, 1917, and had no nurse other than his mother. He had no pampering, was fed simply, never forced by heavy feeding, in fact, was fitted for the exposition under circumstances that could be applied by any farmer without inconveniencing himself.

As a calf Fyvie Knight 2d nursed his dam until about eight months old. He was exhibited just in condition last year in the International. After the show he was carried on cracked corn, ground oats, clover hay and silage, while starting with the month of August, and continued throughout the summer, he had a ration of cooked barley and oil meal. During the fall about one pound per day of mangles was fed in addition to the regular ration. Two feeds a day were allotted to the animal until three months before the show, after which he was fed three times a day.

The champion was never on pasture. He was kept in a dry lot all the time. He had a comfortable stall, where the discomfort of the flies and summer heat were reduced to a minimum. Every day he and the other steers that were being fed and groomed for the International had an opportunity to exercise in a large yard. Truly Fyvie Knight 2d was a superb specie of the bovine aristocracy and was in excellent condition when he came under the judge's eye. He will go down in history as being the animal which won over a field of the classiest cattle ever assembled under one roof, and he surely deserves the honor.

The total winnings of Fyvie Knight 2d amounted to \$423, added to which was the sum of \$3,350 paid by Wilson & Company for the animal, making a grand total of \$3,773 returned to Purdue.

What will become of this, the choicest of choice carcasses? It will be shipped to Paris, that its roasts may grace the table of President Poincare of France, when the peace commissioners of the world accept his hospitality at dinner. In the partaking of this delectable beef they will realize, as never before, what really won the war.

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By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON



Junior yearling Aberdeen-Angus steer Fyvie Knight 2d, bred, fed and shown by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to the grand championship. Sold at \$2.50 a pound. From left to right—Thomas Clark, superintendent of cattle; George Cran, foreign judge; Dean J. H. Skinner of Purdue; John Clay, chairman of committee on foreign judge; Prof. C. F. Gobble, who showed the steer, and Herdsman J. S. Douglas, who fed him.

CLOVER LAND

Cloverland Is All That Is Claimed for It, and More

LOCATED in the center of "Cloverland," admitted by disinterested livestock authorities to be one of the very best sections in the world for the economic production of beef and mutton, and having as its principal city the "Port of Entry," so to speak, the farmers in Delta county are looking forward to a great future in livestock development.

The upper peninsula of Michigan has been extensively advertised throughout the West by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, and as a result "Cloverland" is better known in the West today than it is in the lower part of the state in which it is located. As a result of this propaganda a large number of big cattlemen and sheepmen as well as the smaller livestock men have paid Cloverland a visit during the past summer, and not a week has passed that Escanaba has not been visited by some of these men on their way to look over certain tracts and the country in general.

Some eighteen thousand sheep have passed through Escanaba during the early summer and have grazed along the Escanaba and Lake Superior railroad which runs through Delta, Dickinson and Marquette counties.

This practical demonstration of the value of this section has opened the eyes of farmers already here, and several are starting farm flocks of from ten to fifty ewes. Several more are taking sheep on shares on a fifty-fifty basis for two years, the original ewes to be returned at that time. Thus the interest in sheep is bound to be increased because a farm flock well taken care of will return more profit to the owner than any other thing he can do. Besides they are of great assistance, in a new country where land is being cleared up each year, in keeping down the brush, and will pick a living in the summer time where other livestock could not exist.

A sheep survey taken from twenty farms owning 1,089 sheep brings out the following facts in connection with the sheep business in the county for the year just passed. Every man reports his flock in good shape. Sixteen men used pure bred rams; four used grades. The average lamb crop was ninety-eight per cent. (Note. The men using grade and scrub rams averaged eighteen per cent less in their lamb crop.)

The average weight of fleece was 7.4 pounds.

Clover hay, pea straw, oat straw, roots, and some grain were the feeds used.

The average winter feeding period was five months.

Open shed was the best shelter.

The average cost per head was \$4.53.

The average profit per head, net, was \$7.55.

Although these figures were secured from but twenty farms, my personal observations lead me to believe that they are a very fair average.

The writer has always been a strong advocate of a farm flock on every farm where conditions warrant, and, from personal experience and contact with flock owners in the county, believes more firmly than ever that there is good profit and a bright future in sheep, where good judgment is used in selecting the foundation flock and and reasonable care and management are given. Some fundamental things are necessary, such as:

- Shelter from storms.
- Special care at lambing time.

By B. P. PATTISON of Delta County



Yearling wethers on cut-over lands in Delta County

The use of a pure bred, good individual ram.

Feeds that carry a good protein content to grow the lambs, as clover hay and pea straw.

Where these few things are kept in mind the sheep business has proven very profitable, and every farmer who starts this year means one more on our list and another booster for the farm flock.

The sheep men from outside, who have grazed their flock here during the summer and fall, are unanimous in declaring the country as all that is claimed for it and more. Truly a satisfied customer is the best advertisement.

The purely beef cattle industry is more or less in its infancy, although many farmers have been using beef bulls on their cows. This is especially noticeable in the Garden and Fayette country where market conditions are not the very best, and the young stock ranges all summer on the open plains. This produces a good calf which develops into a fairly good beef animal in a comparatively short length of time. The bulls used are either the Shorthorn or Hereford, and a class of livestock is being built up that is more or less of the dual purpose type.

Louis Harmon of Cornell holds the

distinction of being the first farmer in the county to go into the pure bred beef business, and during the past year he has collected a herd of fifteen pure bred Shorthorn cattle that are first class in breeding and conformation. George McFadden located a few miles from Cornell, is also a breeder of pure bred Shorthorns, having moved to this county from Kansas. After a year's stay Mr. McFadden expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the conditions here, and is not backward in his praise of the country for livestock production. With such men as these blazing the trail we can expect more favorable development along this particular line in the future. These men have chosen the Shorthorn breed on account of the abundance of feed that is here, and because the cow has so much more milk for the calf, that a larger animal at two years of age can be produced than with either the Hereford or Angus breeds.

L. T. Bowers, the cattleman from Iowa, has used his ranch in this section for summer feeding for the past two summers, and intends to winter his breeding herd here as soon as he has enough land cleared to raise the necessary feed. His cattle are mostly Angus and Herefords, and he has secured some excellent results with the grazing proposition.



Messrs. Lundgren and Lundell of Utah, and Charles Schooler of Idaho, looking over 4,000 Idaho sheep that arrived June 25, 1918, to summer-graze in Cloverland

The beef cattle and sheep by no means constitute the livestock production in the county, for the dairy business is the leading livestock industry. There are a number of good dairy herds to be found, with Holstein and Guernsey blood predominating. There are about fifty pure bred dairy bulls in use in the county, and they are so well scattered that they are accessible to every farmer in the county. Failure to build up the dairy stock will sooner or later mean failure to a farmer since he cannot remain in the dairy business at the present time with low producing cows.

The Food Administration tells us there is a shortage of dairy products which means a good market for some time to come, but in order to make the dairy business pay the feeds must be produced on the farm as much as possible, and the "boarder cows" will have to be weeded out. This can only be done by means of the Scales and Babcock tester, and, with the present high prices of feeds and comparatively low price of milk, a cow that does not produce two hundred pounds of butter per year is not making profit for her owner.

Some farmers have sold out their herds in the county, where a little attention to the above suggestions might have meant the difference between loss and profit. We must remember that livestock is the basis of successful farming and where herds are disposed of the production in crops is bound to decrease unless a system of green manuring and commercial fertilizer is used.

Five creameries and six cheese factories help to make a local market for the dairy product, and a considerable amount is shipped to parties outside of the county. The fact that five of these factories have come into the county during the past year is indicative of the fact that progress is being made along this line.

So there is left for the farmers three choices in the matter of livestock, whether it be sheep, beef cattle, or dairy cattle, the fact remains that conditions are favorable for all three. Choose the one that fits your particular locality and farm and you will be successful.

The Cloverland Magazine will be carried throughout the west and southwest this winter in an effort to advertise the possibilities of Cloverland. This will certainly bring fruitful results, and the magazine is deserving of much credit for the good it will do the upper peninsula. To those livestock men who may be interested in seeking a change, we can only say, "If you believe in favorable climate, pure water, and lots of clover as essentials for economic livestock production, 'See Cloverland first.'"

B. B. Johnson, county Y. M. C. A. secretary, in charge of the Older Boys' conference to be held in Lake Linden in January, has appointed district secretaries who will constitute a volunteer executive board.

The Gogebic county draft board sent a total of 1,239 men to the training camps for service, according to their final report which has just been completed.

Emil Deister, the Fort Wayne, Ind., concentrating table manufacturer, is visiting the copper country mills and mining companies.

Menominee is to have a new movie. The Menominee theater has been leased for the purpose, and will be in operation in January.

CLOVER LAND

The First Meat Packing Establishment in Cloverland

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE Twin City Packing Company, one of the busy enterprises of Menominee, is the only meat packing establishment in Cloverland. Starting as nothing more than a sausage factory in 1912, the plant has expanded, the radius of its business has increased, and its importance to the livestock industry in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin has become so apparent that its future success is assured. This thriving concern may well be considered a barometer of the livestock business in Cloverland, for it reflects the remarkable growth of the cattle, swine and sheep industry in this fertile, clover belt as no other factor that has been material in developing this great livestock enterprise which is solving the cutover land problem and transforming vast areas of idle acreage into an empire of livestock production and wealth.

The Twin Packing Company was organized in April, 1912, by H. C. Boehm, a sausage maker. Associated with him in the enterprise were John E. Tracy, C. J. Wuellner, Margaret Prucha, Robert Peters and H. I. Norton. Mr. Boehm became president and manager of the company, Mr. Tracy, vice president; Mr. Wuellner, secretary, and Miss Prucha, treasurer. Nearly every dollar of the \$25,000 capital was spent in buildings and machinery, so about all the company had to commence operations with was pluck, energy and determination to succeed, coupled with a keen insight into the future and a vision of a great industry that within a short period of time would vie with lumbering and mining for supremacy in the commercial life of Cloverland.

Within a few months the company found it necessary to increase its capital to keep pace with a growing business and enlarge its field of operations. The capital stock was raised to \$50,000, and Louis Kreuz, an experienced butcher and meat packer, and F. X. Hammes were taken into the company.

The company managed to get along for nearly three years making sausage, ham and bacon. Most of the cattle slaughtered were for Jewish jobbers, who gave the company the by-products of the beef for killing and dressing it. These by-products included the internal organs and the heads. When the treasury permitted, the company bought a carload of hogs, and then there was a busy time about the packing plant. However, most of the business was done in a small way, a hog or two being purchased from local farmers in the neighborhood when the producers thought it would be an opportune time to sell. And still the business grew.

On Feb. 4, 1915, the company was reorganized. Mr. Boehm retired and Louis Kreuz became president of the company; Robert Peters, vice president; C. J. Wuellner, secretary-treasurer; Frank Stoppenbach, manager; with Frank X. St. Peter, the late W. F. Waite, Frank Barrett, John H. Riley, Jerry Madden and Adam Schaible as new stockholders and directors.

With this reorganization the company immediately enlarged its field and opened up a larger territory for shipping in cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Kreuz started to canvass the new territory for cattle and early in 1915 shipped in a carload of feeders from Appleton, Wis., the first car lot of cattle the company had ever received. From that time until the present car lot shipments are the rule, as the facilities of the plant require more cattle and hogs every day than the farm-



During November, 1918, the plant prepared for market 349 head of cattle and 356 hogs.

ers within driving distance could possibly provide.

An idea of the tremendous volume of business now being done by this enterprising concern may be gained from the shipments of cattle and hogs during the month of November, 1915. During the month 349 head of cattle and 356 head of hogs were shipped to the packing plant, slaughtered and prepared for market. These figures are a fair average of business done, which approximates 5,000 head of cat-

tle and 5,000 head of hogs killed and packed during the year, and some sheep. All the by-products are handled with the efficiency of the big packing houses of Chicago.

The advantage of the Twin City Packing Company's plant to Cloverland grazers and feeders is two fold—its proximity to the cutover ranges is a great saving in transportation charges, and a serious loss of weight in shipping is saved. Chicago market prices prevail at the Twin City

Packing plant, so the producers obtain all their stock is worth, plus the saving in weight and freight charges, to say nothing of losses frequently suffered by cattle getting down in the car or hogs suffocating.

This tremendous advantage is becoming recognized by feeders in Cloverland, as shipments to the Menominee plant show. It also has become a market for choice cattle as well as ordinary feeders. During the last week in November two carloads of fat Aberdeen Angus cattle were received from Robert Lyons, of Iron River, Mich., a young man who recently engaged in the cattle business. These two car lots were as fine specimens of range beef cattle as were ever delivered to any packing company—well rounded out, smooth, solid and uniform in size. They had been fattened on the succulent grasses that grow between the stumps of Cloverland and constituted the prize car lot shipments of the year.

With the rapidly increasing cattle and sheep business in Cloverland the Twin City Packing Company is looking forward to a future development that will be measured only by the development of the livestock industry in this new-found empire for grazing. The plant is now working to its full capacity, but enlargements will be made to accommodate the business as it grows.

The company is composed of men thoroughly alive and awake to the opportunities at hand and in the future for a great packing industry. Their energy and enterprise that have built up the Twin City Packing company to its present proportions and successful attainments will dominate the future of the plant, are sufficient to insure a splendid, growing business that will keep pace with the advance of the cattle, sheep and hog industry that has taken its proper place in the commercial life and development of Cloverland.

He Is Wintering 1,500 Ewes in Cloverland

EDITOR Cloverland Magazine: I have appreciated the good reading material in the Cloverland Magazine ever since I became attracted to Cloverland. I thought you might be interested in knowing just how I feel about Cloverland after being here six months. On July 24, when I landed here I was much pleased with the abundant green pastures on every hand, so in order to test it out after running my sheep for two days I placed them in a dry corral and weighed them. They weighed on an average of 93 pounds.

Just thirty days later I weighed

them again after placing them in a dry corral over night and they weighed 105 pounds. The sheep had not been fed since the day before and all the feed they received since I landed was just green grass.

Sixty days later I weighed the same sheep and they averaged 126 pounds. They were placed in a corral and left over night as above.

So you see these Idaho yearling ewes of mine gained 33 pounds on Cloverland grass in 60 days, the first 30 days 12 pounds and the second 30 days 21 pounds.

These results may be surprising to

many western sheep men but anyone visiting this country and talking with farmers and stockmen can easily see that it is only fair and average results. I came here a little skeptical but now I have proven the country to be better than ever represented and hope that the market conditions will be so next spring and I will put in 10,000 sheep.

I am wintering 1500 ewes. My sheep are developing an excellent fleece, it is as white as snow and averages from two to three inches on the back. I never saw fleece in a more healthy condition. I am sure I will get 10 pounds per head on my spring clip.

My sheep have the privilege of sleeping in a shed or outside as they desire. They spend the majority of the time outdoors night and day.

As to losses since I came to Cloverland, I have lost five out of 1,500 head and I will be able to winter at least five ewes per ton of clover hay.

I would much rather winter here than in South Dakota where I have been in the sheep business several years. The atmosphere is steadier and we have no sudden changes of temperature. The sheep remain in a more healthy condition and the climate is such to grow a better coat of wool.

Thanking you very kindly for your courtesy and assistance in getting me here and helping us all in our work.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS R. K. HEWLETT,
Lake Ives Ranch, Marquette county,
Michigan, Dec. 26, 1918.



Sheep in winter on A. E. Brauns' ranch in Dickinson County

CLOVER LAND

Sault Ste. Marie Is Cloverland's Great Produce Market

GEOGRAPHICALLY, Chippewa county constitutes the eastern door of the Upper Peninsula as Menominee is the western, and because of being on the direct water route between the head of the lakes and the eastern terminals Sault Ste. Marie, the county seat, is the most important port. Chippewa is one of the largest counties in the Upper Peninsula, containing something over 1,000,000 acres of land of which it is estimated 750,000 acres are arable.

While Chippewa county offers to the grazers several tracts of land admirably suitable for this purpose, its primary importance to the grazing propaganda of Cloverland is in supplying winter food for the carrying over of the grazing stock between grass and grass. If the ranges in the north country were entirely utilized, Chippewa county in normal years would be able to supply all of the winter food necessary for the carrying over of this stock. This is of great importance as otherwise such food would have to be imported at much greater expense, depending upon the length of haul from the source of supply. Those grazers who obtain the half dozen large tracts of suitable grazing lands in Chippewa will have a decided advantage over those who are located in other parts of Michigan, because of the proximity of winter food and the enormous local market offered by the lake traffic through the port of Sault Ste. Marie.

In speaking of the market offered by Sault Ste. Marie, the Pittsburg Steamship company supplies the boats not only of their own fleet but under contract several other lines, probably some 4,000 men, with the provisions necessary for the round trip between Chicago and Duluth and Lake Erie ports and Duluth. These supplies are put aboard the boats under way by a specially built supply boat which provisions these boats while under way in the St. Mary's river for the round trip. The freight traffic through the Soo canals is greater than the tonnage of any other waterway in the world.

The experience of J. H. Moher, who operates a slaughter house in Sault Ste. Marie, might give some idea of the present importance of the livestock market. Mr. Moher operates a chain of four stores in the city and during the summer time supplies many of the independent boat lines and in the winter many of the lumber camps. During the present year he has imported twenty-seven carloads of steers besides killing the available animals in the county. Between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1, 200 local cattle were killed. Besides this business about 300 sheep and 1,000 hogs are killed and dressed annually. In connection with the slaughter house Mr. Moher has a freezer with a capacity of 60,000 pounds.

In addition to the Moher slaughter house, Le Vine Brothers kill annually about 1,000 cattle. These cattle are mostly killed on the farms and the meat handled locally.

By CHARLES E. CHIPLEY



The Soo Woolen Mills have an annual consumption of 500,000 lbs. of wool.

Neither one of these firms sell meat to the Pittsburg Steamship company in any quantity, as they are unable to supply their local demand. These facts will give some idea of the possibilities afforded by Sault Ste. Marie as a local market for livestock.

The Soo Woolen Mills is a modern up-to-date plant that for years has been importing the largest part of its wool supply. They employ about 100 persons and use annually 500,000 pounds of wool. Their outdoor and lumbermen clothing has a reputation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and their output up to the present time has been in a great part limited by the available supply of wool.

The Northwestern Leather company employs at the present time about 600 men with an annual consumption of about 700,000 hides. The supply of local hides has been so small during the years of operation of this tannery that they do not figure on it in their supply of raw material and depend entirely upon hides imported



Soo Creamery & Produce Co. Plant
Opened in April, 1918; now increasing the daily capacity of butter two to four thousand pounds

largely from Australia and South America.

The Dixie Highway terminating at Sault Ste. Marie connects the north and south portions of the county by a stone road with the necessary laterals and gives easy access from every portion of the eastern part of the county while the trunk line highway to the west via Rudyard, Trout Lake and Newberry provides road transportation facilities for the southern and western portion. Chippewa county has a coast line of 150 miles so that water transportation is available for the northern part of the county and in addition to the Dixie Highway local boat lines give access to the eastern portion. Three trunk lines of railway serve the Soo, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the Soo Line, and the Canadian Pacific. The Algoma Central Railway running north from the Canadian Soo gives also an available line in serving the mining and timber section of Canada.

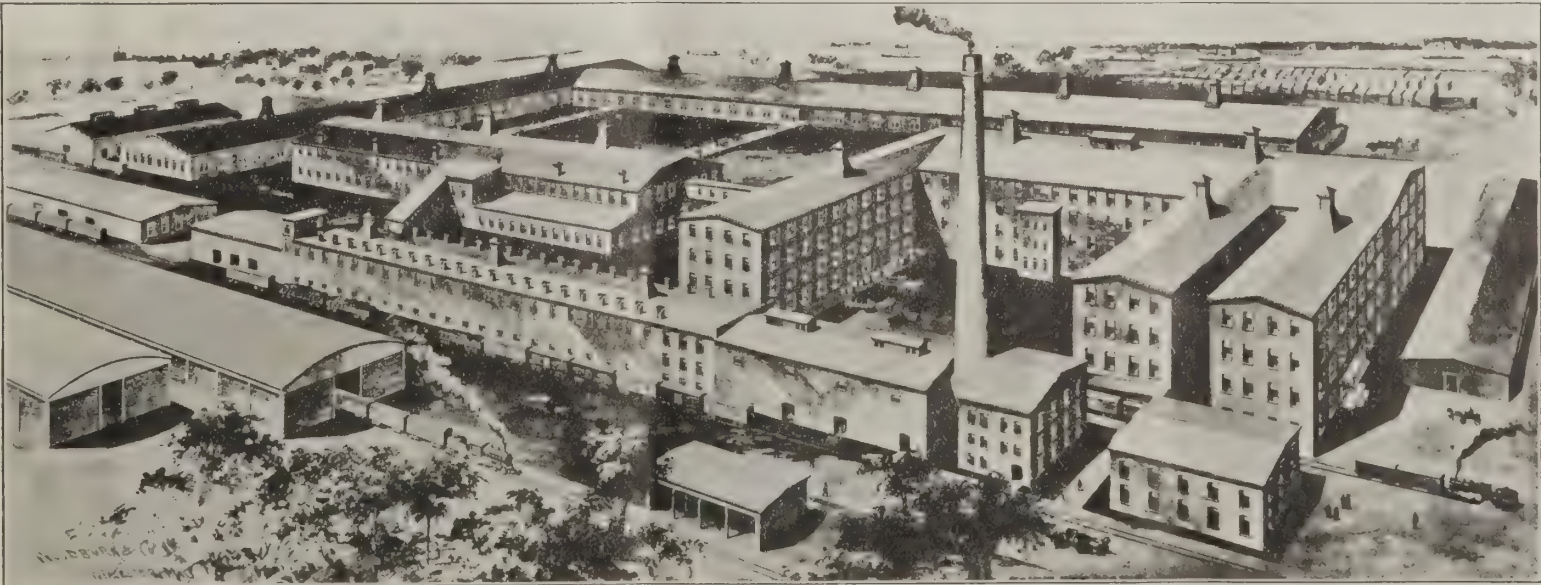
Chippewa county has been a farming country that has been steadily

improving since the first settlements by the Jesuits in the seventeenth century, and agriculturally, is the most advanced county in the Upper Peninsula. Outside of the few large grazing tracts available, the big proposition is the dairy business and nowhere in the United States are greater inducements to experienced dairy farmers offered than in Chippewa county. In May of the present year Messrs. Meen and Lawton, under the name of The Soo Creamery and Produce company, commenced operations and during the past summer, their first in operation, their average churning was 2,000 pounds per day. During the coming winter improvements will be made in the plant which will double its capacity, and Mr. Lawton, the manager, states that the creamery will be increased from time to time in order to take care of every available pound of butter-fat produced in its territory. Figure the present dairy value of Chippewa county with these facts, that until the creamery was started last year butter-fat could be sold only to commission men for export to other creameries. Today there are not to exceed six silos in the county. That until the advent of Mr. Lawton the farmers knew nothing of the comparative value of pure-bred and scrub dairy cows and that this creamery has a local market for every pound of dairy products that it can produce.

Mr. Lawton, while in the employ of the United States government in building up the dairy industry in Florida, as the manager of a large dairy farm in Virginia and finally as the manager of the big Hill Farm outside of Minneapolis, has probably had as much experience in the dairy business as any man in this country and he makes this statement, that Chippewa county is the best dairy country that he has ever seen and that it will develop into one of the greatest dairy sections in the United States. He further makes the interesting statement that the winter feeding of dairy cattle in Virginia is approximately the same as it is in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

In spite of the development of Chippewa county, in comparison with the Upper Peninsula, it is still a pioneer country and ripe for scientific development. The several choice tracts of grazing lands could be utilized by large outfits carrying over breeding stock from year to year because of the proximity of winter food. The

(Continued on Page 52)



The plant of the Northwestern Leather Company of Sault Ste. Marie, consumes 700,000 hides annually

CLOVER LAND

The Present and Future of Iron County Livestock

By D. C. LONG of Crystal Falls

OVER 400,000 acres of unoccupied cut-over lands in Iron county! Acres well watered, well supplied with feed, many of them needing little clearing. Thousands of acres in a land where the summers are cool, and the grass doesn't dry up. Acres green each year with fresh vegetation, never touched by domesticated animals, but waiting the time that is sure to come when cattle and sheep can be seen everywhere on the hills and in the valleys. We have made the beginning, and development is coming faster than ever before, now that we are realizing the great natural resources of our county for the business of raising livestock.

In the past eight years much progress has been made in the dairy industry of the county. At present this is the most important phase of the live stock work, as it probably always will be.

The first dairy breeders' association was organized in 1911 in the Nash district west of Iron River, the Ayrshire



Iron County demonstration of the use of a pure-bred Guernsey sire.



Ruth's King William, first pure-bred Guernsey born in Iron County.

being the choice of the association. Since then four other breeders' associations have been organized, the Stanley Guernsey Breeders' association in 1913, the Beechwood Guernsey Breeders' association in 1915, the Amasa Guernsey Breeders' association in 1914, and the Balsam Holstein Breeders' association in 1916.

In 1916 was organized the Iron County Livestock Breeders' association, embracing the four representative breeds used in the county, and having as its members those interested in the development of the livestock industry, with especial reference to dairying. There are now 30 registered sires in the county, most of them Holsteins and Guernseys. It is hard to estimate the extent of their influence on the dairying industry here, but it is brought out in a striking way by some of the herds of the county.

One example is illustrated herewith. The old red cow shown in the picture is owned by one of the members of the Stanley Guernsey Breeders' association, Mr. Frank Mehlenberg, and is what we used to call "an average good cow" of no particular breed. She was bred to the first Guernsey sire of the association, which, by the way, was the first purebred Guernsey sire seen in Iron county, and the cow standing next to her is the result. The prepotency of the sire is well shown in the typical Guernsey markings, and the dairy type. Exact records of milk production have not been kept, but this daughter has yielded much in excess of the red cow.

This daughter was in turn bred to the second registered sire of the association, which you see in the picture. For two years the result has been a heifer calf, these calves standing at the right of the picture. The fine Guernsey markings and dairy type of these individuals is clearly

shown. It is planned to keep accurate records of the milk production and butter fat test of these animals, so that the showing of this demonstration of building up a herd by the use of a pure bred sire will be more marked.

The first pure-bred Guernsey born in Iron county was Ruth's King William, owned by Alex Ekola and sons, of Crystal Falls. This sire shows fine type and individuality, as can be seen from the picture, which was taken when he was about eight months old.

There are now a good many registered cows of the Holstein breed in the county, and they are giving a good account of themselves. The milk records show some high producers, and the cream checks are the best evidence to the owners that pure-bred livestock gives far better financial returns and general satisfaction than common stock. One of the best producing Holstein cows in the county is here shown. The dairy wedge shape and general conformation are good indications of the heavy production we find in the cow.

And now a new branch of the livestock industry, full of promise, is drawing the attention not only of our farmers,

but of many from outside, and especially the west. There has been an awakening to the fact that the thousands of acres of grazing lands in Iron county are a resource which has been practically untouched, but which will yield a substantial profit when used for the feeding of cattle and sheep. Native grasses are abundant, and timothy has been scattered widely since the lands were logged. Clover grows everywhere as soon as the turf is packed down so that the seed can get in the earth to germinate. In the words of one western grazer; "Clover is a weed, the way it grows everywhere in this country." But it is surely a profitable weed, and one of the blessings of the land that bears its name. With such a large acreage of unoccupied cut-over lands, there is opportunity to get blocks for grazing large bands and herds, with the knowledge that there will be plenty of water flowing

through the blocks. This large scale grazing, for the present at least, is left to those who have had the experience in such things in the great sheep and cattle regions of the west.

What our farmers are getting out of the awakening is this — they are realizing



Iron County registered Holstein



Sheep on pasture Lands of Iron County

more than ever that this is a live stock country; they are finding out about the raising of sheep as a profitable farm business and so are rapidly increasing the number of sheep in the county, and those that have grazing areas at their very doors are feeding more stock than ever before.

The coming year will see a tremendous increase in the number of sheep in the county. This year the general hay shortage kept many from buying small flocks, as they had planned, but more farmers than ever are counting on purchasing in 1919. Several pure bred rams have been brought in, and this will mean an upbuilding of the present stock. Scenes like the picture of hundreds of sheep feeding on native grasses in Iron county will be more common in a short time.

We are still in the pioneer stage in the development of our lands. Clearing is slow and tedious work, and the income from farms in the first stages of this process is meager. Advantage must be taken of every possible



Native grasses and timothy on Iron County cut-over land

means to swell that income. Grass and clover will grow in abundance while the stumps are still in the ground, and will furnish nourishment for livestock that will bring good returns to us.

The more we consider this proposition and realize where our wealth lies, the better will be the status of the livestock industry here, and the faster will be the development of this region of Cloverland.

John A. Doelle of Ishpeming, formerly superintendent of the Houghton schools and more recently secretary of the war industries board, has been elected secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau to succeed George W. Rowell, resigned.

No doubt but what Ishpeming young people will be favored with a municipal ice rink. It is likely such a rink may be made on Lake Bancroft, where plenty of water may be found without the expense of reflooding it every few days.

The Rev. Father Thomas A. Kennedy, who has been acting assistant pastor at St. Peter's cathedral at Marquette during the past two months, has left for Hancock, where he has been transferred.

Local draft boards throughout the country are being notified that they must assist the returned soldiers from the training camps and abroad, to find his rightful place in the industrial life of the nation.

The 85th division has not been mentioned in the dispatches telling of the composition of the army of occupation of Germany.

CLOVER LAND

Home Extension Work Is Popular in Cloverland

By MISS AURELIA B. POTTS of Marquette

IN EVERY crisis in the history of the world the women of the universe have played an important part. It is the woman in the home who clothes and feeds humanity, because it is by her judicious use of these two staples that there is sufficient for all in any crisis. Mr. Hoover tells us that the women of the United States handle 80 per cent of the food produced. It is her privilege and responsibility to handle this large proportion wisely. During the past four years there has been an awakening regarding the value of various industries. Cloverland with its homes has proved its capabilities. More food has been produced than ever before. The health of the people has been looked after better; every school and facility has been used to its best advantage.

The agricultural interests of the country have secured aid since 1862, when the first experimental stations were formed in connection with the land grant colleges. Soon after, extension departments were formed in the agricultural colleges. Woman's phase of the extension work had been little dwelled upon until in 1914, when, with the passage of the Smith-Lever bill, funds were provided for the extension work in the homes as well as for that outside of it. Federal funds being accessible provided the states and counties looked after local expenses.

Cloverland has at present twelve home economics extension workers. The central office is located at Marquette in co-operation with the central office of the agricultural extension workers. Eleven counties, namely Houghton, Keweenaw, Gogebic, Iron, Dickinson, Menominee, Delta, Schoolcraft, Alger, Chippewa and Marquette, have availed themselves of the opportunity and have home demonstration agents, who co-operate with the farm bureau and county agricultural agent. During the past year the work has been largely of emergency character assisting in every possible way with the winning of the war through the increased production and



Food-saving booth at the 1918 Copper Country Fair.
(Planned by Flora E. McElhinney)

wise use of food stuffs to release a maximum amount for shipment to our allies.

In Houghton county the Boys' and Girls' Gardening and Canning clubs produced and saved food stuffs estimated at the value of \$2,141.16. Similar clubs in Gogebic, Iron, Marquette, Dickinson and Alger counties multiplied the agricultural output greatly.

Lectures on the necessity of conservation and increased production of foods have been given by home demonstration agents in schools, public meetings, churches—wherever opportunity was offered. Two-day schools demonstrating the preparation of wheat and meat substitutes dishes, were held in Marquette, Houghton, Gogebic, Alger, Iron and Delta counties. Through these meetings several thousand women received assistance in solving the difficulties which confronted them when substitutes came on the market. Wheat saving campaigns were conducted in a number of counties; sometimes as many as fifteen demonstrations were put on in one day under the supervision of the home demonstration agent.

During January, February and March food shows were held in the larger counties of the Upper Peninsula. The most important part of this work was to present to the public in graphic form a means for the accomplishment of conservation which the government was urging. The local merchants, teachers, school children and others co-operated with the county home demonstration agent in making the food shows the most successful means of bringing before the people

the vital importance of saving, serving and co-operating in order to free the world of kaiserism. Approximately 50,000 people attended these food shows.

About 500 demonstrations of the cold pack method of canning were held in the various counties of the Upper Peninsula during the past summer.

Child welfare and health weeks were held in April, May and June with the assistance of Miss Parker of M. A. C. and local doctors and nurses. At these meetings the feeding, caring and clothing of children were discussed, also the value of baby registration explained. About 150,000 Upper Peninsula babies have been registered.

The war has taught us many things in economy and thrift regarding food, clothing and manner of living.

We are asking ourselves how we can best feed our families for health, how we may safeguard the health of the child, how our budget should be apportioned for food, clothing, shelter, education, etc., how we may determine the quality of the textiles which we purchase, and a number of other questions. We are eager to know what a certain food does for the body that we may have the healthiest homes and people in them just as the farmer wants improved buildings and machinery and a good grade of livestock, because we all want the best land and the home have to give us. In many sections of Cloverland women are meeting in groups to study these problems with the aid of the local home extension worker.

During January and February community days will be held in the towns

and rural districts to discuss the possibilities of reconstruction work in Cloverland and take up various phases of textile work. The afternoon sessions consisting of lectures and demonstrations on cutting and fitting, use of commercial patterns, remodeling of garments, removal of stains and testing for adulteration, will be of special interest to the women and girls. The evening meetings will be in co-operation with the county agricultural agent and the farm bureau and will take up topics of community interest.

In our grandfather's time the hot lunch in the rural school was a thing never dreamed of, or if thought of at all with only a vague meaning. Cloverland is widely known for its splendid schools and in these schools we find today the teacher and children organized into hot lunch clubs, because we have come to know that the mental and physical efficiency of the child is increased when the lunch from home is supplemented by hot chocolate, soup, etc. Every county in Cloverland boasts of one or more of these clubs and every school in Cloverland may have them for the asking. The children are taught the preparation of food, its value in the diet and by a system of bookkeeping an accurate account of the cost of lunch per capita. A three-year course in garment making is offered to girls over ten years of age; these have proved very profitable and in many schools have been made a part of the regular curriculum. The co-operating of teachers and school commissioners has greatly aided in the work with the boys and girls.

The gardening and canning clubs were a success far beyond expectation. Cloverland offers the best schools in the middle west. The buildings are ideally situated and are well equipped. The Michigan Agricultural college is interested in Cloverland schools, homes and people, and the extension department in co-operation with the farm bureau will be glad to be of service in any community whenever possible.



Bark River Garment Making Club.
Sylvia Richardson, Delta Co. Demonstration Agt.



Exhibit of the "Allies' Aides," a
Hubbell Canning Club

WE'LL BE THERE.

Salt Lake City, Utah,
December 10, 1918.

Cloverland Magazine,
Menominee, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:—

Many thanks for the two copies of your magazine mailed to me recently. Enclosed please find check for one dollar for which list me as a subscriber. I became interested in Cloverland through your delegation at the National Wood Growers' convention last January and hope they will all be present at our next meeting as many of our members are interested and wish to learn more of your country. I expect to visit you sometime next summer as a prospective purchaser of land enough to take care of 1,500 to 2,000 breeding ewes. Any information I can gather through your magazine

or otherwise will be appreciated.
Remain

Yours truly,
(Name on file.) L— C—

SOME RUTABAGAS.

Editor Cloverland:

You will find enclosed \$1.00, for which please send me your magazine for one year.

I received a copy of your paper and was very much pleased with it. I own a tract of land at Round Lake, Luce County, Michigan, and spend my vacation every year over there and I think it is one of the best new counties in the United States. I sowed a patch of rutabagas July 30th this year on my place and on October 1st my brother-in-law pulled them and sent me a box of them here. They weighed 10 pounds each. I kept them on ex-

hibition in my office several weeks and everyone that saw them said they were the largest and finest they had ever seen.

Yours respectfully,
SAM J. DE BORD,
Sheriff.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Dec. 10, 1918.

A TYPICAL LETTER.

Editor Cloverland:

Send me your magazine on Cloverland region. I am getting it now, but I want to pay for it in advance and will send you your dollar as soon as I go to a post office, 28 miles away. It may be I could get a post office nearer should you put me on a proper locality for a grazing and hay ranch in your region for 5,000 to 6,000 ewes next fall.

I am glad that the Cloverland Maga-

zine fully explains the whole situation, prices, costs and all outlays. In undertaking such an enterprise as the above, the first thing is to prepare hay for a long winter. I can see that, therefore I want to find a location near to burned over stump lands and, if possible, to a lime stone foundation either in the raw or improved state.

I have a holding here that is very good, but I am not pleased with it since my sheep are 40 miles away in the winter and 35 miles away in the summer. I would rather have a good fence for stock than a careless herder. Any way, I could not come until next fall as far as I can see, but this is a starter, anyway.

Yours truly,
J. B.

Rawlings, Wyoming,
Dec. 9, 1918.

(Name on file)

CLOVER LAND

5200 Ewes Were Successfully Wintered in 1918

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

WHAT do you know about the big sheep ranch at Phillips, Wisconsin, where they wintered 5,200 ewes last winter? What kind of land are they on? What is the plan of operation?

These, and a dozen more questions have been asked the editor about the Milwaukee Sheep & Wool company's ranch, which was started a little over a year ago in Northern Wisconsin. For the best interests of the readers of the magazine, I made a personal visit to the ranch on November 20, 1918, at which time they had been operating about a year.

Phillips is in Price county, Wisconsin, on the Soo line which runs from Chicago to Ashland, Wisconsin, and it is 12 miles from Prentice, which is the junction of this road with the main Soo line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Four different sheep and live stock companies, representing an investment of over a million dollars of Wisconsin capital, are making this town their headquarters. In years to come, history will point to Phillips as the birthplace of these prosperous livestock institutions, which were planned, financed and operated by men of vision, and of state and national pride, who were willing to back a great permanent industry.

Upon my arrival at Phillips on the day mentioned above, I was met by C. E. Breed, a real booster and an enthusiast for better live stock, and in his car he took me to visit the first big sheep factory to be started in the Great Lakes states, better known as Cloverland. As we drove along, passing farm after farm, intermingled with thousands of acres of cut-over lands, I saw clover growing everywhere, just as you will find sagebrush everywhere in some parts of the west. The clover was still green, close to the ground, and the blue grass had not lost its bluish color. One can see more real grass, just along the roadways, on a single day's auto trip through Cloverland, than can be found in the far west in a month's tour. Cloverland is the natural evergreen grass land section of America.

When we arrived at the outer gate of the ranch I saw that where the sheep had been browsing among the stumps, they were thinning and killing the small brush. Also, that the green grass was rapidly spreading, forming a perfect sod. This combination of blue grass and clover makes an ideal, permanent sheep pasture.

The ranch is fenced with woven wire, with two barbs on top. The posts are made of the best quality of cedar, and were cut right on the land. There is enough of this material remaining on the land to refence, if necessary, in years to come. Cross-fencing by sections has been started on the land, so that the sheep can be changed often to fresh pasture, doing away, also, with the expense of a large number of herders.

Some 5,600 acres comprise the ranch and about in the center the buildings are located. There are two sheep barns, 350 feet long by 75 feet wide, well ventilated and lighted. There is a driveway through the middle of each barn, and the sides are divided up into 30x30 foot pens, with hay racks on each side, and a water trough in each pen. Doors open out of all the pens into a corral or paddock for the sheep to run in during the winter, or at lambing time, if they so desire.

An air pressure water system furnishes fresh water to every building on the ranch.

There is also a modern shearing shed, arranged in such manner as to efficiently and economically handle thousands of sheep at shearing time.



On the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool Company's ranch near Phillips, Wisconsin

At the ranch I met Charles A. Solliday, the manager of the company's ranch, and George A. West, of Milwaukee, treasurer of the company. Mr. Solliday, prior to his connections with this company, was for a number of years engaged in the sheep business in a big way in Dakota. He is building here a permanent institution, where he knows that he will never need to bear drought, or a shortage of good healthful drinking water or winter feed. When I told Mr. Solliday I had come to see the ranch, he said, "Well, go look it over with your own eyes, and then come back and tell us what you think about it."

Just then the dinner horn sounded, so we postponed our tour of inspection until after we had eaten. And let me tell you, there weren't any canned goods at this ranch dinner. Roast leg of lamb, baked Cloverland potatoes, carrots, peas, and many other things that a hungry man would relish. We

finished with excellent raspberry pie, made from berries that had been picked from bushes growing among the stumps on the ranch.

I spent the afternoon going over the ranch, which is in the making. The land is all hardwood land, and there is running water on every section of it, and as soon as the land is cleared of the brush by burning or some other method, and the grass has a chance to set in to a solid sod, they will be able to run from three to four ewes and their lambs to the acre, for a period of from seven to eight months each year. On an average of four months each winter the sheep will have to be fed clover and alfalfa hay, near or in sheds. As soon as sufficient land can be cleared up, the company will raise their own winter feed, and they will then be absolutely independent, regardless of market conditions on feed, as a hay crop failure is a thing never heard of in Cloverland.



The 1918 wool clip from this Phillip's ranch in Northern Wisconsin brought a top price of 74½ cents per lb. The average for the clip was 70½ cents.

The cost of wintering their ewes will not exceed from two to three dollars per head, when winter feed is raised on the ranch, and even with wool at 30 cents, it will pay for the wintering.

Last year they wintered 5,200 ewes and lost less than 1.4 per cent. The sheep were shipped from New Mexico late in the fall, which made their breeding irregular, as the sheep had to get adopted to the change of climatic conditions, and as a natural result the increase was not what it would be under normal conditions. It was not quite 100 per cent the first spring.

To strengthen the ewes, a little barley was fed them this year at breeding time, and Mr. Solliday is confident that they will get a 100 per cent lamb crop next spring. They will lamb next April or May, and there is ample shed room to take care of the ewes that lamb early.

I found all the sheep in a good healthy condition. Last year's lambs have made excellent growth and are going to develop into ewes weighing from ten to twenty pounds more than their mothers. It was very gratifying to see the way things are progressing on this ranch in the heart of this logged-off country. Any one doubting the possibilities of successfully wintering sheep by the thousands in this section has only to take the time to visit this ranch, to be convinced that it can be done.

George West, treasurer of the company, and the man who has to pay the bills, said: "We are not expecting big dividends the first or second years, but the third year, and from that time on, we will get returns that we will be proud of. Our lands will be cleared, and we will be producing our own feed, and our assets will increase to many times what we have invested. This land is all good agricultural land. The sheep will do most of the clearing themselves, and in a short time there will be a perfect blue grass and clover sod. We are building a ranch, or you might call it a factory, and we are well pleased with the results."

I have known dozens of farmers who have successfully wintered from four to six hundred ewes, with splendid returns, but this was the first time I had visited a ranch in the middle west, where thousands of sheep had been wintered, and it was a great inspiration to me. I told Mr. Solliday that I was glad to now be able to tell the many westerners who anticipate coming to Cloverland with many thousands of sheep, if the wintering proposition can be solved, that they would be taking no chance on that score.

Last year's wool clip sold as follows: 60c per pound for about 7 per cent of the clip; 69½c for the next grade, and 74½c for the balance.

This year they are wintering about 4,500 sheep, and if the wool brings a fair price it will more than pay for the cost of wintering.

Thousands of our farmers have made excellent profits from sheep raising in a small way, but here is a large institution which has proven that thousands of sheep can also be handled successfully and with profit.

Stockmen all find the Cloverland climate to be healthy and invigorating for their stock, and the vegetation that grows here to be the best for the rapid growth of the lambs. They can keep their ewes here from one to two years longer than on the average western ranch. Losses from wintering are small in every case, we have no poisonous weeds, no losses from wild animals, we are close to the best markets, and the lands which can now be purchased very cheap, on extremely reasonable terms, will be an increasing asset each year.

CLOVER LAND

Recollections of An "Old Timer" in Cloverland Railroading

By R. W. CARLSON, of Escanaba

THE readers of Cloverland Magazine may be interested in an old photograph of the Metropolitan way freight (the Felch passenger) at Metropolitan, Michigan, in 1895. In the picture are some old-timers, among them fireman (now engineer) "Bill" Craig, who is standing on the valve chest. Mr. Craig is now a locomotive engineer in the yards of the North Western at Escanaba. Standing in the gangway of the locomotive

senger had two locomotives, No. 816 and No. 795, both class S-5, 4-6-0 type, with engineers John McKenna and Tom Greene. Mr. McKenna jumped from his engine just before the collision and was fatally injured by striking a switch-stand.

These old photographs have called to the mind of some of the old-timers on the North Western a recollection of some numbers of old engines on the Peninsula Division, among them the following:

No. 110, a 2-2-0 type, was an old wood burner, with steam brakes and red painted drivers, and was always used by Superintendent Linsley at that time on his trips over the division. No. 17 was named the Cloud (this was when locomotives were named as well as numbered), and was

here, sometime in the early '80s. No. 192 or 292 was the first engine to be changed to a coal burner at Escanaba shops. At that time George White was the master mechanic. No. 420, a 4-4-0 type, was used on the snowplow with Dolph Gabourie as the engineer. No. 420 today is also a switch engine similar to No. 102 above, and has been on the Peninsula Division several times.

The first "hogs" or six-driver engines on the division were Nos. 125, 126 and 127. The old tender of No. 125 was just this summer junked in the scrap pile, having been used as a tender for a derrick on the division. Nos. 125, 126 and 127 today belong to passenger engines of Class D, Atlantic 4-4-2 type, built about nine or ten years ago.

4-4-2 type, was the first real passenger engine, looking at it from the standpoint of today, to come to the division (about eleven years ago) and represented a departure from other types of locomotives. This engine has been in daily service on passenger between Ishpeming and Escanaba for several years. No. 942 was the first Pacific 4-6-2 type to come on the Peninsula Division and came up just



The first "Pacific 4-6-2 passenger engine on the division.

about eight years ago, and remained here for sometime, several others having taken her place. No. 942 is a Class E-1, passenger engine, and represents another type of engine than the Class D engine.

1919 Demand for Live Stock Products

WAR-RAVAGED Europe has sustained losses in meat-making animals estimated to be in excess of 100,000,000 head. To restore the depleted cattle herds and feed a hungry world it is apparent that the European demands for meats will be constant and insistent. "By no means must livestock production be allowed to lag," is the injunction of the joint committee composed of representatives of the Food Administration, Department of Agriculture, meat producers and meat packers.

Anticipating the export requirements of beef, pork and dairy products for 1919, and their relation to the previous year's exports, the committee places the shipments during the year ending June 30, 1919, at 2,600,000 tons. The export trade for the year ending June 30, 1918, amounted to 1,550,000 tons. The estimated yield of beef, pork and mutton in the United States for 1917, has been placed at 8,162,680 tons. The committee concludes that the shipments of live stock products for 1919 necessarily must be greater than the exports for 1918, and says: "To meet this call and to feed our home population without decreasing our ability to maintain a high rate of production is the opportunity and obligation of American stock raisers."

For the 12 months ending June 30, 1918, our exports of pork and pork products to the allies, neutrals, Belgian relief and American Expeditionary Forces amounted to 1,719,701,176 pounds; for the corresponding period the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection was 35,448,848 head. Some of the larger swine-producing states have been seriously affected by drouth, making it necessary for other states to supply the deficit. Latest reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate that the supply of hogs the country over for 1918 has increased 8 per cent over the previous year. Peace with Germany will place additional demands upon the United States for pork products. "The increased demands of the allies are continuing and are in themselves proof of the neces-

(Continued on Page 39)



The C. & N. W. "Felch Passenger" in 1895.

generally used on the pay-car on its trips. No. 98 was the St. Croix, and was for many years on the passenger run on the "west-end," that is, from Powers west. No. 102 was a switch engine, named the Active. A coincidence is that No. 102 is also today the number of a switch engine at the present time on the Peninsula Division, but of course a more modern locomotive built within the last eight or ten years. No. 177 was a switch engine also, named the Wasp. No. 240 or 241 was blown up at Negaunee accidentally, by nitroglycerine, which was in the train. No. 144 was the Iron Cliff. No. 238, a switch engine, was the first coal burner brought up

The locomotive that blew up at Oconto, leaving her train standing on the track, was No. 245. The locomotive which was used by a logging company on the Beaver branch as their engine No. 2 was formerly C. & N. W. No. 379.

Of more modern engines and those in existence today, although not all on the Peninsula Division, No. 1141 or 1142 was the first class R-1, 4-6-0 type, to come up, and was brought up by Engineer Berrigan. Nos. 376 and 377 (both class R-1) were the first locomotives with "monkey motion" or outside valve gear to come on the "P. D." They are still in regular use on this division. No. 1452, a class D, Atlantic



The "South Y" Wreck at Escanaba, July 29, 1902.



The first modern engine came to this division in 1907.

is engineer "Dolph" Gabourie, noted for his trips with the snowplow; brakeman (afterward conductor) David Kirkpatrick, who is first man on top of the box cars; and George Schaffer, conductor of the Felch, who has a pipe in his mouth and is the third man on top of the cars. All were from Escanaba, the last three mentioned being now deceased.

Just visible in the steam is Barney McLaughlin, a justice of the peace and the village constable of Metropolitan, who was usually on hand when the train arrived, and at the extreme right, in straw hat and shirt sleeves, one Tom Phillips, a foreman for the Ford River Lumber company at Metropolitan.

The depot in this picture has been displaced by another structure a short distance away. The old style of signal box is visible behind the smoke stack. These were generally discontinued on the North Western about 1890, but this one was still in use at this station at the time this picture was taken. It was replaced probably shortly afterward. The two passenger coaches in this picture were destroyed by fire in the Ford River switch wreck which occurred about 19 years ago, when a freight train headed by engine No. 666 ran into the rear end of the Felch by accident.

Locomotive No. 348 was an old 4-4-0 type, class B-1, built by the Chicago & North Western railway in 1878. The drivers were 63 inches in diameter, and the engine weighed in all, with tender, about 82 tons. The stack was five feet high. You will note the old style of coupling on the pilot.

The largest locomotives in general use on the North Western at that time weighed up to about 120 tons compared to 235 tons at the present time. Their length and height may be compared by stating that No. 348 and the first box car in the picture would be as long as any of the large locomotives running on the North Western today, and the top of No. 348's smokestack would come just about to the top of the boiler of one of today's locomotives.

I have found two other photographs, taken from opposite sides, of the wreck which occurred July 29, 1902, near South Y, the Stephenson avenue crossing of the North Western at Escanaba, when the incoming morning passenger, unable to stop, collided with a waiting freight train. John Hafner was the engineer on the freight, with locomotive No. 523, a class S-2, 4-6-0 type, while the pas-

CLOVER LAND

Organizations Should Give O. K. or K. O. to Every Development Plan

I FEEL very much interested in the great northern cutover and woods country and am sure that a great destiny awaits that section.

Some hard-headed business men have told me that it is destined to be and best adapted as the home of the small farmer and dairyman. This, in my judgment, is ultimately true, but not just yet. The history of American development from the time of the western reserve in Ohio to the opening up of Missouri and Illinois and later Nebraska and then the great far west, shows that livestock always preceded the small farmer and the dairyman.

The stockman has been the world's pioneer not only in North America but South America, Africa and Australia. Even in Biblical times we find the same story, where the pioneer struck out for regions unknown with his flocks and herds—there civilization begins.

Therefore, I judge that the same will prove true with your great northern woods country. The pastoralist first will come, availing himself of your cheap and expansive forage, bringing his herds and flocks. He will form the nucleus of small settlements, gradually bringing land under cultivation to afford winter feed for his stocks. Others will follow and some with no flocks or herds will raise feed on cheap lands for those who have livestock. Year by year this movement intensifies, largely governed by the success of the pioneer. If on the other hand, your pioneer fails, then your movement is retarded, perhaps for years.

Therefore, it behooves us to see to it that all enterprises now installed are on a sound basis. Promotion

By HON. FRANK J. HAGENBARTH
President National Wool Growers' Association



Hon. Frank J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake City

schemes which lay a heavy burden of land expenses on the projects should be discouraged. The movement will go fast enough on its own merits and does not need promoters of the get-rich-quick variety. What you want is genuine stockmen with their own cattle and sheep. Help them to success here and there where they settle, and the trick is turned. Nothing succeeds like success; and the reverse is true, nothing kills like failure.

There are two main obstacles to overcome as I see them: First, the unfair promoter; second, unpreparedness.

We have disposed of the promoter, and now we must guard against the over-enthusiastic fellows, the optimists who think that the country will do it all; the fellow who does not secure hay before hand for his winter use; the fellow who is insufficiently financed; the fellow who does not build sheds and fences and begin the breaking of land.

Your resources have great potentialities for agricultural development, so have your iron ores great steel possibilities, but both are now materials and need brains and money and skill to develop them.

Your iron ore is of no value without the skilled steel man, and so your livestock resources are of no value unless properly and conservatively managed.

Your Development bureau should put either its O. K. or K. O. (meaning "knock out") on every promotion plan as well as every colonist, and neither should be welcomed unless on a sound basis, otherwise the Great North Country will suffer setbacks for which it is in no wise accountable—your natural advantages can only be forfeited by bad management.

A Woman's Problem Successfully Solved by a Flock of Sheep

FOUR years ago the home farm of 397 acres in Minnesota was left to mother and us three girls. What to do with it was a problem. We were determined not to sell. We tried to run it with hired help. Then we rented. Both attempts failed.

In the fall of 1916 we secured possession of the farm again and decided to run it ourselves without hired help. We rented the plow land to neighbors on shares and kept the pastures, meadows and buildings for our own use. To make the interest on the value of the land in pasture and meadow we decided to raise sheep. For several reasons we chose to raise sheep. First, we had had some experience with them before. Second, sheep are the easiest domestic animals women can handle without a man's help. Third, sheep would help to clear the pastured land, most of which was in stumps and brush. Fourth, sheep would bring us two incomes a year in wool and lambs.

In November, 1916, we bought a carload and a half of western ewes, the best that could be had so late in the season. They were old, solid mouthed, and of fair quality, costing us \$7.35 per head. We also bought at \$15 per head, six grade rams; and with this flock as a start, we went home to win or lose.

As the tenants were to have possession of the buildings until March, we built a "shack" and temporary shed on the cutover land and here we girls wintered the flock. That winter was the severest Minnesota had seen for 30 years.

Our experience with those old ewes was vast and most comprehensive.

They gave us ten years' experience crammed into five months! They developed every sheep ailment from corns to just plain old age.

The lambs came in April and with them the fun began. Many of the ewes, weakened by the hard winter and, perhaps, our care failed at lambing time. Two cows had to be bought to feed the orphans. In spite of our losses we raised 215 lambs, and sold \$925.68 worth of wool. The wool check alone made the winter's experience worth while.

In July, 1917, we bought a double

deck of Idaho lambs, ewes and wethers, which cost us about \$8 per head. From July until October we pastured 750 head of sheep. In October we began feeding the old ewes our share of "soft corn." At that time, we shipped the wether lambs off of the pasture. As they hit a drop in the market, we scarcely came out even on them. The old ewes were shipped in mid-December, after they had consumed the soft corn, and sold for \$8 per head. Fifteen of the best we sold at home for breeders at \$15 each; 250 ewe lambs we kept for a future breeding flock,

and bought registered pure bred Shropshire rams to replace the grades which we sold for \$15 to \$20 a head. Our wool check this year will be over \$1,000. Our breeding flock is now worth \$4,000.

Our flock of 250 has fallen to 234. Reason? Dogs. In two seasons we have donated to dogs 31 head of sheep.

But all the curs in Minnesota can't discourage us. Sheep to us mean a pleasant occupation, better health, a good income, and the means of holding in our possession a valuable farm. And the best of it all is the fact that we can raise sheep without hired help. —Alice Wilson, Madelia, Minn.



Photograph of a typical example of how wild clover grows in Cloverland

The steamer Lotus has been sold by the Snows Transit Co. to the Embury-Martin Co. of Cheboygan. She will be cut down and converted into a tug to be used in the purchasing company's operations. The sale of the Lotus is a matter of keen regret to the people of the Soo, Mackinac Island and the Snows, where she sailed during many seasons. She is one of the staunchest and fastest boats of her class in local waters and has always been popular with the public. Since the change in the marine laws went into effect a couple of years ago requiring additional crews and other expensive changes, the owners of the boat have found the Lotus not of sufficient profit making powers to warrant continuing her on her route and it was therefore decided to sell.

Roy Marks of St. Ignace has been awarded a distinguished service cross by Gen. John J. Pershing. He is with the Soo company.

CLOVER LAND

At the End of a Perfect Day in Ontonagon County

By ROSWELL G. CARR

ON THE 13th day of November I sat on a stump at the edge of a slashing where a deer trail left the green timber and ran out on a slight ridge across an old right of way. I bagged a big buck there last year on just such a day. I had been sitting there perhaps twenty minutes when I heard a noise in the slashing. I clutched the gun stock and barrel, swung my eyes in that direction and waited.

The hunting season for deer in Michigan, November 10-30, opened on Sunday this year and that was a beautiful warm pleasant day. There had been a flurry of snow the week before and the sportsmen were hoping it would stay on. But the warm weather took it away so that when the season opened there was no snow. The sun continued to shine and for ten days brighter, more pleasant weather could scarcely be imagined.

I spent a few of these days in the woods and slashings and I don't want anyone to try to tell me how I could have enjoyed myself more, so many things to see, so much to think about. There was the grand and stately timber solemnly waiting the axe and saw of the harvester, there was the ragged slashings nervously wondering why the planter or the herder didn't come, there was the noisy little trout stream (occasional glimpses of its beautiful gravel bed could be caught through the windfalls and the alders that almost hid it from sight) meandering its way through the open creek bottom. There was game. There was everything. The days were beautiful. The pleasant things in nature were a balm to the tired nerves. There was no telephone to answer. Did you ever compare the bur-r of the partridge with the bur-r of the telephone? With me they have almost the opposite effect. One gives me the thrill of the hunter and the other the chill of the hunted.

Dark and gloomy days are better days for hunting deer particularly if there has been a rain or snow. And I like to just hunt. But for keen delight and real inspiration give me a bright day in the woods or on the stream, far away from people.

And so I waited, listening, watching, ready. The sounds, at first but an occasional crack of a dry stick, increased, grew louder and more frequent, and gradually became a regular succession of similar noises—the tramp of a man. Imagine my disappointment—a man. Hadn't I come way out here to avoid men?

The first thing that man said as he shelled himself panting out of the brambles was "What for gosh sake is the matter with this country?"

And what I said to him was calculated to be about as complimentary as his startling question had seemed to me. He was a stranger to me and to the country. He afterwards told me he was a Southern Michigan farmer and that he had several hundred sheep and a bunch of cattle. There I was sitting on a stump just forgetting everything but the present sentimental grandeur and the future industrial prospects of the country and this stranger projects himself rudely into the scene and wants to know what ails the country. Is it surprising that I told him among other things, it was difficult for one with a taste for gum drops to relish cream chocolates?

But when he had regained his breath and my lungs had begun to show signs of needing to be again inflated, he assured me that he really hadn't calculated to slur the country but on the contrary he was greatly impressed with its possibilities and wondered why some one was not taking



A picturesque Ontonagon County road.

advantage of them. He figured there must be something vitally wrong with it that wasn't readily noticeable. "Why," he says, "I've tramped all day in this strip and I never saw such feed. What's the matter, these farmers don't turn their cows on this? They ain't been a beast on here all summer."

"Well," I says, "that first farmer down that way is about three miles from here; he's got six head of cattle and there's about ten sections of this that he can just about call his own barn yard pasture. How far do you think those cattle would have to wander in a day to get a fill of this?"

He says, "They wouldn't have to wander. All they'd have to do is keep their heads to the crick and roll over once in a while."

"But why don't that farmer get a hundred head of cattle and a thousand sheep, clear more land, build bigger barns and use this pasture?"

"That's just what he is doing. All the capital he had when he started in was one month's pay check from a logging camp—that's three years ago and he's going to have a big bunch of stock just as quick as he can grow them."

"But then I suppose he doesn't own all this land and the owners wouldn't want him to turn his cows and sheep on it."

"No," I says, "I don't think he does own it all. In fact I believe he's made two of the seven equal annual payments on the first \$600 forty. But as for the owners caring if he pastured it, why they'd almost pay him to keep it stocked. They all know pasturing helps prevent the spread of fires that might destroy their standing timber and also keeps down the second growth and consequently in a few

years makes the land clear more easily and sell more readily."

"Well now, young man," the stranger began, "I've lived all my life in Michigan. I'm a farmer. I helped my father clear our farm when I was young. It's a big farm. We've always kept a lot of cattle and sheep and we've made money at it. And I've traveled around abit. I've seen all kinds of pasture under all sorts of conditions over this whole country, but I never saw pasture like this. You know my boy has been hunting up here for years and has told me about this but he's a lawyer and I just figured he'd forgot all he learned on the farm as a boy and I never paid much attention to him. This is the first time I've been up. Here it is the middle of November and just look at that grass and clover along that old right-of-way. Why, down where I live we'd give real money for a fall pasture like that. Ours, you know, dries up in July and August and that's about the end of it. About all our stock gets on our permanent pastures after that is exercise. Just look at that mess I just come out of. I suppose that settler down there would spend a lot of time getting that cleared off to plow but I'd just like to have my sheep in here for the next month."

"Would they eat that stuff?" I asked him.

"Would they eat it? Well, I guess they would. That's the way I keep my fence corners and other out-of-the-way places from growing up to weeds and brush. The sheep clean them."

"And I guess the grass and clover grow in there if the brush was off," I ventured.

"Why, sure, son, there's plenty of it in there now every place it has a chance, and over beyond there where it was burned over, looks like two or

three years ago, it's just covered with timothy and clover and it's all gone to seed. And ain't it just a shame some stock man can't be getting this? You know we have to plan and figure and scrimp and fence and save so as to have any kind of pasture through the season. And it makes this seem mighty strange. I can't hardly believe my eyes."

"It looks like almost an impossible situation to you, doesn't it?"

"Yes," he says, "Makes me think maybe I'm dreaming."

Just then a buck stepped out onto the right-of-way and stood looking at us. I suppose he heard us talking.

The old farmer says, "Look at him. Look at him!"

"Yes," I says. "Shoot, if you want him." I'd had a bead on him then for it seemed like an hour. He was probably about fifteen rods from us and standing broad side.

"What'll I aim at," he says.

"The deer," was all I could offer.

And he fired—so did I.

"Mercy, this gun makes an awful lot of noise."

"Yes," I says, "But that don't matter as long as you get the deer."

"Dropped him, didn't I?"

He had dropped all right but a bullet hole at the base of a stump about six feet from where the buck had stood confirmed my suspicions. All the farmer could see as the body of the deer became visible lying in the tall grass was the spread of horns, the broad thick loin and the well rounded hams.

We hung up the game and took the trail for camp. The stranger's sudden attack of buck fever, accompanied by the strange sensations of victory, left him fidgety and talkative. He'd jerk his hand and say: "By golly, wasn't that sport? How far did you say he was?"

I'd tell him again that he must have been at least 30 rods away. And then he'd say:

"Well, well, guess my eye's all right yet, hey son? But say, the way he dropped out of sight in that grass, I was afraid maybe I was dreaming again."

The trail crossed the creek where some large stones in the river bed made crossing easy and ran kittering up the steep slope into the timber and there our ways parted. When I left him with his camp in sight he was still talking about the grass and the game.

I hit the home trail just as the sun was going down and I said to myself: "This is the end of a perfect day."

It is understood that a stock company is being organized by prominent residents of Trout Lake for the purpose of building a hotel on the site of the Smith hotel, burned a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Smith, it is understood, will be one of the principal stockholders and take over the management of the new house. The loss of the hotel is keenly felt, not only by the residents of the junction town but by the many transients who are forced to spend considerable time there waiting for trains and they are hoping the new project will go through.

H. L. Harris, of Newberry, judge of probate, will go down in history as being the only man who ever refused the raise in salary tendered him in the shape of clerk hire at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, claiming the action is not legal. The judge thinks a judge of probate ought to command as big a salary as a janitor, any old time.



"If anybody calls, tell 'em I'm out," says the Ontonagon disciple of Izaak Walton

CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
P. C. MUNKROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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Official Organ of the Cloverland League of Municipalities

JANUARY, 1919.

Our Magazine

Cloverland Magazine is the mouth-piece of Cloverland farmers and stockmen, and all others who are interested in the present and future development of Cloverland. It is the earnest wish of the entire force of workers on this, your magazine, to assist in circulating new and helpful facts. We are not trying to be dictatorial or to thrust upon you our own personal ideas.

Our aim is to publish facts, proven by experimentation and demonstration, so that every reader can profit by the experiences of others doing a similar work under similar conditions.

We want to help settle up the good, fertile cutover lands which are today lying idle. We want to attract the best class of new-comers—men and women who will succeed both as producers and home-makers.

Cloverland Magazine does not sell land. None of its representatives are interested in an acre of land that is for sale and will not make a cent, if its advertisers sell a million acres, except through advertising.

Advertisers pay Cloverland Magazine \$200 per page per issue. This pays for the assistance which the magazine and its representatives give. We are at the service of every reader, when our assistance will benefit the future interests of Cloverland.

Our editor selected the locations for the many grazers who located here last season. They were all successful. He is certain that the land is right and that it will produce the feed, before he takes the grazers to see it. We want our readers to feel free to ask any questions about lands, farming, stock raising, etc., and we will try to answer them satisfactorily.

The Cloverland Magazine will grow as Cloverland develops. It will succeed as you succeed. Let us all work together for success.

Manure and Bumper Crops

Soil fertility must be returned after cropping, if farming is to be done profitably. Commercial fertilizers are expensive, and likewise scarce. Farm crops bring handsome returns to the producer, and the world asks every farmer to get the utmost production from every acre.

After years of extensive experiments at the Ohio state experiment station they found that with farm crops and commercial fertilizers selling at present prices, manure can now be considered worth \$8.75 per ton, when used with acid phosphate. Now, it probably has never occurred to you that manure is worth more today per ton than hay used to be, but it is a fact, so see that none is wasted on

your farm, and in spreading see that it is evenly distributed.

Systematic experiments have shown that when manure is exposed to the elements in piles for three months of hot summer weather, and in this way allowed to burn up, that 40 per cent of its fertilizing value is lost. Best results are obtained from direct hauling to the fields, or by placing it in properly constructed pits.

By careful use of manure on clover stubble one is assured of a bumper crop. Let's utilize the manure and also grow lots of clover.

Barley Our "Corn Crop"

The 1918 barley crop on Cloverland farms is proof conclusive that we can raise, economically, the best substitute there is for corn. Barley yielding from 30 to 70 bushels per acre is very profitable. It is a fine grain crop with which to seed clover. It ripens early and can be threshed soon after cutting and before the fall rains.

There is a big demand locally for barley as a hog, sheep and cattle feed. Cloverland Magazine urges an increased seeding of barley and clover for 1919. We will see to it that you have a good market for all clover hay and barley grain raised.

Cloverland farmers should endeavor to raise what local people want to buy, as in doing this they are sure of a ready cash market.

Barley should be rolled or ground to receive fullest value when feeding.

Most of the fat stock at the big shows are finished on barley. It produces the smoothest finish of all fattening feeds. Boiled, it is ideal for fattening, as it acts as a tonic on the digestive system. It tends to produce a flesh of very fine quality.

Co-operation Among Shippers

No one man should ship more than from two to five cars of stock to the market for one day's selling. He should not run the risk of selling all his stock on the poorest day's market of the season. The editor was on the Chicago stock market ten different days this last fall. The poorest day of all one Cloverland stockman had a thousand head of cattle on the market, and it was off from \$1 to \$3. Enough said!

Special livestock trains are necessary for the fastest service. By co-operating, and with a little fore-hand arranging, a dozen shippers could load the same day and have their cars joined at a given junction point on the way to the market. In this manner one man would never get hit so hard. Don't you see the logic of this?

The bureau could well arrange such details if stockmen would but give them a chance to do so.

Western Sheep and Cattle

The 1918 grazing demonstrations were more than satisfying. The western stockmen who had stock here brought it from drought-stricken sections where hundreds, and in some cases, thousands of animals, had died for the lack of food and sufficient drinking water. When the stock arrived in Cloverland they were in a stunted condition. Without exception the animals seemed to take on new life, and began to grow and put on natural flesh.

The experience of Messrs. Grey and Milner is proof conclusive that this country is an excellent grazing country. They lost over 10,000 ewes and lambs in Idaho, but as soon as their stock was unloaded on the green pastures in Cloverland the loss was cut down to the minimum—not enough to be worth while mentioning.

Mr. W. B. MacBeath's cattle which were shipped from Arizona, were so weak that forty some head died on the road, but as soon as they were turned

out to graze on the cutover lands here they began to gain in flesh immediately. His aged cattle became quite fat. Those that came in the first shipment were in excellent condition when marketed, having been here between six and seven months. Those in the second shipment were here only about four months, which is entirely too short a time in which to expect cattle to get rolling fat, having landed here in such a stunted and weakened condition.

We call special attention to a letter written by Mr. Francis R. K. Hewlett, which appears in this issue. It was written after he had had six months' experience. He has weighed his sheep—therefore he is able to give accurate and definite information as to their gains.

Mr. George M. Mashek, having weighed his cattle in South St. Paul before shipping them to Cloverland early in the spring of 1918, and also having the weights at the Chicago stockyards when the cattle were sold, November 1, gives us the most valuable information, because his weights were taken at the time cattle were bought and sold. These cattle were delivered here in time to start on the grass early. They had the benefit of the earliest growth and also the benefit of the entire grazing season. Mr. Mashek is about the only grazer that gave his stock a real chance to do their best. For his good judgment he was repaid with an excellent profit.

The Wool Situation

Mr. Clay of Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago stock yards commission firm,

received the following information from a leading New York banker in reply to a question about wool matters:

"Relative to the wool situation we have not attempted to compile data or statistics. We are told, however, by the clothing trade that they expect a demand for men's clothing amounting to \$400,000,000 during the first two years following the return of our troops from abroad. They tell us that purchases of woolen clothing were withheld by the draftees before the latter entered the army; that wool is being reclaimed today, and agree with you that large stocks of wool have been held in Australia awaiting cargo space for shipment. This cargo space they think will now become available and that England will be good enough to allot a portion of this wool to the United States. Just how much they do not know.

"Talking with a member of the British government recently, he told me that the wool industry was of paramount importance to England; that in awarding priorities of material, the British government had three classifications, viz: (a) for the army, (b) for export, and (c) for civilian uses; that there was no wool available for class c, and that it was imperative that English mills develop and continue to hold a large export business. He qualified his statement relative to the ability of England to do this by pointing out the superior quality of wools produced in the British Isles. To show you how anxious England is to maintain this export trade, her banks are paying our bankers 4½ per cent interest on daily balances when the discount rate in London is but a trifle over 3 per cent."

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

Very Much Censored.

In an upper peninsula city (name deleted) there was a war dinner of a certain race (not stated what race) in which a leading merchant (name forgotten in self-defense) declared:

"One thing that we can say for our boys from this city is that they have been mighty lucky—not one of them has been executed during the war."

One of the Old Jokes.

We take the following from "Wolverines" in the Detroit News:

It becomes every day more evident that one of the principal developments of the future will be an intense rivalry between the northern and southern peninsulas of Michigan in finding ways for the utilization of the Great Lakes system. Former Mayor James B. Balch, of Kalamazoo, has addressed a plea to Governor Sleeper, advocating the construction of a canal across the lower peninsula to connect Lakes Michigan and Huron. But the upper peninsula is on guard. Promptly a great mind in Sault Ste. Marie comes out with a plan to keep Lake Superior from freezing up in the winter.

The next lower peninsula humorist who wants to crack a joke about upper peninsula winters can use the following, which has not been printed but once before, to our certain knowledge:

"Why is the water of Lake Superior lower in the spring than in the fall?"

"On account of the large quantity of ice that is taken from it and stored during the winter."

An Example in Complex Fractions.

Ed. Church sells Waugh drills. He thus comes in contact with many Cousin Jack mining men. While he is not as good a story teller as his Iron Country assistant, Clayton Kohlhaas, now a lieutenant in a negro regiment in France (and wait till he comes back with the stories he has been gathering from those black boys) he does pretty well.

It appears that the men at the Franklin had constructed a device for

underground work. It was found that it could not be loaded into the skip.

"Well," said the old captain, "you'll have to cut that into three or four halves before you can get it down."

Finnish Dialect.

Finnish is the hardest dialect to write. But Frank McKindles tells it well. He says that a Finn called at the Kerredge hardware store in Hancock and gave this order for a chimney:

"I wanting that outside lemp glass sizes not'ing."

Alsace and a Lesson.

Prof. Leo M. Geismar, O. L., sounded like an enemy alien to a lot of people for quite a while. He talks with a German accent. We happened to know about it and explained in order to save some people from the professor's righteous wrath. He is an Alsatian and was driven from home by the Franco-Prussian war. He landed in New York and boarded with a German family, from whom he learned to speak English. He acquired their accent and never lost it, though his native language is French.

People who have not indulged in philological adventuring might start by attempting to determine how long it would take a man to learn English in a brewery.

But that has nothing to do with the matter in hand. Alsace is a live topic and we heard Prof. Geismar talk about it just the other night. It is one of the most productive agricultural regions on earth and while only the size of Marquette and Chippewa counties together it supports 2,000,000 population as against their 75,000 or so. This holds out to Cloverland the lesson: Get the people, the land will take care of them.

The professor, an agricultural expert, as everybody in Cloverland knows, took occasion to dwell on the value attached to manure by the Alsatian as well as all other French farmers. He declared himself for manures as against all other fertilizers.

(Continued on Page 44)

CLOVER LAND

Cloverland Cattle Make \$34.27 Net Profit per Head in Seven Months

THERE appears to be a great deal of interest shown in the results of a cattle grazing experiment which I carried on during 1918 at Watson, Michigan.

We have grazed different lots of cattle in previous years and always had what we regarded as fair results, but the cattle grazed were common scrub stock and the results were not of much value to show what a better grade of steers of some beef breeding would do. All our experience seemed to indicate that it was necessary to give the cattle plenty of time so that when I bought these cattle, I bought them so they could be put on pasture by the first of April.

On March 26th I bought from a St. Paul, Minn., speculator 127 head of very common steers having an extra large fill and averaging 623 pounds. They cost an average of \$52.21 per head, or 8½ cents per pound. I shipped them to Watson, Cloverland, where they arrived March 28th. They were run on average cutover land which had not been seeded. They were never fed and I paid very little attention to them.

I shipped them to the Chicago market November 1st, where they sold at 10.3 cents per pound. They averaged 911 pounds in weight and brought an average of \$93.48 per head. My net profit was \$34.27 per head and deductions made on freight charges from St. Paul here and from here to Chicago and expenses, in all, \$7 per head. My total net profit on the 127 head was \$4,352.29.

Although the steers averaged 623 pound in weight they were bought in three lots. Lot one weighed about 500 pounds, lot two weighing 600 pounds, and lot three weighing about 700 pounds. When sold all three lots seem to have gained about equally, that is about 300 pounds apiece, and when they were sold they graded in three lots, weighing approximately 800, 900 and 1,000 pounds each, and sold for 8, 10 and 12 cents, respectively.

The 500 lb. steers cost 8½ cents, or, each	\$41.25
Freight and expense from St. Paul to Cloverland and to Chicago	7.00
Total	\$48.25
Sold at 800 lbs. at 8 cents.....	\$64.00
Profit	\$15.75
The 700 lb. steers cost 8½ cents, or	\$61.25
Freight and expense from St. Paul to Cloverland and to Chicago	8.00
Total	\$69.25
Sold at 1,000 lbs. at 12 cents....	\$120.00
Profit	\$51.25

By GEORGE M. MASHEK of Delta County



Above picture of Mr. Mashek's cows and April calves taken July 18, 1918



Same cattle photographed on Nov. 1, 1918. Note the growth of the calves.

From this it will be seen that the profitable steers in the lot were the heaviest and the best quality when bought as they did less growing than the younger cattle and put on more beef and a better finish.

This whole lot of steers was not of a very good quality as can be seen by the price paid for them in the spring of 1918. There were quite a few of the steers that showed dairy blood and these did not make the gains that the beef breeds did. In the 700 pound lot there were 10 or 12 that were a fair grade of beef cattle and these made much better gains than the rest judging from their appearance, but I have no data showing their gains.

From the experiences I have had I would say that the biggest mistake that has been commonly made in Cloverland in grazing cattle has been in not getting them early enough in the

spring. It has been customary to wait until the middle of June when the grass is well up before putting them on to pasture. I am convinced that bringing them in not later than the middle of April will make about 150 pounds difference in their weight, as weak, thin cattle do better on old dry grass than if put directly on rich pasture. The dry grass here is not leached out very badly and the cattle prefer it to hay and in the bottom of the tufts of blue grass there is always some green grass coming as soon as the snow is gone, so that the cattle pick up enough green stuff before the general growth starts to accustom them gradually to green feed and by the middle of June when the grass is luxuriant, the cattle are in the best of condition to make good use of the feed.

Another mistake commonly made is

to put cattle on what are called tame pastures, that is principally timothy. From close observation, I have found that timothy will not put the growth and weight on the cattle that the native blue grass and clovers will. Where cattle have their choice, they will not touch timothy even when it is young and fresh, if they can get blue grass (June grass) and white clover, and in fact will eat most any good weed or other grass that grows here before they will the timothy.

Theoretically, grazers salt their cattle, but in practice they usually throw out a few lumps of rock salt which just gives the cattle a taste. Steers require on this rich green pasture about 20 pounds of salt for the grazing season and the only satisfactory way of furnishing this is at a large trough, roofed over so that the rain does not leach it away. This matter of salt is of prime importance and in nine cases out of ten is neglected.

From limited experiments still better results can be obtained if a good piece of pasture is retained until about the first of September. The cattle then turned in there and fed an additional grain ration of about eight pounds a day for about 50 days. The additional weight that this grain will put on will easily pay for the grain and a 1,000 or 1,100 pound steer will be brought up to a higher grade bringing from 2 to 3 cents more on the market, and this is the plan that I propose to feed cattle on this coming year.

To make grazing profitable it is not only necessary to put the gain on, but to have cattle in the fall of such weight and finish that they will sell in competition with corn-fed cattle that have been fed about four months. If they must be sold as feeders they are usually sold at less than they cost and the gains are not enough to make this very profitable.

I would, therefore, advise anyone intending to graze cattle here to—

1st. To buy no single head to weigh less than 700 pounds in thin condition, to buy a fair grade of beef cattle, but not as fancy a grade as the feeders of Illinois and Iowa find most profitable as from four to five months here should put them in good condition to take grain.

2nd. To have these cattle on pasture by the 15th of April and see that they have access to water and salt at all times and see that they can eat salt and not simply lick it to get a taste.

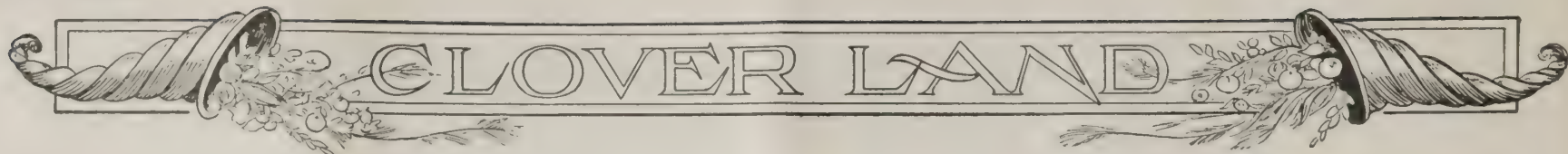
3rd. That early in September the cattle be placed on reserved pastures and fed a grain ration of about eight pounds a day and that they be marketed some time in November when they will be of a weight and condition to sell to packers.



When I bought these steers in South St. Paul the latter part of March they averaged 623 pounds. When I sold them in Chicago in November they showed a net gain averaging 238 pounds.



These steers cost me \$52.21 per head and brought an average of \$93.48 in Chicago several months later. Pictures show they were a common grade of steers.



The "Milwaukee Idea" of the Colonization of Land

(As approved by the Association of Commerce of Milwaukee)



First year's clearing. Land has to be cleared but once. The soil is rich and nature provides a uniform annual rainfall.



The settler willing to do his share soon has a comfortable home and a farm in the making, which promises much.

THE MILWAUKEE IDEA of land development contemplates use of existing machinery. This machinery includes organized colonization companies, land agencies, and land owners. The Milwaukee Association of Commerce proposes:

First: That these companies will voluntarily submit to federal or state regulation.

Second: That these companies will make proper provision for extending, to deserving settlers, credit for a period of years without payments.

Third: That these companies will assure expert supervision over, and assistance for, the settler after his establishment on new land.

Fourth: That these companies will provide, or aid in procuring, additional capital for settlers if the settlers' progress justifies the advance.

These four provisions seem—and are—simple. They can be readily and immediately applied. State law or federal act would create supervisory commissions. Such commissions could at once call upon land companies to apply for recognition. The companies could easily meet the requirements. They would need, however, ample finance. This finance should come from the cities. It is the duty of cities to lend aid. Colonization companies, once they yield to the right kind of supervision, become quasi-public institutions. Their purpose is, and must be, the development of land. Land development is essential to industrial development. Land development means more produce, it means more wealth, it means bigger buying and better paying power by the people. And, therefore, it means the very life of industry and commerce. What is more fair, then, than to demand of industry and commerce support for such development?

In laying down the above principles, the board of directors of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce considered the following:

First: Both the settler who wants to buy, and the industry or commercial interest who wants to invest, will feel most certain if he deals with a company that is supervised by the government of a state or the nation. Such supervision, therefore, will be advantageous to all concerned. First,

By F. W. LUENING of Milwaukee

(With photographs of actual farm progress in Northern Wisconsin)

to the settler because it will assure him of fair treatment. Second, to the investor because it will assure him of proper use of his money. Third, to the colonization company because it will give it the stamp of government approval and will thus bring both settler and investor to it.

It should be emphatically stated that in laying down supervision as a principle in development projects, the board of directors neither accuses nor has discussed, the honesty or dishonesty of existing colonization agencies. Supervision is not sought because of any fancied or real dishonesty in land transactions of the past, but solely because uniform requirements seem needful. Under it the claims of the state, the settler, and the company will all have equal consideration.

Second: The board of directors, from all the evidence it was able to procure, learned that failure by the settler usually comes during his first years of struggle on new land. During these years the settler needs all the money he himself possesses and often a good deal more. It is a wrong to the settler, therefore, to deprive him of any part of his capital—at least if that capital is limited. Furthermore, failure to take a first payment or demand interest for the first few years, is not a hardship upon the colonization company. It means, of course, that the company must be sufficiently financed to carry the burden. However, though the settler makes no payment, he does—and must, under the Milwaukee plan—do a reasonable amount of constructive work on the land during these first years. This work—this labor put into the land—increases its value. The increase is very material. It is more than enough to cover any first payment that would ordinarily be demanded, and more than enough to carry the interest charges. As the settler progresses—as he makes his land productive—he begins to acquire "ability to pay." In the meantime, however, he is not driven, by debt, either to despair nor yet to money-yielding occupations away from his farm. He is able to work on

his farm, with peace of mind, during those years that the farm produces little more than a living.

Third: The board of directors feels from the evidence placed before it, that most settlers need, or at least are materially aided by expert assistance and supervision. In Wisconsin, for instance, many a settler does not know how to best clear land. If, after he had taken over his new farm, he were shown by practical demonstration and sound theory just what the best methods are, he would achieve better results both for himself, for the colonization company, and for the state.

Under the Milwaukee plan, a colonization company may provide its own experts; or, it may use the experts of the state, including the county agents, or the agricultural college. It need only give proper assurance that the settler will have the right aid from some source.

Fourth: The board of directors recognized that land settlement may require increasing capital. The settler may need comparatively little money at the outset. Since he has not been deprived of his own funds by making a first payment, or paying interest, he may be able to get along reasonably well for a year or two. Then, however, he may need to purchase agricultural implements, perhaps livestock, perhaps lumber for a barn, perhaps drain tile, or possibly a tractor. Such purchases would be justified on a business basis. Without them, further progress might be slow—perhaps hopelessly slow. Therefore, it is felt that a principle in colonization should be assurance for reasonable additional capital. This capital is protected by increased land value. Land will be worth many dollars more, per acre, after two or three years of effort upon it by a capable man. That being true, the colonization company runs no risk in offering additional capital, proportionate to the progress that has been made.

The board of directors has felt that supervision over colonization companies is eminently desirable—and believes that it will be so acceptable to

the colonization companies themselves—that it offers to undertake this supervision, through a carefully selected committee, until a state or federal commission can be created. In making this offer the board's thought is remote from effort to control the land business. It does not set itself up as capable of carrying out detailed land colonization effort with the ability of experienced and wisely managed colonization companies. It does not propose to conduct the affairs of colonization companies, nor interfere with them. But, it offers to say:

"These companies are known to us; they are stable, reliable and are unselfishly interested in the development of the state, and in the welfare of settlers who must bring about this development. We know this because they have voluntarily submitted their plans of operations to a committee of business men. They are deserving of public support. Their securities represent the right kind of investment, and they should have your backing in their efforts:

"First: To provide the settler with land without taking away from him, at the outset, his capital, and without burdening him with annual interest for a number of years.

"Second: To help the settler to make his job successful.

"Third: To, if its settler proves himself worthy, give him additional financial help in proportion to his progress."

Any company that is conducting an honest business, and has the interests of the state and the settler at heart, will be more than willing to allow any fair agency to assure itself that these few things are being done.

In return for this supervision, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce proposes to urge its membership to invest their moneys in the stock of approved companies. It will do its utmost to place the financial resources of the state and its metropolis, Milwaukee, at the disposal of these companies. It will aid in necessary advertising, within and beyond the borders of the state.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce recognizes that there is not now any other agency constituted to do the work. It offers, therefore, to

CLOVER LAND

undertake the task of supervision. It suggests this as a temporary measure. But it believes so sincerely in the general advantage of supervision that it thinks it should be assured at once.

The four simple provisions outlined above are fundamental. They are laid down as principles in colonization. But it should not be understood that they cover the entire colonization program.

That program includes the following:

The assembling of Wisconsin's undeveloped lands.

The discouragement of land purchases or holding for purely speculative purposes.

Changes in the federal acts so that federal land banks may extend credit to colonization companies.

Additional aid for the settler and his family through the various federal departments and federal and state bureaus.

Direct aid, through the federal departments, for approved colonization companies, with a view to increasing settlement and development.

Better system of land value assessments.

The provision of schools within easy reach of settlers' children.

Additional experimental farms.

Experimental plots around every rural school, and manual training, as it applies to farming, incorporated in every rural school course.

It contemplates, furthermore, additional and intensive study of land clearing by qualified engineers in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin with a view to applying modern land clearing methods to the settler's problem, probably on a co-operative basis, and by a company of sufficient financial strength to carry out this work in a big way.

It contemplates a promotion of the sheep industry, a settling of the dog question as it affects the sheep industry, and offer other constructive details, all determined upon with a view to advancing settlement, insuring rapid progress by the settler, insuring sound development of the state and insuring consequent added prosperity.

The Milwaukee plan proposes that the returning soldier shall first have all the advantages outlined above, i. e.: He shall be able to take over land without paying principal or interest for a number of years. He shall be accepted by colonization companies if he seems qualified to succeed. This

acceptance, together with an honorable discharge from the army or navy of the United States, will entitle him to a credit from the state treasury of \$500. This credit he may use for the purchase of materials or supplies to develop his farm or for any other legitimate purpose involved in getting to or working upon his farm. The Association of Commerce proposes that this shall be a loan not a gift. It believes, first, that the returning soldier does not want charity, but merely the best kind of opportunity. It may be that \$500 is not a sufficient amount, and there is no reason why greater amounts cannot be supplied if the state legislature should so determine. It would seem, however, that, since the soldier will be able to get credit from his colonization company as he progresses, the amount may be sufficient.

In making this suggestion, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce recognizes that many other things can be done for the soldier. It is in accord, for instance, with a proposal by Professor Ely of the University of Wisconsin, to the effect that the soldier might be given an agricultural course at the university without cost to him. Or, that he might be placed upon an experimental farm, selected by the university, where he could gain adequate agricultural experience. In fact, the Association of Commerce is in entire accord with any plan that may be adopted to equip the soldier mentally, morally, and physically for his future work. It is certainly true that if the government may train men for pursuits of war, it is equally justified in training them for pursuits of peace. The establishment, therefore, of training schools for discharged soldiers seems quite as logical as training school for enlisted men, about to become soldiers.

The Association of Commerce has not gone on record as opposed to a plan of direct purchase by the government of lands for soldiers. The governor of Wisconsin has advanced a proposal to the effect that the federal government buy undeveloped land; that it clear a fair percentage of this land and make it ready for the plow; that it build a home thereon and the necessary farm buildings; that it provide some machinery and stock; and, that it give these farms outright to the returning soldier.

The cost of such a course may be variously estimated. No one can tell,

with any degree of accuracy, how many returning soldiers will go back to the land. We may assume, however, that three million men will be included in the demobilization of the American army. And we may assume that if a completed farm will be given free, at least twenty per cent of these men will avail themselves thereof. Then we have 600,000 men taking farms, each farm costing \$1,600 for land, \$1,000 for buildings, and \$400 for livestock and equipment, or \$3,000. On this basis, the total cost to the federal government would be \$1,800,000,000. We have become accustomed to huge public costs. But, whether the government is ready to undertake so enormous an investment remains to be seen. Then, too, if farms are actually given away to soldiers, it is likely that every man now in the army will take such a farm—even though he never proposes to engage in farming and desires merely to sell the farm. Under such circumstances, the cost would be five times the amount named, or \$9,000,000,000. It is presumed, therefore, that those who have the gift of a farm in mind or the purchase of farm land by the government, mean to provide some restrictions and mean to restrict these gifts solely to the actual soldier-settler.

Additional Steps.

(Because the following was not included in the colonization plan as formally approved by the board of directors, it is offered simply as suggestive, and as including more or less personal views.)

In the foregoing is offered a foundation—little else.

Were the plan submitted as a complete colonization program it would be primitive indeed.

For real colonization means nation-building.

With this suggested foundation, however, at least a few further steps seem immediately necessary.

The plan gives the man without means a fighting chance on new land. But it remains a fighting chance.

Farming—even in unobstructed areas—is a man's job! In the heart of a forest—amid tangled brush and roots and stumps—it becomes the task of a super-man.

If then, we give men forested land, taking from them no payment and asking no interest, are we yet giving enough? Are we giving anything?

Such men face years of struggle—perhaps lifetimes of toil. During those years they slowly carve bits of productive acreage out of a wilderness. But progress is hopelessly slow.

Is this a modern concept of nation-building?

There is something primordial, something pathetically ludicrous in the aspect of the lone man attempting conquest of the forest with an axe. The roar of giant machinery echoes in the very edges of those forests. And man and his axe must sink to pristine levels, indeed, not to hear those echoes.

So we must give these men cleared areas—cleared by machine. These areas need not be large, but must be large enough to provide sustenance from the start.

Big machines must do the clearing. With them, alone, are big projects carried out today.

Machinery Can Be Developed.

Land clearing machinery is not fully developed. But it can be developed. Capable engineers—the men who build the cranes and drag lines that carved away mountains—have been consulted. They say it can be done. They know—for, compared to brush and stump, they have solved problems fifty times more difficult.

It will require money to develop the machines. It is the business of somebody to supply the money. Perhaps it is the business of cities—for cities will get the benefit of increased acreage.

Perhaps it is the business of the state. For the whole state will surely get the benefit.

In so far as Wisconsin is concerned perhaps a legislative appropriation, given the University of Wisconsin, to be used for the development of land clearing machinery, will offer the means.

With the machines the state might clear the lands. The cost might be assessed against them. The clearing effort might be done in conjunction with road building. It is no more hopeless to clear a strip a thousand feet in width than a strip one hundred feet in width. Once cleared, the roadway might run through the center of this strip. Upon its either side there would then be fields ready for cultivation.

Or the colonization companies, under state supervision, might do the work. In any event the clearing of

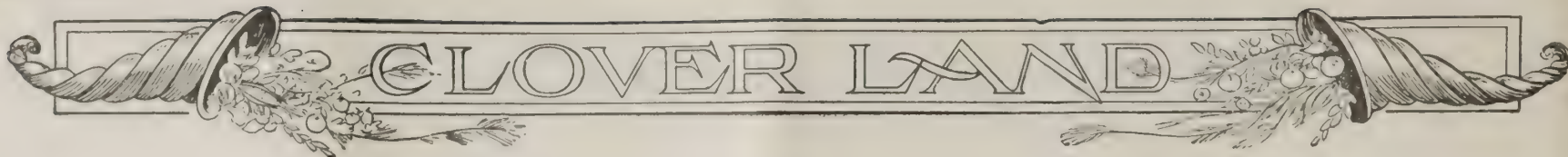
(Continued on Page 40)



Cloverland settlers never have crop failures. Their success is assured if they are given a chance to get a fair start.



After a few years of industrious effort commodious buildings replace the first ones built in a hurry.



Splendid New Cloverland Training School for Nurses

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE demand for trained nurses will not decrease because the war is over. To the contrary, the demand for nurses will increase, the war having demonstrated as no other agency could have done, the indispensability of the trained nurse, whether in the hospital or in the sick room of the private home. The field of the professional nurse has been broadened because of the war, the necessity of her ministrations to the ill has become apparent, her mission of mercy is recognized, but the demand for trained nurses can not be supplied, and in the opinion of the medical profession, there will always be a demand for them that will exceed the supply.

When war was declared there was a call for volunteer nurses to go to the front or serve in the great hospitals at the various army cantonments at home. Professional nurses by the thousand patriotically responded and entered the military service. This sudden transfer of their activities from civil to military life, this drain upon a profession already struggling to supply a demand, left civil hospitals and the sick room almost destitute of nurses. A cry of distress was heard throughout the nation; it was a cry from the hospital ward and the sick chamber to nurse back to health those maimed in civil occupations and stricken with disease. Hospitals were appealed to for more nurses, and a call for volunteers to replenish the depleted supply of nurses because of the war was sent up from every hospital in the country and from medical profession.

St. Joseph's hospital of Menominee heard the cry of distress, and the good Sisters of that institution, ever ready to perform deeds of mercy, always on the alert to help humanity's cause and alleviate suffering, responded by opening a training school for nurses. The hospital contained neither room nor facilities for a training school. War exigencies precluded the building of an addition to the hospital at the time, but the Sisters found a way, as they always do, and purchased a large residence adjacent to the hospital for a school. The building was quickly remodeled and comfortably furnished, and on Sept. 15, 1918, the school opened with an enrollment of 14 students.

Mrs. Ethlin B. Patterson, a graduate from the Hahnemann Hospital School for Nurses, of Chicago, who had also taken a number of post-graduate courses in hospitals and in special nursing and had had a wide range of practical experience in nursing, was employed as superintendent of the school. Along with the establishment of the training school for nurses as an adjunct to the hospital, a laboratory, completely equipped, was installed in the hospital for use by the nurses and

placed in charge of Mrs. Patterson. With this splendid laboratory St. Joseph's Training School for Nurses is now equipped with everything that is needed to teach student nurses all that is included in the curriculum of professional training.

The training school building is splendidly and comfortably furnished throughout and equipped with all the accessories necessary for technical instruction and study, and at the same time providing an excellent home for the young women who have decided to take up nursing as a vocation and embark in "the leading profession for women."

The splendid facilities provided, the excellent course of instruction under a thoroughly competent superintendent, assisted by the medical fraternity of Menominee and Marinette, and the

ity that is not shared by any other class of men or women. The profession is indispensable to the public health so its field has no limit, its mission is the most laudable, and the compensation is the very best.

"What more could an ambitious young woman ask for than to become a trained nurse?" a leading physician asked, when discussing the opportunities this Menominee institution has opened up for the young women.

A high school education is required of applicants for entrance to St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses. The full course of instruction covering a period of three years, with room, board and laundry, is given free of charge. In addition, student nurses are paid \$5 a month, a little more than most hospitals pay, which is sufficient to purchase their text books and cloth-

edge of the subjects treated, and they also have a better opportunity for study and practical work at all times.

Six more student nurses will be accepted this month, and then enrollment will be closed until the first of next September, when 15 more students will be accepted. The capacity of the school will then be reached and no more students will be accepted until an addition is built or the first class graduates.

Because of this limited enrollment every effort is being made to induce young women living in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in Northern Wisconsin to file their applications at the earliest date possible for entrance this month and in September, 1919, if they wish to gain the advantage of studying at St. Joseph's school and receiving the excellent training this institution provides, together with a diploma that grants them an immediate permission and license to practice.

The development of this training school for nurses is keeping with the remarkable growth and progress that has been made by St. Joseph's hospital since it was founded in a residence in an out-of-the-way place in Menominee a little more than 25 years ago. Starting in this small way with only five Sisters, the hospital has grown into an institution with fourteen Sisters and sixteen nurses. The hospital is a large brick edifice with beds for 60 to 70 patients, and contains every equipment provided for modern hospital treatment, including a large laboratory and X-ray machine.

The hospital is now under the supervision of Mother Cunigunda, a Sister who spent several years at the hospital in its pioneer days, and was recently returned to Menominee to manage the big institution she had helped to develop in its infancy. She succeeded Mother Barnarda as superior at St. Joseph's, the latter having been in charge for the past seven years.

It was Mother Barnarda who successfully launched the training school, but scarcely saw it fairly started when she was transferred to other fields of work, the six years allotted to superiors at one hospital having expired. Mother Cunigunda was very much pleased to return to Menominee, although she had been superior at a much larger hospital. She is as deeply interested in the development of the nurses' training school as her predecessor and is giving it that close personal attention which insures success and surrounds it with all the environments that build character as well as give students the very best professional training.

The people who got bric-a-brac for Christmas presents are not wholly disconsolate, as the junk man pays pretty good prices now.



St. Joseph's Hospital and Nurses' Training school at Menominee

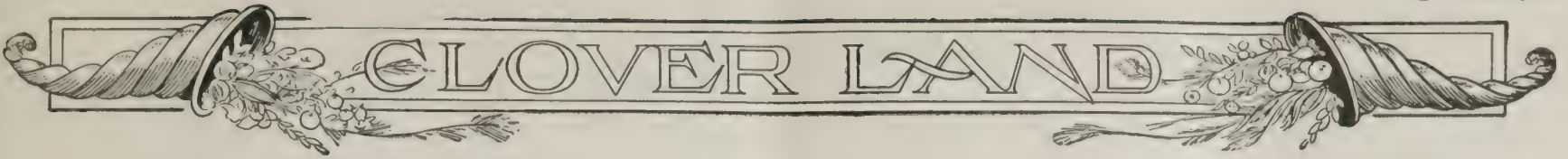
unexcelled opportunity for practical work and laboratory experience in the hospital, won for St. Joseph's school immediate recognition from the Michigan State Board of Registration for Nurses, and it was fully accredited. This means that a diploma from St. Joseph's school gives the graduate permission to practice her profession at once, placing her into a field of activity where the financial remuneration is the highest paid any class of women. The pay for trained nurses ranges from \$35 to \$40 a week with board and room. In no other vocation do women receive such high pay.

St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for Nurses has thus opened the door of opportunity to the young women of Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin to learn a profession that pays the highest remuneration and at the same time gives them a dignified recognition in any commun-

ing during their training. The text books represent a permanent, professional investment, as they are always of use in practice.

Four days a week are used for classes, and the course includes three lectures each week by leading physicians of Menominee and Marinette. The remainder of the week is spent in practical work. Ample recreation also is provided for the student nurses. Each student is given two hours off each day, one-half day off each week, and every second Sunday off, a more liberal allowance than most training schools grant.

This school has many advantages over schools attached to the larger hospitals in the big cities. Student nurses receive more individual and personal attention from instructors than in the big schools where the classes are large, hence they gain a more ready grasp and detail knowl-



Potato Investigators "From Missouri," Step This Way!



By GEORGE F. KINSTING of Manistique

TO ONE who has never had the opportunity of living in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Cloverland, the advantages and possibilities of this country are not realized. The writer, having come from an old agricultural section where land sells for many times more per acre and actually does not bring the cash returns that this land contributes, feels the opening statement to be true. The true Missourian type—but once convinced—no further arguments are necessary.

Men who have studied agricultural conditions in this section appreciate the significance of the statement that this is a livestock country, because of its being particularly adapted to the natural growing of clover and other grasses with plenty of running water, making an ideal grazing country. We who are satisfied from results obtained in an experimental way can safely say that livestock is a permanent industry in the country, and that livestock

is the basis for all sound farm management operations.

From the farm management standpoint we are anxious to know what cash crops can be grown. The answer, in part, is potatoes. Climatological and soil conditions are such that potatoes do especially well. With our summers come long days, resulting in a quick growing period. The nature of the soil is such that excessive rainfall does not disturb the physical condition of the soil, to retard growth. Neither does an insufficient rainfall retard growth. The soil is easily mulched and with proper cultivation keeps the crop growing constantly.

In the year 1916 standardization of potato varieties began in Schoolcraft county. During a period of two years we have reduced the varieties until the "Green Mountain" is now general-

ly grown for the market. Our potatoes show uniformity and a general type characteristic. Hill selection of tubers, seed plot tests, and tuber units are the methods of improving our varieties. This is followed up with field inspection for disease. All diseased hills are removed. Recently orders have been received from Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas through the Department of Agriculture, for Triumph Potatoes for seed purposes. These potatoes will be tried out at the various experiment stations of these states. This is in line with the principles we have been working with. Years of careful potato growing are returning good results to some of our farmers.

This illustration shows rural potatoes grown on sandy loam which gave a yield of 300 bushels per acre or 2,400 bushels on an eight-acre field. Notice

the uniformity and adherence to type. Also the condition of the soil. Potatoes of this type find a ready market and yield excellent returns in the way of a cash crop, giving the average man an opportunity to develop the livestock industry.

The correlating of livestock with a cash crop of this kind is very desirable. Labor must be employed to handle livestock through the entire year. During the time required for growing a potato crop the cattle are grazing and the fertility of the soil maintained with little expense.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes were produced in this county during the season of 1918, which, when considering the small area of land under cultivation, is a good crop. Figures like these, though seemingly small, are sufficient proof to us who know conditions that this will be an enviable place to do business in the future.

Progress of Civilization Has Kept Pace With Advanced Road Building

By P. H. DALY, Auto Trail Dept., Rand, McNally & Co.

ALL ROADS led to Rome—except one or two, the railroads and the aerial mail route—hence Gibbons' "Decline and Fall."

Had the railroad led to and from Rome in Caesar's day, the bridge all first year Latin students stumble over, as a literary pons asinorum, would have been a railroad bridge, a permanent structure, and Caesar and the Caesars would have remained in Germany eighteen centuries instead of eighteen days; they would have reconstructed Germany instead of devastating a radius at that famous wooden bridge head; railroad excursions would have been run regularly from Rome to Berlin; the Anglos and the Saxons would all have had railroad jobs and no time to go to pillaging with Hengerst and Horsa; No Danegelt would have been paid; no Norman invasion, no proud hide bound Norman noble, no battle of Clontarf; no literature of ages past burnt; no temples destroyed, no Goths, no Vandals, no Huns. We would all be speaking good Latin in a United States of Europe, and would have no difficulty whatsoever in translating the smallest detail of angle iron and rivet had Caesar described the construction of a modern railroad bridge.

But it was not so to be. These were no tea drinkers in the days of ancient Rome and hence no observant Watt to reason why the steam made the kettle lid play a tattoo.

Cesar had to content himself by "striking terror into Germans and hurrying back to keep a date"—The Ides of March. He was the first of the

kaisers to go, the others went into the historic discard of kings, queens, jacks, aces and ducats in due chronological succession, until now the very last of them, we hope, has gone, and a corn-fed Kansan, a corn-poned southerner, a lumberjack, a New Englander, a New Yorker and a "Golden Westerner" sing a sextet as the watch on the Rhine. All this because the Roman matron knew not how to make afternoon tea.

The Roman soldier continued to measure off one mile by one thousand weary paces and was glad when "the setting stars suggested sleep"; horses too got tired; and, spheres of influence kept on narrowing, for the horseless age was not yet.

However, in 1830, Peter Coper of New York brought a little dinky engine down to Baltimore to run along 26 miles of rails, used for horse drawn wagons in competition with canal freighting. If the engine could run it could draw. We all are familiar with the story. All know how the beautiful gray livery horse competed with Peter Cooper's engine; how the engine outstripped the livery horse; how a belt slipped on the engine and brought it to a dead stop; how the beautiful horse passed the hissing dragon and kept his lead to the finish.

The livery man treated his friends, Peter Cooper treated his engine. It was only a few decades thereafter the Peter Cooper contest, that improved engines were drawing Barnum & Bailey circuses of trick horses and

camels all over the United States on railroads that showed like the lines on your hand and read fortunes for millions.

All towns in ancient history that amounted to anything were situated on commercial highways and waxed strong on the steady flow of commercial sap.

It was reserved for the United States of America to make the railroad the commercial highway in a new and modern sense, and behold a first world power has grown up over night.

The twin threads of steel, six inches deep from shining surface to spike, criss-cross state and nation, linking state with state, as stitches in a crazy quilt, making us one great co-operative people, talking the same language with a singular uniformity of accent and deep-rooted common sympathy which can raise ominously into the universally recognized murmur of the world—the voice of democracy.

Three hundred thousand miles of railroads run north, south, east and west, through brush and through briar. Along the length of these railroads are dots and names that grew from dots and names, which only thirty years ago spelled "Opportunity" for the emigrant, now mean well organized cities, centers of industrial activity, shipping points and distribution points, emigrants grown up.

These towns are distant from one another an average of 5½ miles. Each town has a post office, and from each

town radiate an average of three rural mail routes. Each rural mail route averages 21 miles from post office to remote rural mail box and back.

There are about 2,000,000 miles of roads in the United States and, with the exception of these historic grand trunk highways, built by state and government aid in the early history of our republic, almost all of those roads lead to and from towns built on railroad systems.

This is the history in brief of the growth and development of our nation west of the Alleghenies: 1st, the railroads; 2nd, the towns or shipping points along their length and intersections; 3rd, the roads leading to and from those shipping points; 4th, interborough highways connecting shipping points.

The above will serve as an introductory chapter to an inquiry into the best means to promote the construction of highways in the United States of America, and can well be considered a timely topic for the reconstruction period which will follow a world peace.

Manistique streets have been sprinkled with disinfectant and other drastic action taken to keep Manistique free from influenza.

Work of students of the College of Mines of Houghton in local copper mines has been temporarily halted because of fear that influenza might be communicated to the miners getting out copper needed in the war.

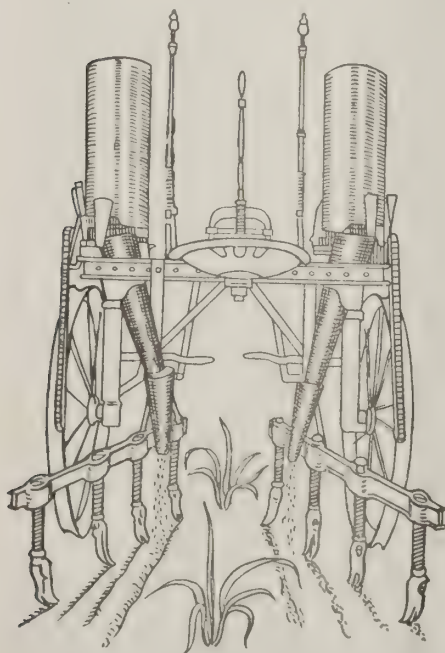


Ordinary Broadcast Methods of Fertilizing May Be Improved

By J. W. HENCEROTH

SINCE efficiency and success with the use of fertilizers depends very largely on the methods of application, let us see how they are being applied—and discuss the relative merits of the different methods. Some men spread them broadcast on top of the ground after the seed bed is prepared. Unless the fertilizers are thoroughly worked into the soil, broadcasting will not give the best results, as the fertilizers do not get down into the area where there is available moisture to dissolve the plantfood, so that the tiny plant roots can pick it up. Some farmers apply fertilizers on top of the ground and plow them under, like manure. Ordinarily, this is not best, as the fertilizers are applied too deep. In using fertilizers and manure, one thing should be kept in mind, namely, that all plants absorb their plantfood through their root hairs, and most of these are on the smallest roots. The largest percentage of roots and root hairs are in the second, third and fourth inches of soil. For this reason the fertilizer, and manure as well, should be placed in that part of the seed bed where there is the greatest moisture and bacterial action.

The fertilizer attachment of whatever drill or planter is being used offers the best means of properly doing the work. It is not practical to apply fertilizers through drills or planters without fertilizer attachments. Some men endeavor to sow the fertilizer through the grain box, but this is seldom satisfactory. Grain and seed compartments of most drills do not have force feeds that will drill the fertilizer regularly while the fertilizer compartments do have such force feeds. All grain drills, corn planters, potato planters, seed drills, etc., are made with attachments by means of which fertilizers may be applied in the soil or in the rows at the time of planting. The fertilizer attachments for the different machines may be used for other special purposes than those for which the drill was specifically intended. For instance, the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill may be used for applying fertilizer on all ground put to corn, potatoes and garden crops before the particular crop in question is planted. The lime and fertilizer distributor is indispensable to the proper application of lime, and for top-dressing wheat and grass with fertilizer, it is without a rival.



A cultivator attachment which applies fertilizer at time of cultivation.



It often happens that a person does not have the best tool for the application of fertilizer on particular crops. In this case some other tool may be substituted. For example, on corn, potatoes and all truck crops, all the fertilizer may be applied through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill before the crop is planted. A potato planter with a fertilizer attachment may be used for marking out the land and applying the fertilizer in the rows for such transplanted crops as tomatoes, cabbage, celery, etc. A fertilizer attachment may now be purchased for most cultivators, for side-dressing rowed crops at the same time that the crop is being cultivated.

Practically all application on all crops are best made by regular machinery, though fertilizers may be scattered by hand if necessary. When top-dressing by hand on rowed crops, or spreading fertilizer in rows before planting, a fertilizer funnel or "bugle" is a great back-saver and places the fertilizer just where needed without loss from wind. This handy device is like an ordinary funnel but has a spout two inches in diameter and long enough to make it forty-two inches long over all. The fertilizer is carried in a bag slung over the shoulder. One hand guides the fertilizer into the funnel, while the other guides it along the row.

Anyone wishing to use fertilizer, but who does not have a fertilizer attachment for the drill, can apply the fertilizer broadcast through any one of the broadcasters that should happen to be

available, and thoroughly disk it or harrow it into the soil.

In many cases it is possible to buy a fertilizer attachment for the drill already on hand. Anyone wishing to use fertilizers can secure a fertilizer attachment for his cultivator. The fertilizer is applied and cultivated into the soil, where the growing crop will make immediate use of it.

Careful directions are furnished with all machines, telling exactly how to regulate them to sow various amounts of fertilizer. Fertilizers are so manufactured in the modern fertilizer factory that they are ground, screened, mixed and cured for several months. Finally, when the shipping season arrives, they are taken out, reground, screened, bagged, and shipped immediately to the farmer, so that it comes to him in good, mechanical, drillable condition. If care is taken to see that the fertilizers do not get wet after arriving, there is usually little trouble experienced in their application. It is always advisable, when getting the machinery ready to drill any crop, to jack it up, throw both fertilizer and seed hoppers in gear, turn the wheels a certain number of revolutions and see that the desired amount of both grain and fertilizer is applied.

It is impossible to secure a 100-bushel crop of corn from a 60 per cent stand. On the other hand, it is entirely a waste of money to allow high-priced seed to "run through like water." The same thing applies to fertilizers. One thing should always be re-

membered in using fertilizers and that is, not to get too much close to the plant or the hill. For instance, it is better to allow the fertilizer, even when applied in the row on corn, to run continuously and not drop it in the hill, even if the corn is hilled. Dropping too much fertilizer in the hill causes the corn roots to remain in one place. When dry weather comes the corn roots bunch and do not go out through the soil in search of water and plant food. For this reason it is better to apply two-thirds of the fertilizer on corn broadcast through the fertilizer attachment of a grain drill and the other third continuously down the row when the corn is planted. It is seldom advisable to apply more than 125 or 150 pounds to the acre in the corn row. Up to 600 or 800 pounds of fertilizer may be applied in the row to potatoes. All amounts above these should be applied broadcast before the crop is put in. Finally, all fertilizers should be cleaned out of the machine at the end of the season, in order that it may be in good working condition when the next seeding time arrives.

Everyone using fertilizers should leave a test strip, and at harvest time should measure and weigh the crop from an equal area of fertilized and unfertilized land to see how well the particular analysis suits your land and crops. Fertilizers contain three plant foods, viz., ammonia, which gives plants a quick start, a deep green color and promotes stalk growth; phosphoric acid, which increases the yield of all grains, hastens maturity and improves quality; and potash, which strengthens straw and plumps grains. Each farmer should study his crops and buy such an analysis of fertilizer as will supply the plant food most needed by his particular crop on his farm and return him the most profit.



Broadcast distributor fitted with burlap guides for applying fertilizer between the rows.

Draft board officials who have been waiting with more or less impatience for the orders that would discharge them from service and permit them to return to civil occupations have had a shock in the nature of orders from Provost Marshal General Crowder to proceed at once with work that will last for several months. Most of the officials expected to be released from duty by January 1 at the latest.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company has a well equipped hospital at Vale Spur, near Munising, for the care of influenza patients among the men employed by the company in the woods.

Many of the war relief associations in this state are preparing to close the first of the year, after which no subscriptions will be taken.

Word has been received that Dr. H. T. Sethney of Menominee, who is attached to the medical corps in the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, has been advanced to the rank of major, the highest rank to be reached in the medical branch of the U. S. Army outside of the general staff.

For lack of legal signatures, the constitutional amendment designed to compel all children between 5 and 16 years of age to attend public schools has failed, it was announced by Secretary of State Vaughan.

Game Warden Herman Leisner and Sergt. Joe Carney of Escanaba, with a force of helpers, loaded the deer in Ludington park corral into wagons and transported them to the woods, where the animals were liberated.

If the state's attorney general department is right about the constitution, the women of Marquette had no right to vote on December 2 for city officials; their votes on that date were invalid, and their registration before that date as citizen voters was invalid, and will have to be done over again.

That some Hancock women are going to vote the very first opportunity presented is indicated in a telephone request to City Clerk Hoffenbacher for information as to the earliest possible time they may register.

Because of the removal of the style restrictions on straw hat manufacturers by the war industries board, some retailers have cancelled orders in the belief that prices will drop.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce Joins in Sounding the Call of Cloverland

YOU MAY not know the Great North Country. There, when the sun spread through the forests, was worked a Nature miracle. Clover blossomed in the clearings, grasses crowded out the ferns. There, pure water, in stream and lake, and rigorous climate, combined to make a most remarkable grazing area. Never, at their best, did America's prairies, nor her western hills and valleys, offer anything comparable with Cloverland.

But, in tendering this invitation, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce does not expect you to accept its statements. It wants you to VISIT Cloverland; it wants you to SEE the country of which it speaks; it wants you to MEET the men and women of that country—especially those who seek no gain through your coming; and who have nothing to offer you except the welcome and the generous hospitality of the Great North Country.

Having seen, the Association knows you will stay. It knows that the charm of field and forest, lake and river—the appeal of Northern Wisconsin—will grip you and hold you.

The Association asks you to read the message of the Cloverland Magazine. And—if you wish—the Association will be glad to welcome you to Milwaukee—Wisconsin's metropolis; it will be glad to offer any aid, any advice, any suggestion you may care to accept; it wants to extend hospitality and welcome. And it knows that if you yield to the appeal of the North Country, that country will give to you prosperity and happiness, and offer, generously, its treasures in return for each effort you may make.

THE MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Clover-Land Magazine's Page of Moving Picture Facts and Fancies

Shorthand Comments on Recent Productions.

By the Printer's Devil.

"The Lure of the Circus"—Red lemonade.

"Once to Every Man"—Star part at a funeral.

"The Mystery Girl"—How does she get away with it, on \$8 per week?

"The Man of Bronze"—But putty in the hands of woman.

"Five Thousand an Hour"—The plumber, or the lawyer?

"The Midnight Patrol"—Retires at 10:30, since Michigan went dry.

"Hitting the High Spots"—Pastime for aviators.

"The spreading Evil"—The "flu".

"Damaged Goods"—The German army.

"Rough & Ready"—The main characteristics of the porcupine.

The Chicago censor board was running over "America's Answer" the other day and one of the ladies of this august board nearly swooned when she saw flashed on the screen a picture of her husband now in France, with his arms draped gracefully about a pretty French maid. Oh, boy, wait till that officer arrives in Chi. once more!

Miss Mildred Harris who was, is now Mrs. Charlie Chaplin. Funny thing that though she married the best paid comedy star in the film business, she will appear in "Borrowed Clothes," being herself a film star of some repute.

A movie house called the "Pershing Theater" opened in Chicago recently. Such is fame.

Mae Marsh, who is in California, sent a box of fruit to the children of workers at the Goldwyn Fort Lee (N. J.) studios. Bet they expected "marsh" mallows.

Douglas Fairbanks with ten members will leave shortly for southern France where a series of stories will be filmed. It is said that the company may make a tour of Europe for a special scenario now being developed by Director Albert Parker. "Doug" must be careful that in skipping blithely through his scenes he does not step into a shell-hole.

James K. Hackett has returned to the screen and is now doing "Liquor" in the Pathe studios. How we Michiganders envy him!

And now the Salvation Army has turned to the films to show the world the inside workings of their organization. A picture will be produced at the Lasky studios with Edward Jose directing, which will deal with the daily activities of the Salvation Army both in peace and war times. Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the American organization will go to Southern California herself to assist in the staging the picture.

Mary Pickford has returned to California after a trip to New York where she signed up to make three pictures for the First National Exhibitors, with Marshall Neilan as her director. She will begin work immediately on "Daddy Long Legs."

All the motion picture fans are curious to know something of the girl who captured the affections of the most famous comedian in the world, Charles Chaplin. Though the engagement was denied time and again by both parties, the rumor persisted, until perhaps in sheer desperation, they sought out the minister and had the fatal words spoken which made Miss Mildred Harris the wife of the most laughed at man in the universe.

Mrs. Chaplin, who is about eighteen, had no previous stage experience,

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY
of Sault Ste. Marie



The Movie Editor of Cloverland Magazine with his camera and regular smile.

making her debut in a child part in Ince's "On the Firing Line."

Recently she has been appearing as star in productions directed by Lois Weber for the Universal concern. Some of her late pictures are, "The Price of a Good Time," "Borrowed Clothes," "The Doctor and the Woman," and "For Husbands Only." She expects to appear in further pictures from time to time while hubby is heading his own company in producing laugh-makers for the First National.

We wish them happiness and already in our mind's eye we can see Charlie cutting up capers to amuse the baby. Say wouldn't it be great to have the funniest daddy in the world?

The International Film Service has secured the Universal Animated Weekly, Current Events and the Screen Telegram making three news releases per week, all of which will be released under the title, "The Hearst News." Working in conjunction with their many newspapers, the Hearst people expect to make this the greatest pictorial news gathering force in the world. The Pathe News which of recent years has been the Hearst-Pathe News will again assume their original name, distributing their own news reels through the various Pathe exchanges throughout the country.

Fred L. Rhoades and William Johnson two prominent business men of the Soo have taken a ten year lease on the Odd Fellows theater at Negaunee, Michigan and will operate the picture house under the firm name of Negaunee Amusement company.

Both members of the new firm are well known and popular in their home town and their success seems assured from the start, particularly as both are aggressive and active pushers of wide experience in business life.

Already Mr. Rhoades is planning on securing the services of the Chippewa Film company in arranging and staging an amateur photoplay along the line of the Soo's popular picture made for the Evening News and Temple theater some time ago. As the star of the Soo picture, Miss Della Rhoades, now the wife of Lieut. James Maxwell, 41st U. S. Inf., is the daughter

of Mr. Rhoades, he became well informed as to the financial success of the Soo enterprise and figures that Negaunee will prove as well pleased with an amateur photoplay of its own.

After looking over the ground, Messrs. Rhoades and Johnson state that they are very much pleased with Negaunee and its people which is a good start at any rate.

The Ford Weekly, a popular educational reel financed and controlled by Henry Ford, will be handled through the exchanges of the Goldwyn corporation in the future. The Ford Weekly, released at the rate of one thousand feet per week is the biggest motion picture advertising stunt ever attempted. Like most new things, the Ford Weekly has had its own troubles in getting established but by sticking to it and getting out increasingly interesting pictures, it now occupies a distinctive place on the best programs.

The "First One To" Club has a new member, as it has just come to light that Director Frank C. Griffin introduced the silk hat and the "boiled" shirt into comedies. It is recalled that Mr. Griffin directed at the Sennett studios for five years.

Nell Shipman is one of the latest of the picture people to have fallen victim to the influenza epidemic. For some time she has hovered close to the margin of Deep Shadows but is now reported out of danger.

Even the "flu" has its comedy points and now a production is under way, based on the trials and tribulations of its victims and near victims. Some of these tribulations happen right in the studio as when the Mutual-Strand Comedy company called the roll for the first time in many weeks. Elinor Field the little star of this company had been ill but announced herself fully recovered. At the first before-the-camera kiss indulged in by Elinor and Harry Depp, however, the latter sneezed violently and ever since the director, Scott Sidney, has had to send a car for Harry each morning and send him home in the same style every afternoon at the first hint of chilliness in the air.

Loyal Order of Moose, which several years ago established a home and vocational school for orphaned children of deceased members of this order, advertise the great work they are doing at Mooseheart, near Chicago, where this home is located, by means of several reels of motion pictures. These pictures have been shown extensively under the auspices of the local lodges throughout the

country and have been a wonderful aid in the upbuilding of the membership of the Moose. The pictures are shown in story form and convincingly show what can be done by cooperation in the making of good citizens from material which might otherwise be forced by circumstances to become a menace to society. Such men as Vice-President Marshall and Governor Capper of Kansas are numbered among the most enthusiastic boosters of the Loyal Order of Moose and the motion pictures are doing their full share in spreading the doctrine of Mooseheart.

"Germany told France—and half-convinced her—"All you will ever get from America is promises!" There could be but one response: to prove to the whole people of France that the Germans lied. Not thousands, but millions of feet of films were rushed across by the United States government, and were shown in all parts of France simultaneously. France saw a moving, living, rushing negative of every vicious argument Wilhelm's agents had put forth. France drew a long breath. It smiled. It cinched up its belt, and—with its American brothers—began to give their answer to the Germans at Chateau Thierry." —William A. Brady in the Photoplay Magazine.

We give the above a reprint for the reason that Mr. Brady states in all sincerity that "The motion picture saved the world." And the words quoted are the gist of his article on this subject. A big factor in the theatrical world, Mr. Brady's genius for organization has not only helped his personal enterprises but has also been the means of getting the whole of the motion picture industry organized on a war basis and it is generally admitted that the motion picture was one of, if not the very greatest, of this country's assets in the time of war.

The Educational Films Corporation announces the Bruce Scenic pictures for this season, of twenty subjects. Scenics are becoming more popular with audiences than they have been for many years past. At one time a travel picture was shown for the sole purpose of driving out the audience so that a new set of patrons could find seats but today with a large market of wonderful stuff to choose from, the wise exhibitor appeals to his audience with a choice selection of pictures not only pleasing in themselves but of real value to the patron. By the motion picture route we can cover the world quite effectually on a five dollar note!

Danny Nirella, a Pittsburgh composer, has dedicated a new song called "San San" to Norma Talmadge who plays the part of "San San" in "The Forbidden City." Mr. Nirella first saw the picture at a private showing and inspired by the Oriental atmosphere of the scenes, Mr. Nirella felt the thrill of it all and hurried to his studio. The beautiful song "San San" was the result of his work there. The publishers state that the song is destined to be a sure fire hit and will be whistled from one end of the country to the other.

And speaking of the Loyal Order of Moose, the official publication of this order, the Mooseheart Magazine speaks in the December number of a meeting held in Menominee at which a big service flag was dedicated by the Menominee lodge. Fifty-four of its members are now in the service of the United States which is some record for any lodge. We reckon "Menominee IS a good town."

In advertising a picture depicting the life of Lloyd George, a new word has been coined. They call the film Lloyd George's "Cinebiography."



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IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE



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CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
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THE WORLD



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succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
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YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
"In the Heart of Cloverland"

G

Everything in the Realm of Music and the Best

G

A Better Piano

—One of the important advantages which selection at the House of Grinnell assures you.



WE are musical instrument specialists—our entire organization, resources and energies devoted to the sale of musical merchandise exclusively—a vast number of pianos are required is our twenty-four stores. It is, therefore, but natural that manufacturers everywhere are anxious that we represent them. Then, too, we are, ourselves, piano manufacturers.

CONSIDERING these factors, together with our positive knowledge of piano worth gained through the nearly forty years we have been in the music business, it could hardly be otherwise than that ours should be a superior line.

WHATEVER amount you have in mind to invest, it will procure for you a Better Piano at the House of Grinnell—for each Piano of our line is the leader of its respective class.

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Dairy and Horse Feed

IN THE UPPER PENINSULA

Coal and Building Material

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MARQUETTE, MICH.

Distinguished Service Order For Lieutenant Coleman

R. B. COLEMAN, of Racine, Wisconsin, division manager for the northern Michigan and Wisconsin district, represented by J. C. Works at the Oshkosh branch house, is proud of his boy, and no wonder.

The business and personal friends of Mr. Coleman will be glad to know that his son, a former Case company employe, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in France, as evidenced by the following official notice:

"First Lieut. Wallace Coleman, Pilot Observation Group, 4th Corps, for extraordinary heroism in action near Jaulny, France, September 12-13, 1918. On September 12th, Lieutenant Coleman, with Second Lieutenant William Belzer, Observer, while on an artillery surveillance mission, was attacked by an enemy plane. They waited until the enemy was at close range, fired 50 rounds directly into the vital parts of the machine, when the machine was seen to disappear out of control. The next day Lieutenants Belzer and Coleman, while on a reconnaissance mission, were attacked by seven enemy aircraft. They unhesitatingly opened fire, but owing to their guns being jammed were forced to withdraw to our lines, when clearing the jam, they returned to finish the mission. Their guns again jammed, and they were driven back by a large patrol of enemy planes. After skillful maneuvering they succeeded in putting one gun into use and returned a third time, only to be driven back; undaunted they returned the fourth time and accomplished their mission, transmitting valuable information to the infantry headquarters. Home address: R. B. Coleman, father, 1625 Boyd Avenue, Racine, Wis."

Lieut. Coleman was formerly an employe of the Case company entering its service immediately after leaving school. In 1911 he had the distinction of driving the Case care that made the record in the Star Cup Race. For the last few years he has been connected with the General Sales Department of the Chevrolet Motor company, New York City.

At the outbreak of the war he entered the Officers' Training camp at

Plattsburg, New York. After thirteen weeks of the training course he was one of the selected men who were transferred to Canada where he was attached to the Royal Flying Corps, and a short time later sent to Tallaferio Field in Texas. In January of this year he received his commission and sailed for overseas and completed his training in England with the Royal Flying Corps. By June Lieut. Coleman was in the thick of the fray in France. His gallantry and fearless-



Lieut. Wallace Coleman

ness was noted by his superior officers and he was quickly promoted to flight commander of the 135th Aero Squadron of which Blair Thaw, who was killed by accident during August, was the first commander.

Lieut. Coleman also holds the distinction of being connected with the first squadron to fly a plane over the German lines equipped with a Liberty motor, as the 135th Squadron was the first to enter the battle with fully equipped American made planes. Lieut. Coleman was 30 years old November 11th, the day the peace armistice was signed.

GREAT RECORD BY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THE University of Wisconsin has never missed showing stock at the International since its inception in 1900. This university always has a very classy exhibit and stands very high when the blue ribbons are being handed out. Never before, however, has this institution been so successful as this year on all classes of stock shown.

Among the awards captured this year were five grand championships and many first in their class. In the improvement of mutton and wool demonstration as a result of using pure bred sires on common western ewes, this college carried first honors in all classes. This contest was opened for agricultural colleges only. This exhibit was admired by all interested in sheep or those contemplating entrance in the sheep raising game.

Competition in general throughout the show was very strong, especially in fat wether classes; nevertheless Wisconsin won more prizes than in any other previous show.

In the dressed carcass contest, Wisconsin repeated again in the yearling wether class and won second prize in the lamb contest. Both of these animals were Southdowns. At the auction sale of the prize carcass sheep and lambs the grand champion lamb sold for 62 cents per pound, while the University of Wisconsin yearling brought 65 cents per pound. This is

the first time on record that a yearling wether beat out the grand champion lamb in selling price.

All of the University of Wisconsin sheep exhibits were fed by Leo M. Kersden under the direct supervision of Prof. Frank Kleinheinz, whose reputation as a sheep expert is country wide.

Prof. Kleinheinz has written a valuable book on "Sheep Management." This book is very valuable to sheep breeders, feeders and exhibitors, the selling price of which is \$1.60 postpaid to all points in the United States and Canada. This book may be obtained by applying direct to Mr. Kleinheinz.

Rumors have been circulated to the effect that Manistique parties are negotiating for the purchase of the Chesbrough mill at Thompson, and that if the deal goes through, the mill would be dismantled and moved to Manistique, where it would be re-erected and used as a box factory. The Chesbrough mill was closed down early last fall as well as the store. The company's dwelling houses were all vacated and boarded up, indicating that there would be no further operation of the mill. It is claimed that Mr. Chesbrough, the owner, who owns large tracts of timber near Newberry, intends to erect a modern sawmill at that place, in fact, it is understood that the timbers for the mill have already been cut.

Will Bring Their Cattle from Arizona to Cloverland

FRANK M. KING, Tucson, Ariz., and M. S. Plummer of Florence, in the same state of long distances, who were at The Saint Paul hotel in St. Paul on December 27th, are the advance guard of many Arizona and Texas cattlemen who expect to make cattle ranch country out of great portions of the cut-over districts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

King and Plummer, partners in an Arizona ranch, have purchased a township of land in Schoolcraft county in the upper peninsula of Michigan. They will bring in 2,000 head of cattle in the spring and send them to market in the fall.

This movement of grazers, as they are called, from the plains of the southwest to the cut-over districts is the result of a systematic effort on the part of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau which sent Charles R. Hutcheson to Texas and Arizona a year ago to interest cattlemen in the northern grazing lands.

A test shipment was made last year by Walter B. MacBeath of Tucson who fattened 1,600 head of Texas cattle in Dickinson county and sold them in the Chicago market on the day the armistice was signed.

Other cattlemen coming north this spring are O. F. Ashburn, Arizona, who will bring 1,500 cattle to 20,000 acres of land he has purchased near Channing, Mich., and Russel T. Johnson, Arizona, who will fatten 1,000 head in a nearby Wisconsin county.

For the present efforts will be confined to fattening cattle brought from the south, but Mr. King declared last night, that the territory was bound to develop into a breeding country and that feeders would be purchased on the South St. Paul market to be fattened in this region.

In this movement the government

is co-operating. The railroad administration has promised to run the cattle through with but three feeds. Mr. MacBeath last year had to stop four times to feed.

The 2,000 cattle of King and Plummer will be brought north in two special trains. Accompanying them will be cowboys, cow horses and all the accompaniments of a cattle ranch. It will cost \$244 a car to send the cattle from Arizona to Michigan, but Mr. King says that expense is not as large as it seems, as they will be getting their stock so much nearer market.

The two Arizona men now are on their way back to Arizona, having fenced a part of the Michigan land and made it ready to receive the cattle in the spring. Mr. King says that a four-strand barb wire fence, which they will eventually use, will cost about \$100 per mile at the prices they will have to pay in the spring for wire.

Fencing is all they have to do to the land, though they will sow some clover in the spring.

The cattle will be brought in in April and sent to market between October and December. They will be fed barley from 45 to 60 days before shipment to market.

The Arizona men have made a study of all of the conditions and they are satisfied that the cut-over country is to become one of the great cattle producing sections of the land. Those who are coming up now are the proprietors of successful ranches in the southwest.

At a recent meeting held at Marquette, it was determined that all railroads operating in Cloverland were to co-operate with the Upper Peninsula Development bureau in advertising and otherwise developing the resources of this section of the state.

THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

affords unparalleled opportunities to grazers. This region is more widely known as Cloverland and that name is synonymous with actual conditions.

ALGER COUNTY

is located in the heart of Cloverland and has a large acreage of undeveloped land.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY

is located at the county seat in the city of Munising. It is a progressive institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$120,000. Any inquiries addressed to this bank will receive prompt and careful attention, and correspondence is invited.

WORRELL CLARKSON,
President

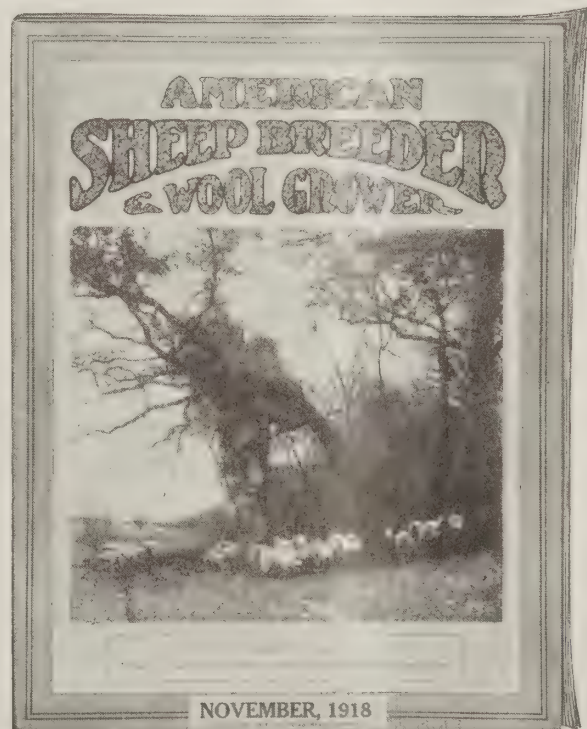
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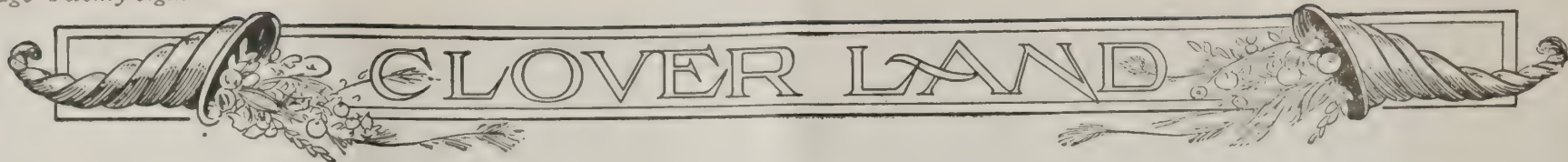
tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.
U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois



Cleanliness Is the "Safety First" of the Milk Business

By H. COLIN CAMPBELL

THE "Safety First" slogan, applied to the milk business, is cleanliness. Nothing less than the most scrupulous care and the most extreme cleanliness in every detail will do for the production and care of this most important item of food. Provisions must be made for the care of the milk in its various stages from the time of milking until it is finally delivered to the consumer, to the end that the product is thoroughly protected against all possibility of contamination or dirt.

On the farm the principal item of equipment for the care of the milk is the milkhouse. Here the milk is stored immediately after it is milked and kept until time to take it to market. Naturally only the most sanitary type of construction will do for the milkhouse. This is a subject which should be given first thought and consideration on every farm.

There are many instances on record in which epidemics and serious diseases have been traced to the improper care of the milk on somebody's farm. Frequently the milk was stored in some old rotting filthy spring house which was used also for the storage of implements of various kinds or perhaps as a roosting place by the poultry. Clearly, such a condition can only result in impure milk, which sooner or later will have its effect on the health of its consumers.

The old tumble-down shed of general utility, formerly serving as a milkhouse along with other purposes, has given way on the modern farm to the concrete-built house serving as a place of storage for milk exclusively. Concrete is selected and recommended on account of its eminent sanitary qualities. It does not absorb liquids of any kind and nothing adheres to its surfaces that cannot be readily cleaned off. It can be flushed and washed at frequent intervals, without injury to itself and without affecting injuriously the articles stored within. Aside from these qualifications, concrete has, of course, the further qualification of permanency and strength and any building built of this material adds a permanent value to the farm which time does not depreciate.

A milkhouse should purposely be designed of small dimensions, that is, it should be large enough only for the purpose intended, in order that there might not be temptation to use the house for the storage of other articles not pertaining to the care of milk. But even a small house will suffice to accommodate a considerable quantity of milk.

The essential parts of a milkhouse are the cooling tank with an abundant supply of clean, cool water and a smooth, hard floor or platform on which to handle the can. A design of milkhouse which has lately found favor is one built on a circular plan. The accompanying plans show all the essential details of this milkhouse, which permits the use of silo forms in its construction.

The milk cooling tank should be built depressed from the floor level. This is in order that it will not be necessary to lift the loaded cans a great height. If the depth of the tank is 24 inches, which is a convenient depth for the usual farm milk cans, then the tank could be depressed 12 inches below the floor line, leaving it 12 inches above. Fresh cool water should be admitted at the bottom of the tank at one end. The outlet pipe should be placed at the further end of the tank with its top a couple of inches below the top of the tank walls. This arrangement assures a perfect circulation of the water within the tank.

The supply of water should be so



The concrete-built milkhouse is a sign of a modern, successful dairy

regulated that there is a small but constant inflow into the tank. The outlet pipe should connect with the drain placed under the floor. This drain should also have an opening on the main floor of the house so as to drain out all water used for cleaning and flushing the house. The house floor should have a slope toward this drain opening so that flushing water will readily drain toward it and none be left standing in pools on the floor.

On farms where a supply of ice is available, this is frequently made use of in keeping the milk ice cold. In such cases the milkhouse should be located near the icehouse in order that it will not be necessary to carry the ice great distances. One plan is to have the icehouse and milkhouse under one roof with a partition between them. This requires a square or rectangular building and is undoubtedly a good arrangement as it reduces to a minimum the steps necessary for the bringing of ice to the milk cooling tank.

It is not objectionable to use the milkhouse for the storage of other dairy products such as cream, butter and cheese, provided these are stored in such a manner as not to reduce the sanitary measure taken for the care of milk. These other dairy products can best be stored in a refrigerator or ice box which may be set or built into the milkhouse. They should in all cases be under cover of some kind in order that the room may be without obstructions towards a frequent flushing out of the milkhouse. This flushing out of the milk storing room is an essential part of the care of the milk supply.

Dairymen who have taken all these precautions for the most scrupulous care of the milk have found that it returns a big dividend on the time and expenditure involved. Milk produced under such conditions brings a better price in the market.

The sanitary features previously mentioned as being inherent in concrete construction will not be obtained if the work is carelessly done or if the concrete is mixed in proportions

not suitable to work of that kind. Unless care is taken in the work and a correct proportion of concrete mixture used, the resulting concrete might readily be porous, in which case it would absorb dirt and be the hiding and breeding place for germs and disease and thus defeat the object for which the house was built.

The proportions of the mixture recommended for the foundations of the house are 1:3:5, that is, 1 sack of Portland cement to 3 cubic feet of clean, sharp sand, and 5 cubic feet of pebbles or broken stone. For the floor, the sides of the tank and the roof of the house, proportions should be 1:2:3. The remaining proportions of the house, that is, the walls, may be mixed 1:2½:4. All the materials employed should be clean, free from clay, loam, vegetable or other perishable matter and the concrete aggregate should be well graded according to size. The sand should be graded from the smallest particles up to not ex-

ceeding ¼ inch in largest diameter. The pebbles or broken stone should be graded from ¼ inch for the smallest to not exceeding 1½ inches for the largest. The walls and roof should be reinforced with ¾-inch steel bars. Those in the walls may be placed 24 inches, center to center, while those in the roof should be placed about 8 inches apart. In addition thereto, the window and door openings should be strengthened by placing reinforcing bars diagonally across the corners.

Provision should also be made for ventilation in the milkhouse to insure that the air within is always fresh, pure and sweet. This may be accomplished by placing a galvanized iron ventilator in the roof and provision for the admission of fresh air through windows when the door is closed. The ventilator can best be placed in the center of the roof.

The foundations of the walls should be carried down below frost line so that the walls or the structure may not be injuriously affected by the heaving action of frost. The foundations should consist of footings spread out to a width of not less than 12 inches so that the pressure caused by the weight of the house and contents may be distributed over a sufficient area so as to eliminate the possibility of settlement. All excavated material which is subsequently filled in around the concrete foundations and walls should be very thoroughly compacted so that there will be no further settlement in the future.

A desirable feature of the milkhouse is an outside loading platform. This should be arranged at such a height that the milk cans may be slid off the platform onto the wagons without requiring any lifting up or down. The platform need not be large—no larger than to provide sufficient room for one man to stand while passing the cans from within, out. The platform opening should be provided with a suitable door fastened from within. This loading platform is not indicated on the plans which have been prepared, but is shown on the photograph of the Carnation company's milkhouse. It is labor-saving, time-saving provision which makes for more expeditious, more profitable milk business.

Owners of concrete-built milkhouses testify to the eminent satisfaction they have gained from their investment. The concrete-built milkhouse is a good business partner to hook up to.

America's Unused Riches

(From New York Tribune)

THIS country is very proud of the fact that this year over fifty million acres were sown in wheat. It went far toward winning the war. There were also forty million in oats, ten millions more in barley and rye and over a hundred millions more in corn. In brief, our vast cereal crop, running this year to a value of six or seven billions, is produced from an area of a little over 20,000,000 acres.

In his report to congress Secretary Lane, in discussing the problem of the returning soldier, again drew attention to the fact that we have in the United States "a full 200,000,000 acres which might be converted into farms, either by irrigation, drainage or clearing."

The cutover timber lands lie largely in the south and in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Texas. Of these the secretary says:

"In their present state they are a picture of desolation. Only a vast

area of stumps remain to mark the former forest. As good an idea as any of this waste land may be obtained from photographs of former forests which have been shattered by artillery fire. Yet when this land is cleared and brought under the plow its soil, rich with the accumulation of humus of hundreds of years, possesses extraordinary agricultural possibilities."

Secretary Lane remarked that under present conditions the problem of reclaiming these vast areas could never be solved in its entirety by private enterprise. The items of labor and capital involved dwarf into insignificance any work of a similar character ever before undertaken. That would make even the Panama project, which ten years ago loomed so large, of minor importance. But in the last year and a half this country has learned that it can raise by taxa-

(Continued on Page 45)



We Want the Farmers of Greater Cloverland to Know That The Case Eagle Stands for SERVICE

THE J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company believes in the agricultural future of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. We are following closely every development plan, and, with so many others, extending a cordial hand of welcome to the new-comers, and at the same time ready to be of service to the farmers already on the land.

OUR interest is by no means limited to selling the line of farm machinery which has built up our great concern. We are interested in every farm proposition, and our organization is anxious to be of real service to *all* farmers, no matter what manufacturer's name is on their farm machinery.

THE year 1919 will see the greatest development in the history of Cloverland. Hundreds of new farmers will come in, hundreds of those already here, will take advantage of the revived interest in farming problems and any man, any machine or implement able to reduce expenses and increase profits on the farm should be given a careful hearing and a thorough try-out.

We cordially invite you to refer your problems of Cloverland farming or farm machinery to the nearest J. I. Case T. M. Company representative or dealer, or to our branch house at Oshkosh, Wis. We will cheerfully try to be of service

We make our money by helping farmers save theirs. Your Case dealer desires to offer you service, which is free, as well as machinery, which he sells.

That is what we mean when we say to Cloverland farmers, here or yet to come, that the Case Eagle stands for service.

THE J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
RACINE, WISCONSIN

Branch House at Oshkosh, Wis.



The County Agents' Organization

The second annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents was held on Dec. 2 in Chicago for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The plan of organization is to have a state association of agricultural agents in each state, and subsidiary to the national association. A resolution asked all to encourage the farm bureaus of each state to organize into state federations of farm bureaus and that when such federations are formed in several states steps be taken to organize a national farm bureau. The officers elected were: President, E. B. Heaton, Wheaton, Ill.; vice-president, D. L. Hagerman, Grand Haven, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, Carl N. Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia.

A detailed report of the Fourth Liberty Loan, made public by the ninth district Liberty Loan officials, shows that each of the six states in the district has won the honor of naming a United States warship through oversubscription of its quota. The Upper Peninsula of Michigan has the largest percentage of oversubscription with 148 per cent of its quota, Montana being second with 140 per cent.

John Manning, agent in charge of the federal employment office of the department of labor at Marquette, has addressed to the employers of his district, Marquette and adjoining counties, a circular letter asking their assistance in completing a labor survey sought by the department in connection with the return of the men in the army to civilian life.



One of the picturesque water falls of Cloverland's famous Copper Country
[COURTESY EVENING COPPER JOURNAL OF HANCOCK]

About That Big Demonstration Ranch In Cloverland

WILL TEST CLOVERLAND

(From American Sheep Breeder, Dec., 1918.)

The big noise in "Cloverland" is the organization of a demonstration sheep breeding ranch in which a number of the largest and most influential western sheep operators are interested. It is pooling of the big banking and land interests of Michigan and Wisconsin with a number of the heaviest wool growers, feeders, lamb raisers and buyers in the west. It will be a model ranch conducted by experienced and successful men. Salt Lake, Denver and New Mexico shepherds are in the big deal. When men like W. A. Snyder, the largest sheep operator in America, take up a proposition like this it must go. Col. Van Houten of New Mexico is another interested party. Everybody knows the history of the Col. V. H. in Oregon, Idaho and New Mexico. U. S. Marshal Nebeker of Salt Lake and the other Utah men interested add strength and prestige to the enterprise. It makes a new era in sheep husbandry in the Great Lakes states and will attract hundreds of other western men whose grazing resources are handicapped through the restrictions imposed by the homestead grazing act.

In order to thoroughly demonstrate that "Cloverland" is an ideal place to raise sheep, a Ranch Company known as the Cloverland Sheep & Wool Company is being organized, with a Two Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollar (\$260,000) capital; to establish in the heart of "Cloverland" a 10,000 acre sheep ranch, stocked with Western breeding ewes under the management of a western sheep man.

The ranch consists of fine, open grazing land covered with grasses, clovers, and browse. Headquarters will be near the border line of Wisconsin and Michigan, at Spread Eagle Lakes, Wisconsin, one of the most beautiful chain of lakes in that wonderful lake country, and also a popular summer resort. Accommodations will be provided for western sheep men and their families who may wish to visit the country.

Three main railway lines run through or past the ranch. The world renowned iron ore automobile road runs through the ranch headquarters.

Mr. T. W. Ross of Utah, and Mr. H. C. Abbott, of New Mexico, who will be the manager of the ranch, both prominent sheep and cattle men, have personally inspected the property, pronouncing it ideal for sheep and cattle raising. They state that the country is better than they ever thought it could be, and they are enthusiastic over the plan offered by Wisconsin and Michigan men to start this demonstration ranch.

PROMINENT MEN INTERESTED

Prominent western livestock men, among them W. A. Snyder, of Hatcher & Snyder, Denver; U. S. Marshal Aquila Nebeker, of Utah; J. J. Van Houten, Shoemaker, New Mex.; Noe Aubert, Price, Utah; H. C. Abbott of Mt. Dora, N. M.; T. W. Ross, Salt Lake City; Chris Larsen, Ephraim, Utah; Jas. W. Brown, Salt Lake City, and others equally well known, have already agreed to help stock the ranch with sheep. Certainly a ranch with such men as practical advisers cannot help being a great success.

The organizers of the company and the men who will be the directors are all prominent business men in Cloverland, among them being G. W. Earle, Hermansville; E. F. Brown, Andrew Bjorkman, M. F. Fox, R. S. Powell, A. E. Brauns, W. G. Monroe, F. C. Cole, G. M. Garvey, Iron Mountain; Max Sells, Peter McGovern, E. A. Theiman, Florence, Wisconsin; Charles E. Lawrence, Finlay A. Morrison, Iron River. Myron R. Churchill, who took a leading part in the establishment of the great ranch of the Milwaukee Sheep & Wool Company, is supervising the organization of this company.

Enough stock has already been subscribed by these men and others to provide sufficient land and a band of 5,000 sheep. The balance of the stock is being offered to the public for the purpose of securing funds for the building of buildings, fences and for working capital; and to other Western grazers who would like to put in some of their sheep to try out this new grazing section.

Cloverland Sheep and Wool Co.,
Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

I am thinking of becoming identified with your company. Please mail complete information concerning the company and "Cloverland."

Name

Address

For Further Information Fill Out the
Attached Coupon and Mail to the

CLOVERLAND SHEEP & WOOL CO., Iron Mountain, Mich.

Or Care CULLEN HOTEL,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Success of Iron County's Farmers' Milling Company

By DWIGHT C. LONG

WHEN a group of people want anything, and want it hard enough so that they get together and really co-operate in their drive after the thing that's wanted, they generally get it. But remember, I said co-operate, and that doesn't mean rambling along together without definite plans and leadership. It means knowing what you're after, laying the campaign and finding the leader to direct it, and then pushing the thing ahead until the job's done. Not that this is always consciously done in so many steps, but these are the elements that are always found in the successful cooperative enterprise.

Previous to 1917, there was no flour and feed mill in Iron county, Michigan. Three attempts had been made to establish one at Iron River, but they had all failed, mainly through the lack of leadership and cooperation. Considerable money was subscribed, but in each case the mill failed to materialize. One of the mills was to have been run with water power, and the story is told that after the attempt had fallen through, some humorist, perhaps one who had subscribed to the scheme, put this sign on the road to the site selected, "This is the road to the mill-site, but no mill by a dam-site."

However, as times passed, the feeling that a mill was a necessity for the more rapid development of the county and the dairy industry grew stronger, until some of the farmers themselves began to lead in the agitation. Two prominent farmers of the Iron River district, Victor Benson, and Thomas Brzoznowski, personally solicited subscriptions and aroused interest until this time the mill became a reality. A site at Iron River was purchased, together with a two story building upon it, which has been used for the mill. This was in the latter part of December, 1916, directly after the organization of the company.

An instance which shows the determination of the workers to have a mill, and their confidence in the proposition, is the fact that the contract for the mill was signed when just \$90 had been subscribed for the payment of it.

Some of the directors felt that a 12-barrel mill would be large enough to begin with, while some felt that a 50 barrel mill would not be too large. But it was decided that, considering the finances of the company, together with the prospects of grinding, a 25 barrel outfit would be best, and this was the size put in. Now, after a year and a half of work, it is seen that the present capacity is altogether too small, and the plans are now for an additional 100 barrel mill, making the total capacity 125 barrels. This will allow for considerable increase in the business.

The first car of wheat was ground

in May, 1917. The farmers of the county kept the mill running four months in 1917, and then the mill was shut down for a short time. During the spring and summer of 1918, three cars of wheat were ground into "Alpha" flour, the brand of the mill. As soon as the threshing season started the past fall, the mill began custom work. Grain was brought in so fast that the mill has been run night and day to make more headway in the sacks of grain that cover the mill floor. The writer was told that with the present capacity, the orders for grinding could not be taken care of before the next harvest would be ready to grind. Hence the decision to increase the capacity of the mill to such an extent. This is a fair index to the increase in the grain production of the country the past season. The increase in wheat was over 300 per cent, and other grains almost as much. Much of this was due to the fact that the farmer could take his wheat to the mill and have it ground into flour, and the other grains ground into feed for his livestock. So the benefit works both ways. The mill increases the grain production, and this in turn gives more business to the mill. This is true with all enterprises that serve the people. The fact that such agencies are existing to serve them makes them increase their need for service, and this builds up the business.

The number of stockholders in the milling company has steadily increased, especially in the last year. The farmers are realizing now that the mill is not only a handy thing to have around, but that it is an investment with fine prospects. There are now 375 different farmers interested in the mill, besides several of the business men of the county. Stock sells for \$10 a share. No rebates in milling are given to members, the profit all being divided on the share basis. The company was at first capitalized at \$7,000 and in February, 1918 this was increased to \$17,000. The site and building on it which is used for the mill cost \$3,000, the mill \$3,500, and the power and installation \$1,500. In April, 1918, work was started on a new elevator, which was finished in July. It is a fine building with a capacity of 4,500 bushels and cost \$5,000. It is a splendid addition to the plant, and certainly is necessary to care for the needs of the business.

The officers and directors are all farmers, and it is distinctly a farmers' enterprise. Victor Benson is president, M. B. Waite vice-president, Thos. Brzoznowski, treasurer, and John McGillis, secretary. Besides these there are four directors who join in the administration of the business.

Although not very old, the Iron County Milling company has a good start and is making very rapid progress. Farmers come long distances to have their grain ground at the mill, and it serves a large territory. On one occasion when the writer was at the mill, a farmer came in with a few sacks of grain which he had brought 61 miles in his Ford to have made into flour. And so, as with all good businesses, its customers are its best advertisers.

On his recent visit to the American hospital at Neuilly, France, President Wilson paid Hugh McNair, son of F. W. McNair, president of Michigan College of Mines of Houghton, the tribute of envying the boy's chance of winning two of the highest honors in the gift of France and of his native land.

Sixty-three of the veteran employees of the Lake Angeline mine, men who had worked there from 1885 up to the time operations were suspended, in 1912, were given a surprise recently, when each received a check for \$85 from the Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline company, which operated the property.

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We have cut the hardwood timber off and grass is growing thick on these idle lands.

We cannot use them now that the timber is removed.

Farmers, Ranchmen, come and see us. We can show you great opportunities. From one section to a solid township, all wild land, or with buildings and cleared land. All well located.

Write stating size tract needed

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Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

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Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.
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For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

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MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

Live Stock Opportunities in Northern Michigan

By DUNCAN L. McMILLAN

NOW that the war is over and our ever increasing energies that have been directed toward the winning of it, are being diverted into other channels, we find ourselves facing a reconstruction period with problems constantly arising that make it even more difficult to look into the future of any business than during war time. The livestock men, however, are looking forward with great confidence to a profitable business in their line and well they might, for they realize that the world must be fed and clothed and America must have a big share in it.

We know that the warring countries have materially reduced their breed-

1913. This does not mean, however, that we are going out of the sheep business. This last fall, quite contrary to public opinion, we had 12 per cent more sheep on the farms in the United States than before the war, notwithstanding the fact that the great western sheep ranges are rapidly being taken up by homesteaders. This shows that the eastern farmers are rapidly developing small flocks.

At one time Michigan was one of the largest sheep raising states in the United States, but when the vast open free ranges of the west were developed for sheep raising our farmers found they could not compete with the western men on the open market, conse-



Chippewa County cattle on pasture.

ing stock, plowed up their permanent pastures and placed themselves in a position where it will take years to get back to pre-war production. The probabilities are that this year, the season being favorable, we will have the greatest cereal production the world has ever known, but no one considers an over-production of animal products possible.

The receipts at the big livestock markets in this country show that there has been a steady increase in the number of hogs and cattle but a decrease in the number of sheep slaughtered since the war began. There were 30 per cent less sheep slaughtered this year than in 1912 or

quently, many of them went out of the sheep business.

Many people are asking regarding the future price of wool. Had the armistice not been signed for another five days the government would undoubtedly have completed the arrangements for taking over the 1919 clip. As it stands the government contract expires January 1, 1919.

The British price of wool is much lower than ours and it may have a tendency toward lowering our wool values. The United States produces only about 50 per cent of what we consume.

Prior to the war two-fifths of our wool imports came from Great Britain

The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull.

Write for prices or come and inspect my herd.

Cattle tuberculin tested.

LOUIS HARMON

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Prepare NOW for Your Winter Hay Trade

Can ship on demand 10,000 Tons A No.1 quality. Warehouse capacity 50 carloads. Member National Hay Association.

WRITE OR WIRE

R. J. FORGRAVE,

Rudyard, Mich.

and Australia, but since that time those importations have been largely stopped and the larger part of our importations of wool now come from South America and South Africa. Australia, being so far away, has been able to export but little of her wool during the past three years, consequently, has large quantities in storage, but this wool has been bought by the British government and the probabilities are that she will not release large enough quantities of this to affect seriously our market, owing to her own needs at home. We may find very radical changes in price during the coming year, but when normal prices finally become established we have every reason to believe that they will be considerably higher than pre-war prices.

Now taking these things into consideration there is no reason why Northern Michigan farmers should hesitate to go into the sheep business. Start in a small way and learn the business as your flock increases.

The high price and scarcity of fencing has been our greatest drawback, but that will soon be overcome. Many of our farmers put up the objection that our winters are too cold, but when we look on the map we find that we are on the same latitude as Wyoming, and that state is one of the best sheep raising states in the union. Furthermore, the weather bureau records show that we have a milder climate owing to the influence of large bodies of water around us and that we have an average rainfall of 33.4, with a generous supply of it coming during July and August when droughts usually occur elsewhere, thus insuring us green pastures during the entire season. Our cool summers enable our lambs to grow at their best while those farther south stand panting in the shade. As yet, internal parasites are practically unknown among our farm flocks.

With only six per cent of our 10,682,240 acres of land in Cloverland under cultivation and approximately

65 per cent of this capable of ultimately making good farming land, we can readily see that the opportunities are practically unlimited for owning a farm and starting in a profitable business in the livestock game. We have an agricultural county agent system well organized and each man is gathering all the practical information possible in his county to enable him to assist the new beginners to get started in the line of agriculture best adapted to his territory, thus avoiding the costly mistakes often made by people not understanding local conditions.

We are expecting a great influx of livestock farmers this coming season and are organizing all of our forces, including the railroad agriculturists, development bureau, the county agents and extension men to assist in getting these families favorably located and then see that they have every possible opportunity given them to make a success right from the start.

For some little time we will have the large grazers with us and they can be assured of their stock making good gains during the grazing season, but where they buy in the spring and sell in the fall they are running more or less of a gambling business. If the market holds normal they win, if it drops they lose, but for the stock man that plans on clearing enough land to raise his winter feed and develops a permanent livestock business the opportunities are as good here as in any other part of the country. With our cheap lands, abundant pasture and water, market conditions and freedom from parasites it is doubtful if wool or mutton can be produced more economically than on the cutover lands of Northern Michigan or Northern Wisconsin.

When the world is safe for democracy the old, plutocratic game, "Soak the consumer," will also have to go.

It seems that bobbing has self appointed itself to become the leading winter sport in Ishpeming this year.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle—all young stock—pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

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Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

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For any information or further particulars, write to
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The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply.

Write for Information and Bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

The U. P. Bureau in 1919

By LEO C. HARMON, President

WE HAVE on many occasions during the past year reviewed the constructive work of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau with a large degree of satisfaction to those concerned in the development of Cloverland.

The big grazing movement stands out as the most successful of our enterprises. Through wise publicity and the driving force of the bureau's organized effort, Cloverland stands recognized today throughout the west and southwest as a grazing district of great promise.

We have, I am sure, satisfied our people that our work of attracting tourists of our country has been a most successful one.

The general publicity campaign conducted by the Cloverland magazine, and through the newspapers, has made our section better known in a national way than any other cut-over land section in the union.

There is much that should be said, that has not been said, however, in paying deserved tribute to those in Cloverland who have by active co-operation aided the bureau much in carrying on the various successful activities of the past three years.

The directors of the bureau, the civilian contributors, the general help of the county boards, the whole-hearted support of the press of Cloverland, the constructive aid of the bankers and businessmen generally; all stand forth as objects deserving the cordial appreciation of everyone.

This work of the bureau is too big, too far reaching to be successful in a big way without this wonderful co-operation to which I refer.

We are embarking in the New Year with plans that I feel will have a still greater up-building effect on our won-

derful country, the details of which our new secretary-manager, John A. Doelle will convey from time to time as these problems are being worked out.

It's a big job and a big work we have



Leo C. Harmon

here in Cloverland and if I am to judge the future by the past the big progressive men are going to get behind the bureau work during 1919 with greater effort and confidence.

A. D. Nicholas, for many years connected with the so-called Bigelow group of mines, received the appointment on January first of comptroller of the Calumet & Hecla and subsidiary properties.

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

— OF —

The M.&M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of
Cloverland, and Menominee County the
best lighted county in the Northwest.

MACKINAC COUNTY

— IN —

Cloverland



OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO CATTLE-
MEN AND SHEEPMEN FOR GRAZING OPERATIONS

Large tracts of unimproved lands are held by
 companies and by independent
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PRICES ARE REASONABLE

Soil conditions are good. Water is convenient and plentiful.

Grass is dependable. Clover grows abundantly.

Stock flourishes and grows in weight.

The president of the St. Ignace Businessmen's Association, The First National Bank of St. Ignace, and the Mackinaw County Bank of Engadine will be glad to answer inquiries of those interested in locating here

5000 MILES



**THE MIGHTY
AMAZON**

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Tire Mileage*

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at the lowest market
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Supertires!*

*The combination of rein-
forced carcass strength and
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TRY ONE?**

**Clover-Land Distributors: NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COM-
PANY, Menominee, Michigan. Clover-Land Dealers! Write us for agency.
proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.**

Cloverland Attorney Is Given High Position

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—As a reward for meritorious work performed as a government secret service man during the war, F. H. Haggerson, formerly county prosecuting attorney in Menominee, Mich., has been made chief of the New York office of the United States department of justice, one of the most important posts within the gift of the investigating branch of the government.

place upon the latter's resignation a few days ago.



Mr. Haggerson, still a young man, was born in Michigan and educated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., and the law school of the University of Michigan. He began the practice of law in Menominee. The Republicans elected him prosecuting attorney for four consecutive terms. Then the war came. He wanted to go as an officer and was ready to enter a training camp when his wife became very ill.

He was told the department of justice needed men. On his application he was sent to Cleveland. There Mr. Haggerson became an assistant to Charles DeWoody, who soon after was moved to New York. Mr. Haggerson followed and received DeWoody's

Money for Soldiers

Congressman James has introduced the following bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every officer, Army field clerk, member of the Army Nurse Corps' and enlisted man who was serving in the Army of the United States on November eleventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall be paid a gratuity equal to three months' pay at the rate which his grade and length of service on that date entitled him. Payment of this gratuity shall be

made to officers, field clerks, members of the Army Nurse corps, and enlisted men of the Regular Army as soon as practicable, and to all others entitled to it upon their honorable discharge: Provided, That this gratuity shall not be paid to any person, who, though appointed or inducted into the Army had not reported for duty at his military station prior to November eleventh, nineteen hundred and eighteen: Provided further, That any officer, Army field clerk, member of the Army Nurse corps, and enlisted men who remains in the services shall be paid a gratuity equal to one months' pay only."

When writing to advertisers, please mention CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE.

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An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man



WE have about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy, excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years, stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps.

The soil is of Clover-Land's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock.

We have the buildings of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad.

We want to go in partnership with a man who has the sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch.

Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

Lake Independence Company

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We invite the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals

We are interested in the present and future of Cloverland

How a Woman Can Feed Cattle

THE recent big war has demonstrated that women are capable of doing lots of things that formerly was considered outside of the realm of their activities. Hundreds of women have taken to agricultural pursuits in a commendable patriotic endeavor to help win the war, and not a few have selected stock raising and stock feeding, and proved themselves equal to the best of the old-time feeders of the male persuasion.

Among the noteworthy exhibitors at the International this year was Mrs. E. B. Griffin of Grant Park, Ill. She showed a load of grade Hereford yearlings in the short-fed class that would do credit to any feeder. These cattle were bought in Kansas, right off the range, and when they arrived at the Grant Park reservation they were as wild as most cattle are that roam the open range, and have only a long distance acquaintance with the genus homo. Mrs. Griffin, who looked carefully after the feeding herself, soon got the steers completely domesticated, which is one of the essential factors in producing the best results in feeding operations.

These cattle weighed 710 pounds when they were placed on feed, and didn't have a very prepossessing appearance, but soon rounded to under the influence of good care and scientific feeding and showed a wonderful state of perfection when they arrived at the show. They were known as the Double Diamond brand, which outfit produces some wonderfully good cattle.

These steers were fed 110 days on corn cob meal, oil meal and ground barley. They made the remarkable gain of 3.55 pounds per head per day through the feeding period. The cost was \$12.80 per hundred for the cattle in the original package, and the total cost of feeding averaged \$49.40 per head. Mrs. Griffin is an example of a city woman taking kindly to bucolic life, and demonstrates once more what a woman can do when she makes up her mind to do it.

In the feeding of these cattle, much credit is due Mr. Edward Laking, who shouldered the practical end of the job in a highly successful manner.

The city of Escanaba is now the owner of a municipal water plant. After 20 years of battling, lawing and just common fighting, the city of Escanaba achieved a dream of years when it became the sole owner of all the property in that city of the North Michigan Water company.

ly remain, notwithstanding the recommendations of the retiring secretary. The new secretary is a Michigan product, a self-made man and one whose ability bespeaks his success in the important work of the bureau. For 12 years Mr. Doelle was engaged in building up the schools of Houghton to a high standard and he has been a prominent speaker at educational conventions throughout the middle west. He brings to his new work an intimate acquaintance with Cloverland and an abiding faith in its present and future.

The New Bureau Sec'y-Manager

JOHN A. DOELLE, of Ishpeming, formerly superintendent of the Houghton schools and more recently secretary of the war industries board, has been elected secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau to succeed George W. Rowell, resigned.

Mr. Doelle was named by the directors' committee and at once assumed charge of the office in Marquette where the headquarters will very likely



John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

MENOMINEE, :--: MICHIGAN

owns the cut-over lands of a large lumber company operating in various parts of Cloverland.

Inquiries cordially invited.



THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

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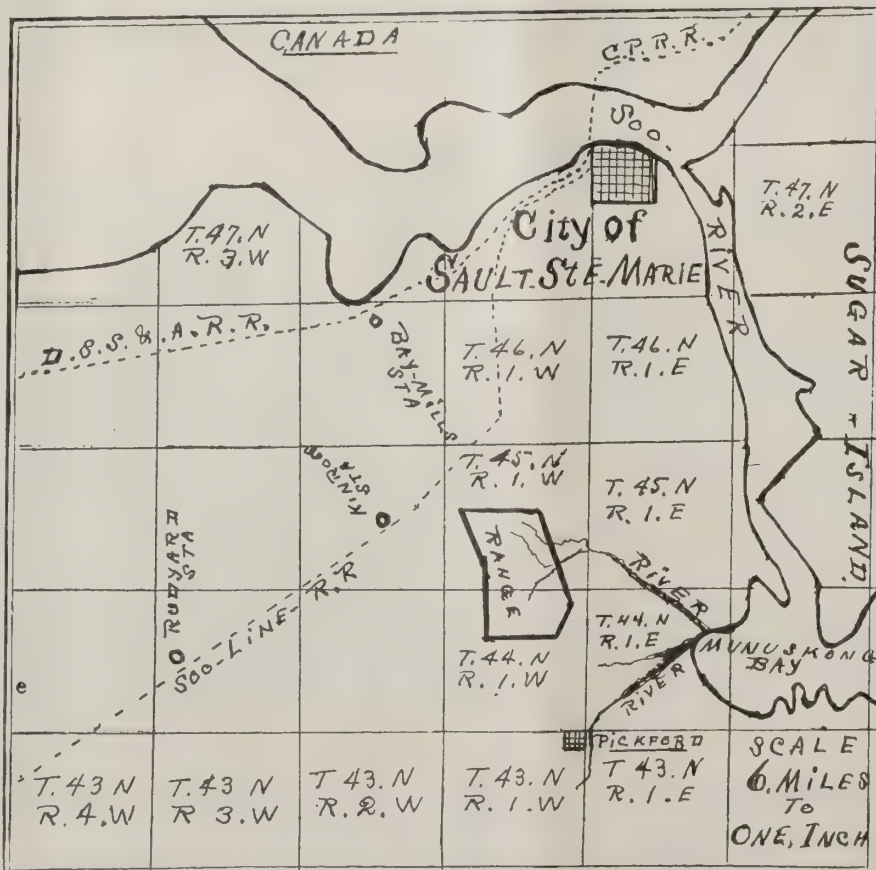
Menominee, Mich.

Cloverland Cut-Over Lands For Sale ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR SHEEP GRAZING

SITUATED in Eastern Chippewa County in Towns 44 and 45 N. R. 1 W. See map.

RANGES can be had in size 2,500 to 10,000 acres; the property is surrounded by a thickly populated and prosperous farming community, the greatest timothy and clover producing territory in the country, grown on Chippewa's Famous Clay Belt.

THE SOIL is of lake washed sandy loam and variable clay sub-soil. County Agricultural Agent's report can be had on request; lands topographically high to west and low to the east. Small lake on highland, streams on low land. Good roads, telephone and electric power lines on and adjacent to lands. For information write:



PENINSULA BARK & LUMBER CO., SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN

Western Sheep Men

(Milwaukee Sentinel, Dec. 29th.)

THAT the movement started last year to interest western sheep and cattle men in the cut-over lands of northern Wisconsin and upper peninsula of Michigan is bringing results far beyond the expectations of those who initiated the "More Sheep, More Wool" campaign, is the statement of Myron R. Churchill, one of the directors of the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool company and the organizer of the Cloverland Sheep and Wool company in Florence county, Wisconsin, and Dickinson county, Michigan. Mr. Churchill is home from a four months' trip over the western grazing states.

"At home here you do not realize the position of the western grazer," states Mr. Churchill. "For years the results of the homestead laws have been cutting down the sheep herds until there are many million less sheep in this country than in 1915. Now the government is planning on laying aside, for agricultural settlement, still more land. On top of this the rentals for public grazing lands have been increased for next year.

"The western grazer is absolutely up against either decreasing his flocks and running those he has left at a greatly increased cost or moving to a new grazing country where he can secure sufficient land to permit the natural expansion of his business.

"Through the different agencies of publicity these grazers have been led to turn their eyes toward our cut-over areas. I have traveled over several states, and have visited hundreds of sheep men, and I can safely prophesy that there will be at least a hundred new grazers here in 1919, and that within five years our cut-over areas will be one vast grazing country."

(Continued from Page 13)

sity for the large production for which the Food Administration has asked," says Secretary Houston.

The joint committee assigned to make a study of beef cattle conditions states: "The possibility of a continuation of a lessened home consumption of beef that has resulted from high prices charged the consumers cannot safely be ignored in consideration of the present and future status of the beef cattle industry." The heavy slaughter of 10,938,415 cattle and 3,322,891 calves for the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, represented an increase in breeding operations. Scarcity of rain in some range states and restrictions of grazing areas in others are conditions that have forestalled any efforts to increase materially the ranch output. Maximum production of beef in relation to the labor and feed supply is an opportunity peculiarly inviting to the south and other sections where high-priced grain is not a deterrent to cattle-raising. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, the United States shipped 662,354,721 pounds of beef and beef products to Europe.

Lamb and mutton are not being exported in increasing quantities as compared with other meats. Peace-time pursuits, however, suggest that they should replace beef and pork as a partial substitution for the heavier labor requirements of other farm activities. For the year ending June 30, 1918, there were 8,769,497 sheep and lambs slaughtered under federal inspection. The live stock program for 1919 suggests that "extensive increases in range breeding flocks cannot be undertaken safely in view of the changes in the use of former grazing lands. There has been a delayed but logical movement toward more and better kept farm flocks." A critical wartime wool situation was avoided by the arrival of large shipments of foreign wool prior to the withdrawal of ships on the Atlantic.

An adequate supply of dairy products is paramount, since the cow fur-

nishes 20 per cent of the food supply of the world. The live stock committee concludes:

"It is vital that dairy production be maintained to an extent necessary to meet their requirements. The present abnormal conditions may cause even greater variations, so that exact demands can not accurately be foretold. In Europe, because of the decrease in the herds and the lack of proper feed-stuffs, a great shortage of dairy animals and products has developed. It is probable that with the largest increase possible in stable and efficient dairying and with adequate transportation we shall still be unable fully to meet the need. Dairymen of this country are urged to do all that sound business methods will permit to maintain dairying, and in case unsatisfactory conditions develop temporarily or locally, that they be not hasty in disposing of animals or otherwise reducing production. Every good grade and purebred dairy cow in this country should be retained, if possible, and kept at work producing milk. Such organizations as the cow-testing associations, which point out the good cows, and bull clubs, which most rapidly increase them, should by all means be kept active and increased in numbers. It may be impracticable for some dairymen in certain sections to maintain their full herds, and in such cases it is urged that an effort be made to place all efficient animals to be disposed of in the hands of those who are in a position to take care of them. It is of the utmost importance that dairymen make provision for an abundant supply of home-grown feed, particularly silage and leguminous hay. The liberal use of such feeds will help to relieve the burden on the railroads and will also make for economy of production by reducing the quality of high-priced concentrates needed. In certain sections dairymen are experiencing difficulty in obtaining labor. The difficulty is being met in many cases by boys and girls, and in some cases by women, taking the place of men in caring for cows and doing the milking. Dairy farmers

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

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To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before your start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest depart-



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



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"The Store With a Conscience."



*Under the supervision of both the
United States Government and
the State of Michigan*

RELIABLE cattle
or sheep men lo-
cating in our vicinity
will find us ever ready
and willing to assist
them.

Both Savings and Commercial Departments,
and, for the accommodation of our patrons, a
Woman's Room and a Customer's Room.

*You can do ALL
your banking by
mail, if you wish*

SAULT SAVINGS BANK

"THE BANK FOR YOU"

First State Bank in Cloverland to join the Federal Reserve System

The "Milwaukee Idea" of the Colonization of Land (Continued from Page 19)

cutover land is an engineering job; a big, modern job, for big modern machinery. One such machine will add more agricultural wealth to the nation in a year than a hundred little settlers, each with his little axe, can add in twenty. And one such machine will start those hundred settlers on the road to prosperity and happiness, with a better impetus than all the wild land, given over to their own puny efforts, can achieve for them in a lifetime.

A suggested addition to the Milwaukee plan, therefore, is state or company land clearing—a sufficient area on each new farm to insure crops enough for a farmer's living.

In applying the Milwaukee plan to any other wild area, offered for settlement, there should be added a modern means for solving any big engineering problem that may confront such a district. If the problem is one of irrigation, it is an engineering problem—too big for any little settler to handle. If it is one of drainage—if it means diverting surface water from large areas, guiding its course, finding an outlet—it is an engineering problem, too big for any little settler.

And so we have various problems. If we want to achieve land development we must recognize that these are problems for federal, state or corporate solution; that they need the ability of big organizations; the technical and expert knowledge of high-priced engineers; the finance of any big, modern undertaking.

Until this is recognized we will never achieve modern nation-building.

Reverting to the land clearing problem: Clearing must be properly done. It is as unwise to recklessly destroy timber and brush as it is to destroy no timber and brush at all. We cannot have farms so long as all our acres are forest covered. Neither can we have farms if all our acres are swept

bare. Trees and shrubs regulate evaporation; they affect the flow of streams; they probably affect the water-table; they provide wind breaks; they hold snow; they give shelter and nesting sites for agriculture's most valuable birds. In fact, agriculture, if not impossible, is at least woefully retarded without trees and brush. So wanton destruction of this growth is unwise. But if land clearing were undertaken by the state—or under state supervision—it could be scientifically done.

Perhaps the practical colonizer or farmer cares little about the aesthetic side of the clearing question. However, the idealist will argue that trees and shrubs are beautiful; that they can be made to lend, not only value, but also great beauty to a country. And he might argue that with the right kind of clearing, cut-over lands can be made wonderfully attractive.

From a Wisconsin viewpoint, it also is suggested that the sale of lands owned by the state be undertaken in conjunction with the Milwaukee plan of colonization.

The state's agricultural lands are comparatively limited. However, the tracts still owned by the state could be turned over to the settler on the same basis of no payment, no interest and some clearing. Since the lands still remain the direct property of the state until final payment is made even more liberal inducements might be offered. A house and barn could be added to the cleared area. Some live stock might be given the settler. But such inducements are justified only for especially qualified settlers; especially trained young men from the agricultural colleges for instance. Successfully colonized farms, sold by the state, would prove an immense incentive to other land development around them. In any such sales, direct state supervision should be maintained. In

The Great Ontonagon Valley

In Cloverland's most fertile valley, where clover is as common as sand on a desert, where the soil is naturally drained, rich and inexhaustible as the valley of the Nile—WE have FARM or RANCH lands for you

This Valley is a Peerless Grass Country

Write me, telling your desires and I will help you locate

Tracts of all sizes from a forty to thousands of acres

AUGUST WALLEN
EWEN, MICHIGAN

such sales real colonization should be a requisite—that is, twenty, thirty or forty settlers should be grouped together, placed upon adjoining farms and required to carry out their work in accordance with a state program. This requirement would be justified, and acceptable because of the added inducements offered by the state.

A third suggestion, as an addition to the Milwaukee plan, is direct competition by the state with private colonization companies. There is no good reason why the machinery and the finances of the state should not be used to help "move" land—help make it attractive for settlement, in districts where private ownership is not making adequate effort. Private ownership, for purely speculative purposes, is no longer within the pale of propriety. Private ownership is justifiable only so long as it serves the interests of the state as effectively as the state itself can serve those interests. Therefore the state should enter into direct competition. Such action would standardize and stabilize land movements. It would stimulate sales and it would actually benefit private colonization companies because settlement is always easiest around other settled or partially settled territories.

Road building, schools, marketing and the establishment of the right trade channels between settlers and the city, between country merchants and the municipal jobber, between the industrial demands of a new country and the manufacturer, all require careful handling. But these matters, although vitally important, are not obscure; they need only attention by qualified men—their details need be worked out.

Finally, a plea is offered for the great undeveloped empires of these United States—the vast areas, in whose wilderness heart is bound up human happiness and human prosperity—the great plains and hills, forests and streams—nature's wonder gift to a people.

Sacred almost is this gift and sacredly must it be handled.

Big men, broad in their concepts, generous of heart, capable of vision—practical men, keen of business judgment, but yet cherishing ideals—such men are needed. No greater work lies before those with courage, ability and

understanding than the development of these empires. No bigger thing can any man do for his nation and his people than help achieve the creation of homes and happiness for thousands.

So out of the fields of business, of manufacture, and of agriculture, must come such men—to achieve, and to bring happiness to the many.

The land commission of the Association of Commerce includes H. S. Culver, Victor M. Stamm, John L. Klingler, George L. Waetjen, J. Gilbert Hickox and F. W. Luening.

The Milwaukee colonization plan is based upon the suggestions and advice of a number of leaders in and students of colonization movements.

Dean H. L. Russell of the University of Wisconsin has done much to guide the association toward its plan.

Mr. John P. Hume, chairman of the colonization committee, has been untiring in his efforts to shape proper policies. The credit extensions proposed in the plan are based, to a large extent, upon Mr. Hume's personal experiences as a colonizer. In fact, Mr. Hume has laid before the association a large part of the facts upon which the final report was formulated.

W. G. Bissell, president of the Wisconsin Advancement Association, has been eminently helpful.

Professor Richard T. Ely has offered the public a most valuable pamphlet on colonization. This work has received study by the Association of Commerce.

The agricultural committee, headed by George D. Bartlett, was first to undertake the study.

The ways and means committee of the board of directors, headed by Mr. Albert Friedmann, revised and condensed the plan of the agricultural committee.

The board of directors, in turn, headed by Mr. A. T. Van Scoy, president of the association, gave final consideration and approval.

It should again be made clear that the plan outlined here covers only a few broad principles, and that, in the mass of documentary material gathered by the association, a much broader concept of colonization is indicated.

It particularly seeks to impress upon—

Members, the need for supporting,

and, if possible, investing in proper colonization companies;

Private land owners, the urgent need for assembling their properties and yielding voluntarily to federal or state supervision—and temporarily to

the association's supervision for lack of a better agency.

The first of the year J. Harry Reeder became superintendent of the Naumkeag at Calumet.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan

Cloverland grazers save weight and freight by shipping cattle, sheep and hogs to the

TWIN CITY PACKING COMPANY

YARDS AND PLANT AT MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



We paid \$250,000.00 in cash during 1918 to Cloverland grazers at prices which made them more money on their live stock

Write us when ready to ship. Carload and less than carload lots.

TWIN CITY PACKING COMPANY, Menominee, Mich.

[Read the story on page 8 of this issue, written on its merits and NOT part of our paid advertising.]



1,600 Acre Stock Farm Equipped Complete For \$65,000

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000.00, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

Mail us a card for our FREE book and list of farms for sale, with full information in regard to farming, stock-raising and the possibilities in Menominee County, Cloverland.

We own 100,000 acres of the best quality of grass land, within four miles of a railroad, and are selling it to farmers and stockmen at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Come to Menominee County, the most southern, best developed agricultural county and the Gateway to Cloverland, only nine hours' ride from Chicago.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.

Menominee County Is First Choice of Government for Soldier-Farmer Plan

By HENRY A. PERRY

Menominee county is fortunate in possessing the first tract of land to be surveyed for development for settlement by returning soldiers, sailors and marines, in five adjoining states, and in all probability it is the first project actually started in the elaborate plan of the United States government to provide farms for the men who have so nobly performed services for their country.

The tract to be developed contains about 30,000 acres and lies directly northeast of Menominee along the Bay Shore in Ingallston and Cedarville townships, and may include the southeast corner of Stephenson township. This area is practically all swamp and it is the purpose of the government to reclaim it and divide it into farms to be sold to soldiers, sailors and marines on easy, long time terms.

H. J. Gault, an engineer who has been employed by the United States Reclamation Service for 12 years, is chief engineer for the project, and is now in Menominee awaiting the arrival of instruments and an assistant engineer from Washington, D. C., to commence work. His crew will consist of seven or eight men selected locally. He has already leased a building at Arthur Bay for headquarters, where the crew also will live for the next three months, and operations will be carried on from that place.

"We shall make a topographical map of the area to be drained," said Mr. Gault. "This map will show the proposed drainage system and the estimated cost, and will contain sufficient data for the acceptance of bids when the government decides to proceed with the improvement. Our appropriation for surveying this tract covers expenditures for at least three

months. We expect to commence the survey about the first of the year and will likely finish the work about April 1st."

Mr. Gault was assigned to make a preliminary survey of swamp lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, when a congressional appropriation of \$200,000 was made available last July to conduct a general survey throughout the United States. Mr. Gault started in Michigan, and sent the data he was collecting from each district direct to the Department of the Interior as he finished the local survey. Before he had finished the survey of the five states he was directed to furnish more detailed data concerning the tract in Menominee county, which he did.

When the war suddenly terminated, closing hostilities long before the government had expected the end, the Department of the Interior found itself only fairly started in its great project for providing farms for returning soldiers, and soldiers were returning before any lands had been made available.

To hasten the development of the lands in order to permit settlement by soldiers discharged from service the department quickly picked out the smaller and most available tracts that could be the most quickly developed and at the least expense, which also included desirable location, proximity to market and general suitability for farming. In other words those tracts that naturally provided least resistance to development and at the same time were advantageously situated so as to be attractive to returning soldiers were selected as projects for immediate work and completion.

The swamp tract in Menominee
(Continued on Page 46)

When writing to advertisers, please mention CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE.

WE ARE ON THE JOB

The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

The Prescott Company

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

LUCE COUNTY

situated in the best section of Cloverland for those engaged in grazing and agricultural pursuits

Cut-Over Timber Lands

Improved Farm Lands

Sandy Loam and Clay Soils

BUMPER CROPS RAISED HERE

Rye, 32 bushels to the acre; Oats, 65 to 70 bushels to the acre

Both fall and spring wheat which mills into a very fine flour; clover and timothy in abundance; potato and root crops cannot be equalled anywhere in the country.

Good Pasture Every Year—no drought known here

For further detailed information address

LUCE COUNTY COMMERCIAL CLUB
NEWBERRY, MICHIGAN



The pride of Luce county, Murphy & Gormely's 600-acre farm, devoted to peas, oats, barley, potatoes, ensilage, corn, alfalfa and mixed hay.
The home of pure-bred registered Shorthorn cattle.

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest.



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 76)

And that recalled a speech we heard at an Upper Peninsula Development bureau meeting a few years ago. It told the secret of success in farming in a nutshell.

Michael Messner, one of the most successful farmers and lumbermen in the Copper Country, was at the meeting, an interested but silent listener and spectator. The chairman spied him in the crowd and asked him to say a few words. He might give his ideas about what constitutes success in farming. Mr. Messner is no orator. Very reluctantly he rose to his feet and delivered himself of just one sentence:

"Work hard and use plenty manure."

Education.

We have this directly from a teacher in the Hancock schools:

The teacher wanted to give each child in her room a book for a Christmas present. She was confident that few of the homes had extensive libraries, but she did not want to duplicate and went about getting a line on the books on hand by asking each child to make out a list of three books known to be owned by the family. The children started writing their lists, with much scratching of heads to awaken memory.

One boy finished his list with remarkable speed and held up his hand.

"What, finished already?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm, we only got one book at our house."

"What is it?"

The boy handed up his slip. It bore the name of one of the big mail order houses, the catalog of which constituted that family's entire library.

The colonel could drag a sermon or editorial out of this. It indicates a condition that is wrong. We put it up to him.

From the Cute Kid Album.

We could get a dollar for this from the Chicago Tribune, but what do we care for money?

Our borrowed kid heard some conversation regarding the prospective funeral of a deceased friend of the family.

"They are going to ship the body home," said her father.

"What are they going to do with the head?" she asked.

The Soo's Corner.

We never get very far from home, we Soo boys. The Soo News tells that Henry Temple of Manistique and Walter Temple of Cheboygan are home for the holidays. Both are printers. Hank is foreman of the Manistique Pioneer-Tribune, if we mistake not. Wat is a linotype operator.

Hank, in spite of being the savage leader of the Manistique silver cornet band, never weighed much more than 110 in his life. Clyde Hecox, now of the St. Ignace Enterprise, tells how Hank applied for a job as "devil" at the old Soo Democrat office about 25 years ago. A little boy came confidently into the office and walked up to Clyde, who was foreman, and asked: "Want any more men?" He landed a job with the laugh he caused.

Our favorite story about Wat Temple is of the time he decided to be a "box fighter." He went up to Marquette to go on with George Stead, "The Terrible Swede," a Chicago pork and beaner with a rep. Wat lasted three minutes. It would surprise you how many leading citizens of the upper were present at that row. It was the firemen's tournament of 1899, and in those days a firemen's tournament was "some" event.

Seasonable Wheeze.

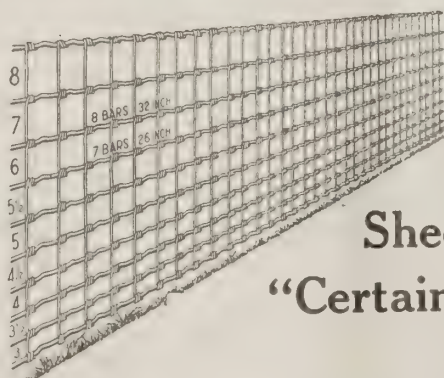
During the soft spell that had pre-saged for a time a green Christmas we heard this:

"Gee, but this is rotten Christmas weather."

"What! With coal at \$10 a ton?"

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WIRE FENCING AND ROOFING



CLOVERLAND'S greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

**Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,**

**Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses**



Famous Bull, Iron Range Fobes de Kol, Owned by John Quayle, Rock, Delta County, Clover-Land.

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Clover-Land. Come and see us—if you can't come, write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Clover-Land in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

Menominee, Michigan

America's Unused Riches

(Continued from Page 28)

tion and loans more than twenty billions if it has a mind. Probably a tenth of this twenty billions would make available for cultivation an area equal to that which now produces more than five billion bushels of cereals and equal to nearly one-half of the entire area of improved farm land in the United States.

Here is a great work for the immediate future. The mere beginning of it could solve almost any labor surplus that could possibly threaten. If it could be planned with such vision and practical wisdom as characterize

the present head of the interior it could hardly fail to prove a great national enterprise.

What comment had been heard in Hancock anent the proposed changes in the county's telephone service in general and the increased charges in particular boils down to the following verdict: "Let the public be given more adequate service before there is any increase in charges."

Leonard Morrison, known to all upper peninsula football men as "Penny," will again coach Marquette High teams.

There were many family reunions in Negaunee during the holiday week.

CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE IN FRANCE

France, Dec. 17th, 1918.

Cloverland Magazine,
Menominee, Michigan.

I have this day received copies of September and October issues of your magazine.

Thought it would interest you in that they had fallen into the hands of one from Cloverland.

Being from Marquette, Michigan, I was much interested in the same, and it was with much pride that I was able to translate the articles of Mr. James E. Jopling and that of Rev. Charles J. Johnson to some (500) five hundred French soldiers at the Y. M. C. A.

The magazine was in great demand by the American boys here, and many of them have taken the address of your magazine and will on their return to the States, give us a call.

I am enclosing herewith "L'agriculture Nouvelle" which may be of interest to you. I am,

Yours very respectfully,

CORP. ARTHUR E. PRIMEAU,
U. S. A. P. O. No. 784, Bois Brule,
American Ex. Forces, France.

**CLOVER-LAND
AND SHEEP**

THE officers of the First National Bank of Marquette believe in Cloverland. They believe that sheep can be raised in Northern Michigan to the mutual advantage of the sheepmen and the business interests in general.

SHEEP raisers are invited to make use of the facilities which this old and reliable financial institution offers in banking service. We have numerous patrons residing at a distance and on this account we are familiar with the needs of out-of-town customers. Your patronage is solicited and correspondence invited.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Designated Depository of the United States

Capital and Surplus \$250,000

When writing to advertisers, please mention CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY*J. W. Wells, President*

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

THIS company paid, in cash,
to Michigan and Wisconsin
farmers who grew Sugar Beets
for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Although war conditions effected Manistique during thee past year as it did every section of the country, still 1918 was a period of great activity here. Owing to the rapidly increasing poulation many residences were erect-ed even if building material and labor

were high, and over 150 homes were erected in the city.

In an effort to put out the fire which started in the 6,000 tons reserve stock at the Aragon mine, near Iron Mountain, workers dug a channel into the pile and flooded it.

GEORGE M. MASHEK

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

November 29, 1918.

Upper Peninsula Development Bureau,
Marquette, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—

During this year you have asked me to report to you my results in cattle grazing. Hence, this letter of today.

On March 26 I bought from a St. Paul, Minn., speculator 127 head of very common steers, having an extra large fill and averaging 623 pounds. They cost an average of \$52.21 per head, or 8½ cents per pound. I shipped them to Watson, Cloverland, where they arrived March 28. They were run on average cut-over land which had not been seeded. They were never fed, and I paid very little attention to them.

I shipped them to the Chicago market November 1, where they sold at 10 3/10 cents per pound. They averaged 911 pounds in weight, and brought an average of \$93.48 per head.

My net profit was \$34.27 per head, with deductions made on freight charges from St. Paul here, and from here to St. Paul, as well as a labor charge of \$4.00 per head. My total net profit on the 127 head was \$4,352.29.

The better grade of steers—20 in number—weighed 750 pounds when bought. They showed much the better gains, and my profit on them was \$60 per head. Hence, I believe in buying better grade of stock for grazing for the market.

I am glad again to endorse Cloverland as a grazing region. I have tested it with sheep and cattle, and am convinced that it is an ideal place for both. You are welcome to use this letter as you see fit.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE M. MASHEK.

(Continued from Page 42)

county appears to have come in for the most favorable consideration as it is the first tract Engineer Gault has been directed to make a topographical map of and prepare data upon which contracts may be let to proceed with reclamation work, which will include draining, clearing and putting in shape for farming. Mr. Gault said his map and data will be in such form when he finishes that the government may proceed with the work early in the spring.

Arthur Bay, which Mr. Gault has selected as headquarters for his surveying party, is midway between the shore limits of the swamp to be drained.

While the drainage project in itself covers approximately 30,000 acres, a vast area of possibly twice as much acreage will be indirectly benefitted through better drainage. This will open up a rich agricultural district close to Menominee, and will lead to a settlement of several thousand farm-

to be reclaimed through drainage or irrigation, subdivided and made ready for farming. The plan also calls for the erection of buildings, purchase of farm machinery, implements and live stock, and making all improvements and providing facilities and equipment, so that the returning soldier, sailor or marine may actually commence farming with occupancy of the land.

The farms will be sold by a soldier settlement board in each state, the board being composed of a commissioner appointed by the governor, with the president of the State Agricultural college and the state engineer as ex-officio members, and all dealings by the soldier will be with the board. The applicant for a farm must satisfy the board that he has capital amounting to at least 10 per cent of the improved and equipped value of the farm or allotment, which in no case may exceed \$15,000, or of a farm laborer allotment not exceeding \$1,500, and prove to the board that he is capable



A tract of C. I. Cook's drained land in Menominee county, which produced \$700 worth of cauliflower and \$800 worth of onions to the acre

ers, as the government farms will be in small, highly developed tracts that will demand intense cultivation.

To carry out the "Soldier Settlement" plans Secretary Franklin K. Lane, of the Department of the Interior, has prepared "The Soldier Settlement Act," which is a uniform bill to be presented to congress and the legislatures of those states having cut-over, swamp or arid lands to develop. He has asked the governors of these states to use their good offices to co-operate with his department and the national government in bringing about the co-operative legislation needed to carry out the gigantic project that has been undertaken.

The bill provides that the state shall provide the lands and the United States the funds for development with an alternative plan which permits the state to also share the financing of the projects in addition to providing the lands. Large blocks of land are

of complying with the terms of payment and give such other assurances as the board may require.

No purchaser may hold more than one farm or allotment, and an applicant must satisfy the board that he is not the holder of lands or possessory rights which, together with the land, improvements, and equipment to be purchased from the government, will exceed a value of \$15,000. This measure is to preclude the farms developed by the state and government from being taken up by men of property, thus holding the land open for people who need it.

After all the land thus prepared for soldier settlement has been duly advertised, and after a sufficient time has elapsed to give all soldiers, sailors and marines an opportunity to take up farms or allotments, and there are farms remaining unsold they will be sold to the public on the same basis as provided for soldiers.

If you want a SAFE, ACCOMMODATING bank, we think we can qualify and will be glad to see you.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Escanaba, Michigan

Oldest, Largest and Strongest Bank in Delta County

Resources Over Two Million Dollars

FROM
Cloverland
TO
Clay, Robinson & Co.

That is the Upper Peninsula's favorite route for shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep destined for the market. It means careful handling, full market value and prompt accounting.

FROM
Clay, Robinson & Co.
TO
Cloverland

That is a "feeder" route of equally good service. We specialize in filling orders for feeding and breeding stocks—conducting this department entirely distinct from the selling side of our business

We Invite Your Patronage

Let us keep you posted through our weekly publication, the *Live Stock Report*—it is free—and our special market letters

CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY

CHICAGO
KANSAS
CITY

OMAHA
ST. LOUIS
DENVER

ST. JOSEPH
ST. PAUL
BUFFALO

SIOUX CITY
FORT WORTH
EL PASO



Cloverland Editor in the West



Charles R. Hutcheson

CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, vice president and editor of Cloverland Magazine, will leave Michigan on January 15th for an extended winter circle through the west and southwest, visiting the ranges and cattle and sheep men of nine or ten states, and taking with him the personal invitation of Cloverland to the western grazers who must find new and available pasture and grazing lands, or go out of business. In 1918 Mr. Hutcheson made a similar trip, but on a smaller scale and in less time, as the grazing specialist of the

(Continued on Page 56)

IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**



Stockmen

We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.



**Send
To-day
For This
Book**

PULL THE STUMPS—

Raise Winter Feed for Clover-Land Sheep

CLOVER-LAND could easily produce an abundance of feed at a low cost to carry on an unlimited number of sheep through the winter—stumps are the only obstacle. Stumps can be pulled quickly, easily and cheaply by

Pulled by Kirstin Horse Power Machine at the Land Clearing Demonstration of the University of Wisconsin.

80 Stumps in 100 minutes. Record made by Kirstin Horse Power Puller under official test at the above mentioned demonstration.

This is the kind of stump the Kirstin Drum Type Puller gets. Those roots had a good grip in the soil, too.

Spectators were astounded at the speed with which the Kirstin One-Man Puller ripped out this big root at the Wisconsin Land Clearing Demonstration.

**Guaranteed
3
Years**

Kirstin Stump Puller
One Man and Horse Power

**30
Days
FREE
Trial**

Land can be cleared with these modern, up-to-date machines so quickly and easily that Clover-Land's great sheep industry need not be held back an instant on account of land clearing.

There is a KIRSTIN machine for every land clearing job—from a few acres to a five thousand acre ranch. There are three types of KIRSTIN Pullers—One-Man Clutch Type, for ordinary clearing; One-Man Drum Type for heavy work, and Horse Power for all kinds of clearing.

Numerous tests on all kinds of stumps, in all kinds of soil, have proven the superiority of KIRSTIN Pullers time and again. That's why there are more KIRSTINS in use today than all other makes combined.

The U. S. Government ordered a carload of KIRSTIN Pullers by express to Camp Upton, N. Y., after a thorough test of all other methods, including dynamite.

We will gladly co-operate with any sheepmen in clearing the land for growing winter feed. The benefit of our years of experience in all stump covered sections of the world is at your command. Let us show you how to clear up your land quickly and at a low cost.

GET THIS BOOK FREE

The most complete book on land clearing published. Contains 85 pages of valuable facts and suggestions on how to clear land at lowest possible cost.

Write for this book.



A. J. KIRSTIN COMPANY

Kirstin Bldg., Escanaba, Michigan
BRANCHES: Soo, Canada; Portland, Oregon

A. J. Kirstin, Co.,
3950 Ludington St.,
Escanaba, Michigan.

Send me a free copy of your big book on land clearing—"The Gold In Your Stump Land."

Name.....

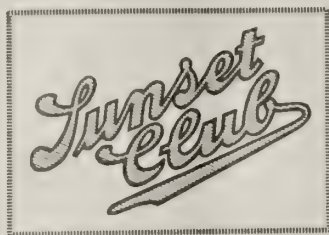
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Truly a Quality Coffee

*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
ing by coffee experts.*



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN



Sheepmen, Cattlemen, Ranchers

will find at ESCANABA a source of
supply unexcelled in Cloverland

The Delta Hardware Company is particularly well
equipped to take care of all your wants in Hardware,
Fencing and Machinery—wholesale and retail.

LET US PROVE IT!

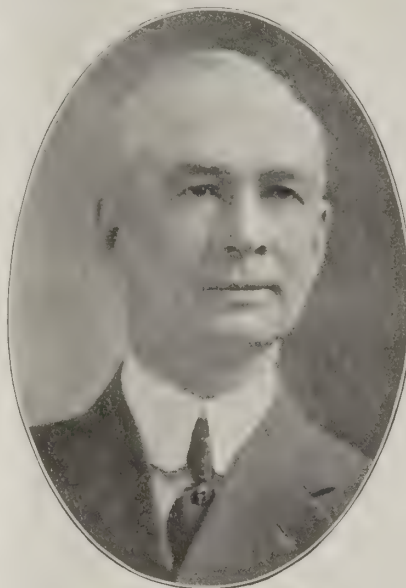
DELTA HARDWARE COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, "The Hub of Cloverland"

International Live Stock Show, 1918

(Continued from Page 6)

We cannot take the space to take up the different breeds of livestock in detail. We have here, though, in a general way given facts about the Grand Champion carload lot and the Grand Champion steer. The privilege of seeing these animals was well worth the trip to the International.

The increasing demand that is coming to this country for breeding stock for Europe has created a new and increased interest in the breeding of the very best class of livestock. Also



Dean Curtiss

market conditions are such and the cost of feed is so high that producers must raise stock of better quality, which means better breeding and more careful attention. The International Stock Show is the greatest livestock educational exhibition held anywhere in the world. Farmers and stock men from all over the continent make it a point to visit this great institution annually. Many Cloverland people were there and all expressed surprising satisfaction in the great show. The Cloverland Magazine had

a booth which was headquarters for the stock men from the Great Lakes district and every one of them anticipated that within the very near future Cloverland will take a goodly share of the honored classes at this great international show.

Dean Charles F. Curtiss, dean of the Iowa State Agricultural college at Ames, was elected president of the International Stock Show for 1919. In speaking of Dean Curtiss, Ed. Howe, in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, says:

"At the time of an international livestock show a reporter called him 'the busiest livestock expert in the world.' That included a good deal of territory, but the characterization is suggestive of the wide activities of Dean Curtiss, which include participation in many organizations and judging at practically every important livestock exhibit in the United States and Canada. Not long ago a man who had been at the Panama Pacific Exposition and had seen Curtiss in action made this comment: 'I believe Charles F. Curtiss is the most widely known man in the livestock world.'

"Some say Curtiss put the 'culture' in agriculture. 'Culture is not a useless thing for ornament,' he wrote. 'Culture is service, growth. Culture of the fields means the highest development of life. Culture properly guided is vision realized. Nowhere is there a higher or more useful culture than in the development of plant and animal life. The farm is nature's culture garden. There is culture in agriculture, and agriculture is culture in a highly intensified form.'"

It was especially gratifying to Dean Curtiss' many friends to see him receive this honor, which is justly due him, the presidency of the greatest livestock educational exhibition in the world.

C. E. Kaye, secretary of the Schoolcraft County Fair association, returned from a trip to Chicago and Detroit. Mr. Kaye is vice president of the Michigan State Fair association and reports the present convention one of the liveliest and most enthusiastic in the history of the association. One hundred delegates answered the roll call, discussed past accomplishments and proposed improvements and innovations for the coming fair season.

Banks and Bankers of Cloverland

WE OFFER special terms on accounts from Michigan banks and invite correspondence from our Cloverland friends. Should any of your customers visit Jackson, or move here, we shall be glad to have you give them a letter to us. We shall extend a hearty welcome to them while in our city.

UNION BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM

Jackson, Mich.

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for
Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to
Five Solid Body.

Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General
Agricultural Purposes

For Sale

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

The Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairying Country in the United States if not in the World. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For Information Write

Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America
Marquette, Michigan

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

*The Granary of the Upper
:: Peninsula of Michigan ::*

WHEN every grazing acre in Cloverland is utilized, Chippewa County can supply all the necessary winter feed to carry stock over from "grass to grass."

Chippewa County offers to grazers several large choice tracts of cut-over lands which, because of their proximity to winter feed gives them great value to the permanent rancher, who carries his stock over the winter.

Chippewa County is one of the best dairy sections in the United States. A creamery, with a present capacity of 4,000 pounds a day, and which promises to grow with the supply, guarantees an *immediate cash market* for dairy products.

Sault Ste. Marie, the county seat, is the metropolis of Cloverland, and the supplying of the great fleet of lake boats carrying a traffic of 90,000 tons of freight through the Soo Locks annually, provides the largest local market for food products in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We invite you to personally investigate the advantages offered the rancher, dairyman and farmer in

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

SAULT STE. MARIE CIVIC and
COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION



Sault Ste. Marie Is Cloverland's Great Produce Market

(Continued from Page 9)

cattle industry is in its infancy, hardly a farmer in the county carries his feeders over winter, simply taking them off the grass and dumping them on the market with the consequence that most of the cattle are sold in the fall of the year at 50 per cent of what they would bring during the following spring if carried over the winter. The cattle are in wonderful condition off the grass. I personally saw some fifteen young cattle just off the grass in Mr. Moher's cattle pens and they would compare favorably with grain-fed steers of the same age in the Chicago stockyards, but the big market is in putting the cattle on the market at the season of the year when the supply is short. W. E. Davidson demonstrated what can be done by carrying the cattle over a single winter when he sold 300 steers this fall, which he bought as feeders in the spring of 1917, with a net gain of 120,000 pounds.

Chippewa county is typically a hay county and until a few years ago was the only crop which had any large value. A great many of the farmers are still producing hay in the old fashioned way. Some meadows are being cut that have not been broken for twenty years and there exist many opportunities for the experienced farmer to increase the crops along scientific lines and by modern methods.

Sault Ste. Marie offers to those interested in the county, a city residence providing every metropolitan advantage. One of the finest public school systems in the United States, excellent churches, congenial social activity and the finest stores in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

News Notes of Interest to Cloverland Readers

Many Mackinaw county boys are now on duty in Russia.

The Lake Superior mines are rounding out one of the leanest years in their history.

The Campfire Girls of Hancock camped a few days at Twin Lakes during the holidays.

The 1918 volume of business done by the postoffice at Marquette was the greatest in its history.

The Houghton county highway commission's program for 1919 is the largest it has ever undertaken.

A considerable number of Ironwood soldiers have arrived at Atlantic ports and are expected home soon.

William C. Zhulkie, 71 years old, a prominent Ishpeming civil war veteran, died at his home recently.

A number of upper peninsula mayors attended the meeting of Michigan mayors held recently in Detroit.

Big game hunting in Cloverland for this year claimed ten lives as compared with 15 or 16 of previous years.

Questionnaires of all draft boards will be kept as historical records in the war department at Washington.

Ontonagon's New Year's present was received in orders from the health department lifting the influenza ban.

The Salvation Army in Calumet lived up to its reputation this year, furnishing more than 100 poor persons with a fine Christmas dinner.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all
its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Collections, Bond Department,
Savings Department,
Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

GRAZING

is BEGINNING in Cloverland

Here it is increasing faster than you would believe.

Here Land Is Cheap
Seasons Are Always Good
COSTS ARE LOW

in the West it is DECLINING

There it is declining under increasing handicaps—

OVERCROWDING
BAD SEASONS
RISING COSTS

CLOVERLAND IS THE LAST FRONTIER

IT IS what the West once "Might Have Been" and it has advantages the West NEVER had.

Western grazers have seen these advantages;
Frank J. Hagenbarth has reported them:

Undeveloped tracts big enough for great ranches;

Streams, lakes—1,000 miles of Great Lakes shore line;

The climate, almost of an island, neither hot nor too cold

These are some of the reasons why grazers from your country write, and come to see, and are pleased; why they brought \$520,000 worth of SHEEP last year, and \$166,000 worth of CATTLE from your states, and why enough more are thinking about coming to Cloverland to fill the state. There are men here from Texas, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana who say that

CLOVERLAND IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

COME AND SEE
WE'LL HELP YOU

The UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU of MICHIGAN
John A. Doelle, Secretary and Manager. MARQUETTE, MICH.



The Oldest Bank in the Eastern End of Cloverland

**Active
United
States
Depository**

We will welcome grazers and offer every possible assistance.

Robert Wuopia, son of Mrs. Lars Wuopia of the Lake View farm location, is the first wounded Calumet soldier to return from France. He reached New York and was given a furlough in order to spend Christmas with relatives in the copper country. Wuopia saw service in the second battle of the Marne and took part in the memorable drive at Chateau Thierry where he was gassed. Previously he was in a base hospital suffering from "trench feet" but he practically has recovered from the effects.

	CLOVERLAND											
	Escanaba, Michigan		Lander, Wyoming		Helena, Montana		Salt Lake City, Utah		Roswell, New Mexico		Boise, Idaho	
Latest Average Killing Frost in Spring.....	May 9		May 16		May 2		April 22		April 8		April 21	
Latest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....	May 27		May 28		June 3		May 11		May 2		May 12	
Earliest Average Killing Frost in Fall.....	October 6		September 15		September 27		October 22		October 28		October 15	
Earliest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....	September 23		August 25		September 12		September 25		October 17		September 24	
Average Annual Growing Season (in Days)	149		121		145		182		203		178	
Shortest Growing Season in 10 Years.....	134		95		83		140		161		146	
Variation from Average (in Days).....	15		26		62		42		42		32	
	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall
January	16	1.42	19	.61	18	.91	29	1.46	41	.23	31	1.81
February	15	1.57	22	1.01	24	.65	34	1.66	44	.52	36	1.56
March	25	1.88	33	1.16	34	.55	42	2.23	50	.46	44	1.08
April	37	2.63	44	1.81	44	1.02	50	1.61	59	1.38	50	1.19
May	49	2.68	50	1.94	50	2.61	57	1.90	66	1.02	56	1.51
June	60	2.71	60	1.03	54	3.49	67	1.31	74	1.23	64	1.44
July	66	3.77	67	.59	66	1.31	75	.56	80	1.55	72	.62
August	64	3.31	65	.62	65	.84	74	.72	76	2.59	71	.10
September	57	3.01	55	1.31	54	1.61	64	1.10	69	1.28	62	.45
October	46	2.09	44	1.54	44	1.33	52	1.80	58	1.25	52	1.30
November	35	2.49	32	.50	34	.49	41	1.21	47	.51	41	1.61
December	23	1.57	16	.97	23	.44	32	1.29	38	.62	30	1.42
Total Inches	29.1		13.1		15.2		16.8		12.6		14.1	
Least Rainfall in any June, July or August, in 10 Years.....	August, 1908 1.06		August, 1913 .10		July, 1914 .21		August, 1915 Trace		June, 1915 .14		August, 1914 Trace	



"No Lazy Man Need Apply. But to the Hustler—a Chance to Earn a Fully Equipped Cloverland Farm"

—C. A. McCann, President

I have been in the land and colonization business for 18 years, chiefly in the West and Southwest.

As a result of this experience and a careful study of the small farm problem in newly opened districts, I now have a serious, clean and liberal proposition to offer the man with "pep" enough to know a real opportunity and seize it.

I will place you on a farm ready for the plow in Cloverland, Michigan, equipped with a home, a barn and outbuildings, and furnished with horses, cows, pigs, chickens and necessary farm machinery.

This offer is only limited to the settler who will do his share, will develop his farm, improve his opportunity, and who has at least a little money to back up his good intentions. He can have all the time he wants to pay for his farm.

This remarkable offer is either a trick or it is on the square. Here are the facts:

The Northern Michigan Land Company, of which I am president, has invested \$3,000,000 in nearly 400,000 acres in Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the fastest growing agricultural and stock raising country in America today.

We have placed in a trust fund, with two banks as trustees, \$250,000.00 in cash, which cannot be used for any other purpose than as a development fund to help our new farmers over the first few years. We do not want our new-comers to worry. We want them to work. And if they will work as hard in Michigan's Garden of Opportunity as they do in drudging away their lives for wages, their worries will be over for the rest of their lives.

Our new farmers will have good neighbors, an agricultural expert (himself a farmer located near them) to give advice and help, the best cash markets for garden and farm produce, schools for their children, and a chance to insure their own prosperity.

In 1910, I located 120 Hollanders on land in Montana. They were without money. They gave me chattel mortgages for a large sum of money I borrowed to help them start. In October, 1912, every penny had been paid back and every mortgage cancelled.

Our offer in Northern Michigan covers selected land in Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce and Mackinac counties. This is the new farmer's opportunity, and 1919 is the new farmer's year.

If you are interested and willing to put your sincere efforts alongside of our money, write to me for more particulars. Just say you want to know more about us and our offer. I will answer your letter at once.

C. A. McCann, President

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LAND COMPANY

We refer, by permission, to
Central Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
First National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn.
Peoples Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
Federal Farm Loan Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.

as to our honesty and ability
to do what we promise.

GRAIN EXCHANGE BUILDING,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MILWAUKEE OFFICE: 307 CASWELL BLOCK

What the Calf Club Means

By C. J. McMASTER in "Shorthorn World"

CAPITAL today realizes as never before the importance of more and better live stock on every farm. The modern banker, ever alert and with his finger always on the pulse of agriculture, fully understands that without a fixed crop rotation in which the breeding and feeding of cattle enters largely, there can be no marked advance or permanent increase of food production on the farms of our great American continent.

I say breeding and feeding cattle for the reason that cattle are capable of converting into valuable growth and flesh large quantities of crop residue and cheap feed such as are found in abundance on every cornbelt farm in the States.

Granted that banking of today, as in other lines, is constantly striving to maintain and extend its volume of business, so far as sound methods will permit. Nevertheless, the facts cannot be denied that any falling off in production in the community which it serves, means a general slowing down in all lines of business and a direct loss to the bank. It is therefore apparent that in promoting calf clubs the banker is prompted by motives other than the small amount of publicity gained thereby.

Early in the present year the Illinois State Shorthorn Breeders' association conceived the idea of co-operating with the banks, assisting them, at their request, in selecting and buying a class of Shorthorn calves calculated to encourage continued interest and create new friends for the breed in the locality in which they were placed.

An organization was promptly formed which practically combed the state for Shorthorn calves suitable for this purpose. A number of Illinois clubs were not available to supply later requests. Only a good class of Scotch-topped calves were recommended. It was suggested that one club be supplied with high-class heifer calves of

Scotch pedigrees; calves of this club to be drafted from the prominent Shorthorn herds throughout the state. This, however, was discouraged by the management on the ground that pedigree was a matter to be determined later by the boys themselves who stick and are to become our future breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

Naturally, opinions differ as to the length of time for which the contract and notes should be drawn. However, thus far the short term contract has been popular and possibly will continue to have preference over a more extended period. Placing calves in the spring, to be returned late in the fall for show and sale, seems to be the most practical and the easiest method of handling these calf club contracts.

The show feature is also essential and should be planned to encourage the largest number of members possible. Nothing quite equals friendly strife and competition to create enthusiasm. It is my opinion, gained from limited experience during the past few months, that while state and federal field men can render valuable assistance in this work, the greater service must come through the efforts of the record association, state and local breed organizations and the hearty co-operation of every individual breeder. Not in a general way, but through the united efforts of those who have the interest of their favorite breed at heart.

No movement in recent years has promised so much in the way of wider distribution of more and better live stock, and also in interesting the younger generation in a work that leads to better manhood and womanhood. Do I need to suggest that the young boy whose spare moments are occupied by caring for and developing a highclass Shorthorn calf is building character and a future that will be unknown to his less fortunate brother, whose open mind has become filled

with the more trivial things of life.

At the Galesburg District Fair last year a special class was made for calves of this class. Two bright young lads from our county were induced to show their calves, returning home much pleased with their awards. The boys retained the calves, carrying them to the Illinois State Shorthorn Breeders' sale and show last February. There, in competition with experienced breeders and high-salaried herdsmen, and under competent judges, their calf was first in class and champion bull of the show. Hundreds of other boys can do as well, or better, if the opportunity is afforded.

In promoting the developing calf and pig clubs our bankers are rendering the country a most valuable service at this time; insuring for the fu-

ture a dependable supply of meats and increasing our grain production as well.

The record association, state and local breed organizations and breeders themselves can accomplish much for the breed by encouraging and assisting in this great work; by locating creditable calves at a price that is fair to both buyer and seller, recommending club members and in many other ways.

While this is only a beginning, with a scattered club here and there, the demand has exceeded the number of calves available for this purpose. The further extension of this work, if properly fostered by those vitally interested in the breed, will afford a market for Shorthorn calves in numbers heretofore unknown and of better quality.

Cloverland Editor in the West

(Continued from Page 48)

As a result of this campaign over 40 grazers have located in Cloverland, taking over for grazing purposes 324,000 acres of cut-over land in 1918.

Mr. Hutcheson's 1919 trip will be under the auspices of Cloverland Magazine, which has no interest directly or indirectly in the sale of land, commissions on leases or in any land enterprise. This trip is a part of the public service work of the magazine, in helping to develop what Frank J. Hagenbarth of Salt Lake city says is "the best grazing and cattle country in the United States, if not in the world."

Live stock men in Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona who have written Mr. Hutcheson or the magazine, as well as any others who may be interested to know the truth about the opportunities of Cloverland, are invited to write the editor for information as to the dates which Mr. Hutcheson will be in their vicinity, so that personal and public meetings may be arranged in advance as far as is convenient. Address all such letters to

Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

Mr. Hutcheson will be at the great Denver Live Stock show during the entire week of January 21, 22 and 23, held under the auspices of the American Livestock association.

Michigan soldiers returned to homes in the upper peninsula, are coming in increasing numbers to the United States Labor office at Marquette, under the government "jobs for soldiers" plan which makes Marquette the center of this work for western Cloverland.

An increase of one cent to six for one year was granted by the Houghton village council on the resolution to increase street railway fares to seven cents. This was a compromise.

A large tract of land is being drained and prepared by the government near Menominee to be given to soldiers as farms.

"Old-timers" are looking for a mild winter.

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

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Larger tracts to suit purchaser.

WEIDMAN & SON COMPANY
TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Premier Shorthorn Herd in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 3)

should be improved by the use of pure-bred sires and that proper feed and care are necessary if the best results are to be attained.

After watching Mr. Harmon's progress as a Shorthorn breeder, and having a rather intimate knowledge of his ability and the quality of the stock chosen as a foundation herd, the writer has no hesitancy in prophecying a great future for him in livestock work.

The Houghton County Farm Bureau will not be represented at the meeting to be held February 5 to 7 at Lansing at the Michigan Agricultural College for the formation of a new farm bureau association for the whole state, to embrace the thirty-two farm bureaus, as it does not see, as stated by Prof. L. A. Geismer, its head, what can be gained by any more organization for this work.

The new service flag of the city of Ironwood is now displayed at the city hall, in the council chamber. Instead of the usual blue stars, it contains the number 1350.

The Upper Peninsula, and Delta county in particular, should feel proud of the fact that such farmers as Mr. Harmon are to be found. The results of their work will mean much to the agricultural interests of the country. In closing, let me suggest that, if you are interested in seeing good live stock or purchasing a good sire, spend an hour with the Shorthorns at Hill Crest Farm, Cornell, Delta county, Michigan.

Captain Elmer Theriault, who was in Company G, of Houghton, in every position from private to first lieutenant, and who was promoted recently on account of his service on the battle line, being sent to the hospital owing to the effect of shell shock, has been honorably discharged from the service and has arrived in Houghton.

A number of alien enemy declarants in Houghton county are watching developments in Europe with considerable interest for not until peace is signed and the end of the war is officially declared will they be able to complete their naturalization.

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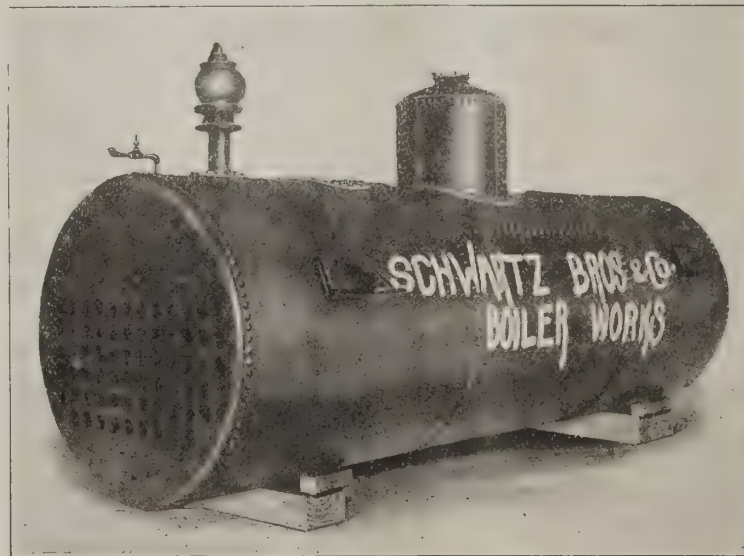
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CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

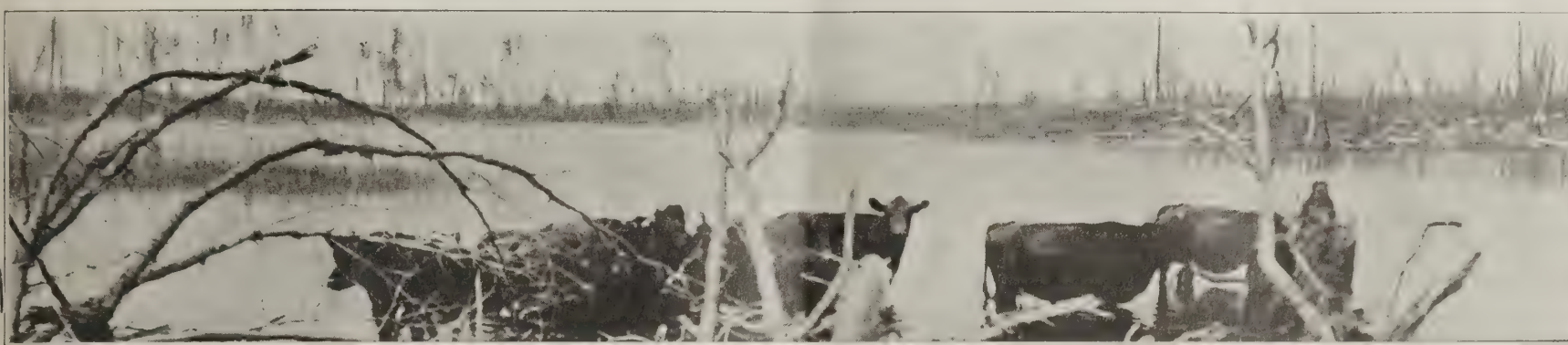
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Greater Cloverland—a Garden of Opportunity



By ROGER M. ANDREWS

A GREAT and new industry is being developed in the great northwest—an industry which, in 1918, passed from an experiment to a certainty.

This new industry is entitled to a vigorous welcome from the present great industries of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in that it will become a pillar of them all and compete with none. Its value in dollars is staggering, and yet it is a reality, an accomplished fact, and the time and extent of its full realization what we ourselves make it.

Here is the proof:

In October, 1917, Frank J. Hagenbarth of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' association and a national live stock expert and authority, after a thorough inspection of the cut over lands of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, publicly said: "You are losing an annual return of one hundred million dollars. I sincerely believe these figures can be doubled. This sounds big and it is big. You have the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

The basis of this startling statement is founded on absolute and undoubted fact. Western grazers must find new and favorable locations at once or go out of business. Droughts, lack of grazing facilities, the operation of the Kincaid law, the taking up of available water holes by homesteaders, all have combined to force a change. No one, least of all the grazer, stops to argue these facts. They are absolutely true.

The upper peninsula of Michigan, the 15 counties we have so accurately called Cloverland, took Hagenbarth's statement, worked it into a business proposition and made a profit on it in 1918 of three and a half million dollars.

Our development bureau, financed by our county boards, our land owners, manufacturers and bankers secured an expert to go over our cut-over lands, blocking them in tracts of from one to twenty thousand acres with the generous co-operation of the owners. Secure in our knowledge of the value of these lands for grazing purposes, we went west with a total blocking of 250,000 acres and offered them for free trial to western grazers.

This offer was personally carried from ranch to ranch in the west last winter by Charles R. Hutcheson, extension specialist of the bureau and

editor of Cloverland Magazine. Himself a graduate of an Iowa live stock farm and of Ames college, his invitation to make us prove our good faith and the value of our lands had a force which brought results. He had nothing to sell, was in no way interested in the sale or lease of lands, received no fee or commission from any parties to the plan, and was backed by the personal acquaintance in the west of President Leo C. Harmon of the bureau, a former Montana cattleman and banker, whose father was the organizer of the Montana Livestock association forty years ago.

As a result of this personal missionary work, backed by the genuine value of the northern cut-over lands for grazing, we located during 1918 in northern Michigan forty-three western grazers, and three more in the border counties of Wisconsin. They brought with them sheep worth \$520,000, cattle worth \$166,000, increased our 1918 output of mutton and fat beef four million pounds, and sold this product on the Chicago market for \$420,000 in cash. They made thousands of dollars worth of permanent improvements on the cut-over lands turned into grazing ranges, and actually made productive 324,000 acres of hitherto idle lands. We have the names and locations of these forty-three grazers and the places from whence they came. We expect many more in 1919, having on hand already thirty-one applications for grazing locations this year.

We modestly figure that this 1918 success has increased our land values fifty cents per acre, making a profit for us of \$3,500,000 last year on the seven million acres of upper peninsula available land.

Some doubting Thomas asks about losses in wintering sheep or from disease or predatory animals. I heard the annual report of the president of the Utah Wool Growers' association last year. He said the losses for the year had been held to about ten per cent of the flocks. This is their annual approximate estimate. Blizzards and killing cold come suddenly there and work havoc.

Here we know our winter, and are capitalizing its vigor. At Phillips, Price county, Wisconsin, they wintered 5,200 sheep in 1918 with a loss of 1.4 per cent. Our predatory animals and dogs need attention and banish-

ment, but they are not to be compared with the western pests.

It is a well known fact that the best and sturdiest stock is raised in the colder countries, with their surplus of climatic energy. That is why Texas is sending her young beef north to be fattened and invigorated. A four year old steer in the north will weigh a third more than a Texas four year old.

Meantime Milwaukee, acquainted with the rare opportunities offered in this line by northern Wisconsin, had enthusiasm. This greater Cloverland extends between the 45th and 47th degrees of north latitude and from the 84th to the 97th degrees of longitude west. That means northern Michigan and Wisconsin and a part of northern and eastern Minnesota. It is not an arbitrary line, but an elastic opportunity.

The U. S. government says that there are 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands in these three states. The conditions of our north country vary but little, and united in effort they will become the greatest livestock and dairy country in the world.

Here are some illuminating figures:

The value of all live stock on farms and ranches in this country on April 15, 1910, was \$4,925,000,000. The dairy products alone in Wisconsin in 1917 amounted in value to \$150,000,000.

There are today 65,000 farmers in greater Cloverland, with room for 200,000 more.

Hay is the raw material of the livestock industry. The value of the 1914 hay crop in Greater Cloverland was, in dollars, greater than the value of the hay crop in Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada combined.

The Cloverland annual hay crop is worth twice as much as the hay crop in Wyoming, the foremost sheep state, and three times as much as Texas, the premier cattle state.

Comparisons carefully studied will be worth the reading.

The assessed valuation of greater Cloverland is greater than the assessed valuation of Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nevada combined. Its area is greater by 20 per cent than the great state of Iowa.

The population today of greater Cloverland is greater than the population of Utah, New Mexico and Idaho combined. Greater Cloverland spends

more for its public schools than Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming and Arizona combined.

The savings bank deposits of greater Cloverland are larger than the savings bank deposits of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona combined.

This grazing campaign, the forerunner of small farm development, will multiply our resources over and over, and this army of dollars will come to town from time to time, directly or through the country merchant.

The upper peninsula comprises one-third of the area of Michigan, holds one-ninth of its population and has an assessed valuation larger than the assessed valuation of Utah and New Mexico combined. We have more wage earners than Wyoming, Nevada, South Dakota, North Dakota, Idaho, Arizona and Delaware combined.

There is not a city in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming as large as Escanaba, Mich., Wausau, Wis., or Winona, Minn.

Think what it will mean when we add to Wisconsin's farm products, officially valued in 1917 at more than \$330,000,000, its share of the one hundred million dollar live stock industry. Yet last year Wisconsin, in the heart of the greatest sheep and cattle country in the world, produced only two-fifths of one per cent of the wool product of this country.

Are you content to leave undeveloped the 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands the government now reports as available in northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota?

For years northern Michigan was the orphan child of the Wolverine state. They traded Toledo for our section eighty years ago and were mad about it for half a century. We combatted stories of perishing cold, savage Indians, wild animals and arid lands year after year. We paid higher railroad fares, bore up under discriminatory legislation and ate at the second table until the worm finally turned. We started talking a separate state, the good state of Superior. We got our country and its immense resources advertised from coast to coast as the prospective new state, and then we went to our legislature at Lansing and confessed that while we did not desire to become the state of Superior we were forever through

(Continue d on Page 6)

CLOVER LAND

Marquette County, Largest in Michigan, Has Fine Sheep Record

By DUNCAN L. McMILLAN

MARQUETTE county is the largest county in the state of Michigan. It covers an area of 1,870 square miles, or 1,196,800 acres. The state of Rhode Island contains only 1,248 square miles, while Delaware is a trifle larger with its 2,370 square miles.

The county is known throughout the country as the Iron district of Michigan. There are in existence today thirty-three working mines. Although the county is famous for its iron production, there is no reason why it cannot become famous for its livestock and field crops. There are today in round numbers, 900 farmers in the county owning approximately 100,000 acres. This is only one-twelfth of the total area of the county. There are fifty complete townships in the county six miles square besides several smaller ones made such by the frontage on Lake Superior. There are nineteen of these townships without a farmer owning an acre of land and twenty-one more with only a few, or in other words, most of the existing farms are located in ten townships.

Some would naturally think that the best land would be taken up by the first settlers. This is only true in this way: The best land near a mining town or lake port. The land too



Inside Mr. Roberts' winter shed. This shows what has been done, although we do not recommend so many cracks in boards.

far from market or from a good road has been last to be taken up by the settler even though the soil and other natural conditions are the best. The natural results that have followed are that the best agricultural township in the county has not a farmer within its border and its northern boundary line is only nine miles from Ishpeming, a city of 13,000 population.

The surface geology of the northern peninsula of Michigan, Publication No. 7, by Frank Leverette, classifies the soils of Marquette county as follows: Swamp 389 square miles; rocky knobs



George Roberts' sheep in pasture on Sept. 15, 1918. Notice the lambs.



Sheep on A. G. Johnson's farm, near Skandia

475 square miles; clay till, 13 square miles; sandy till, 586 square miles; sandy, 38 square miles; and sandy gravel, 369 square miles.

The swampy areas comprise about 21 per cent of the total area, but when the timber is all cut and the streams cleaned out a large part of this area will be naturally drained and the rest or at least most of the remainder can be readily drained. Twenty-five per cent of the area is so-called rocky knobs and ridges. The actual area embraced in the knobs is much less than this figure as given by Mr. Leverett, as he has not taken in consideration the areas between knobs or ridges which in many instances are owned by farmers and excellent crops grown. These knobs and ridges are in many instances, in fact in most instances, covered with small growth of timber and grass wherever the rock is covered with soil. There are thirteen square miles of clay till in the county. Eight square miles of this is in a county without a settler and the other five square miles is in a township with only a few farmers as yet. Over thirty-one per cent, or 586 square miles of the soil of the county is known as a sandy till and this is all good farming or the best of grazing land. The clay and sandy till areas total more than the entire size of many southern peninsula counties. There are 38 square miles of sandy soil and 362 square miles of sandy gravel. This sandy soil is usually fairly level and covered in the summer with sweet fern, blue berries and a wild grass. This class of soil has not been worked to any extent as yet, in fact it is doubtful if it will ever make profitable farms, but it seems to the writer that it can and will be used for sheep pasture. It is believed that this lighter soil will maintain at least one sheep to the acre during the summer months.

The soil, streams, surface conditions and climate make Marquette county an ideal county for sheep. There are sections after sections and township after township without any farmers waiting for a settler to clear the land and make it into a farm or for a herdsman to pasture his sheep or cattle. There are thousands of acres of good grass and clover going to waste every year.

In 1910 there were 185 sheep in the county. There were about this same number in 1916. During the summer and fall of 1917 the county agent put on a sheep campaign with the results of putting breeding ewes on forty farms. Pure bred Hampshire rams



George Starkey's sheep at Republic, March 19, 1918

were purchased and these ewes were bred to pure bred rams. The banks of the county aided in the purchase of the ewes. The farmer who wished to do so could pay half of the purchase price and the bank took a mortgage on the sheep for the balance. The banks were made secure by the mortgage and also by the backing of the County Farm Bureau organization. The sheep were brought into the county in November of 1917 and today the sheep are all paid for and no mortgages foreclosed or even thought of.

Complete records have been kept of some of these sheep and the following are given: Andrew G. Johnson of Skandia purchased eight yearling western ewes at a cost of \$120. They cost him \$19.20 to winter, including labor; \$4.00 to shear. He lost one by choking to death. Interest on money invested \$7.20. He received \$30 for the wool, \$105 for the lambs, and sold the seven remaining ewes at \$105. The manure was estimated at \$5.00. This gave a net return of \$94.60, or \$11.82 per head. He had a 100 per cent drop of lambs and saved them all.

George Roberts, also of Skandia, bought 22 yearling ewes and a pure bred ram. His total cost was \$364. The expenses for the year were \$121.30. Mr. Roberts had never sheared sheep and he did the job himself at a cost of \$18. He learned how, so it will be less next time. Mr. Roberts received \$97 for his wool. He had a 90.5 per cent drop of lambs, but saved only 74 per cent because a brood sow helped herself to several of the newborn. Even at this loss he made a net profit of \$6.55 per head. Mr. Roberts was so well pleased that he has bought several more and intends to make sheep his major farm crop.

Louis Ahola of Republic purchased four aged western ewes at a cost of \$51.32. He had a 100 per cent drop of lambs and saved them all. His total expenses were \$26.00. He sold the wool for \$24. and valued his four lambs at \$40 and manure at \$6.00, leaving him a net profit of \$11 per head.

George Starkey of Republic purchased 50 aged ewes and two Hampshire rams at a cost of \$701. They cost to winter with other expenses \$399.23. He lost six by death. He received for wool \$189. He raised 41 lambs valued at \$451. Estimating the value of the manure at \$150, gives him a net return of \$390.77, or \$7.51 per head on his original 52 head.

Table showing the results of the four flocks given above:

Size of Flock	Value of Flock	Total Expense	Return		Net Flock	Return Per Head	% of Born	% of Saved
			Wool	Lambs				
8	\$120.00	\$ 45.40	\$ 30.00	\$105.00	\$ 94.60	\$ 11.82	100	100
23	364.00	121.30	97.00	150.00	151.00	6.55	90.5	74
4	51.32	26.00	24.00	40.00	44.00	11.00	100	100
52	701.00	399.23	189.00	451.00	390.77	7.70	94	87
87	1236.32	591.93	340.00	746.00	680.37	36.07	384.5	361

Average flock, 21 head.
Average value per head, \$14.21.
Average expense per head, \$6.80.
Average return for wool, \$3.92.
Average return for lambs, \$10.97.
Average net returns of flock per head, \$7.82.
Average per cent. of profit on investment, 55 per cent.
Average per cent. of lambs dropped, 96 per cent.
Average per cent. of lambs saved, 90 per cent.

There are today approximately 2,000 head of breeding ewes in the county. Every man who has sheep is very much pleased. Many more of the farmers would have sheep but fencing has been prohibitive in price. Several sections of the county have been pastured during the past summer by sheep brought in from the west and one man, F. K. Hewlett, is wintering a herd of over a thousand breeding ewes.

There are many inquiries received in regard to wintering sheep in this section. Mr. Roberts of Skandia wintered his sheep in an open shed and he has told me that the sheep preferred sleeping outside most of the time all last winter, going inside only during stormy weather. The accompanying views will show Mr. Roberts'



George Roberts' open sheep shed at Skandia, March 15, 1918

shed. The sheep came through the winter in fine shape. Before lambing season Mr. Roberts lined the shed with building paper and battened the cracks so that he now has an ideal shed for wintering his sheep.

From what has been said about the size of the county, about the soil, the climate; the large areas of cut-over land available for pasture and for the settler, and from the reports of the small flocks kept during the last year, it looks as though Marquette

(Continued on Page 58)



Type of ram used with western ewes, in Marquette county

CLOVER LAND

Barley a Safe Feed to Substitute for Corn

By J. W. WESTON of Marquette

BARLEY is one of the most widely cultivated of cereals, growing as far as 60 degrees north, in Skagway, Alaska, to the southern limits of Arizona and California.

Barley is similar to the oat in that it does better under cool moist conditions. Early planting is as essential as with oats or spring wheat. Good drainage is essential to the production of good crops of barley, although it does not require as much soil moisture as is needed to produce a crop of oats. Barley does well on most soils except the very light sandy soils, but seems to favor the better sand loams and clay loam soils. It grows better on alkali soils than the other small grains. Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are very similar as to character of soil, climate and rainfall and according to the records of the United States Crop Report for the last ten to fifteen years, shows that Upper Wisconsin leads in the yield of oats, wheat, rye and clovers, and barley. According to the same report, the following table compares the three states as to yield and profit of the crops of barley and corn per acre:

	Barley		Corn		Barley 10 Yr.		Corn 10 Yr.		Value Per Bu.		Value Per A.	
	Per A.	Yield 1917	Per A.	Yield 1917	Average	1908-1917	Average	1908-1917	10 Yr. 1908-17	5 Yr. 1912-16	Barley	Corn
Michigan	26.5	\$31.54	21.5	\$39.13	25.8 Bu.	31.7 Bu.	.78	.78	\$17.85	\$22.76		
Wisconsin	32.0	39.68	22.5	35.86	28.9 Bu.	33.3 Bu.	.74	.73	19.90	23.52		
Minnesota	27.0	29.97	30.0	33.00	24.0 Bu.	32.6 Bu.	.64	.60	13.35	18.64		

The total cost of producing an acre of barley averages \$15.60, while corn, cut, shocked and hauled in from field costs about \$27.21. The difference in value balances the difference in cost of production. Strangely, there is a rather widespread state of prejudice existing against the use of barley for stock feeding in this country, some even believing that it is poisonous to farm stock. Perhaps the brewers' desire to control the entire use of this crop, have furthered the prejudice. This idea should be discarded as belonging to the obsolete class of farmers for the experience of the Old World is against it. In fact, the experience that the exhibitors at the International had in 1916 demonstrated that barley in this country is a vital factor in fitting animals up to the pink of condition for show purposes.

The grand championship in the fat steer class, single entry, was awarded to California Favorite, exhibited by the University of California. A calf of Shorthorn-Hereford cross, weighed in under 14 months of age at 1,130 pounds and notwithstanding the wonderfully even and deep fleshing of the calf, he was brought to this perfection of bloom without the use of any corn in his ration. He was carried on a nurse cow and was fed three times a day on a ration of two parts barley, one part oats, and one part bran with alfalfa hay for roughage.

The nearest competitor for the premier honor of the show was a pure bred Angus, given the reserve championship, also shown by the University of California. This animal showing wonderful width and depth, weighed into the ring at 1,350 pounds, two years old last January and was fitted without the use of corn. At this same International, in the Shorthorn breed in the aged bull class, Burnbrae Sultan, owned by A. F. and G. Auld of Guelf, Ont., took first award in this conspicuous class and the excellent finish on this animal was attained also without corn, his ration consisting of barley, roots and clover hay.

Barley has been devoted almost wholly to brewing. The use of barley will become more common with our stockmen when its value and special



Barley field, John Foster farm, Newberry

advantages are better known.

The Arabs maintain their horses almost exclusively on barley, the grain being fed unground. Barley is a common feed for dairy cows in northern Europe. The Danes sow barley and stated by good authority that barley is beneficial in its influence on the quality of milk and butter. This grain is used extensively in England and northern Europe for pork production, giving fine quality both as to hardness and flavor of the meat.

In ration experiments with lambs at the Wyoming experiment station, Laramie, Wyoming, it was found that for 100 pounds gain produced by native hay rations with corn or oats, the cost ranged from \$8.48 to \$9.07 with the exception of the native hay and hulled barley ration, which produced gain at a cost of only \$7.38 for 100 pounds. This lot ate about the same amount of hay as the other lots, but ate less grain than those fed on oats,

and made larger gains than the corn-fed lot.

The sections above mentioned, Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are too far north and the seasons too short and cold, for the economic production of corn, and according to the feed analysis, it shows that the digestible protein is considerable higher in barley than in corn.

The carbohydrates in this grain fall a little below the corn, but exceed those in oats while it has less oil than either oats or corn.

Average digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of corn and barley:

	Dry Matter In 100 lbs.	Protein	Carbo- hydrates	Fats
Barley	89.1 lbs.	8.7 lbs.	65.6 lbs.	1.6 lbs.
Corn	89.1 lbs.	7.9 lbs.	66.7 lbs.	4.3 lbs.

However, for those living in a section where the growing of corn is a "gamble," and barley is a surety, with approximately the same feeding value for livestock, as well as being able to produce an approximate equivalent amount of grain per acre, with the experience of the experiment stations in Europe and America showing that barley leads the cereals in the quality of pork production, and takes the place of corn in beef production; that barley proves beneficial to cows, fed heavily with roots, since it counteracts their laxative effect; that barley has proven a satisfactory sheep feed and that barley crushed or rolled supplies a palatable and acceptable feed for horses at all kinds of work. These facts make the growing of this adaptable crop more attractive, strengthens our weak spot, a substitute for corn, and makes this strong point, barley, stronger.

The Testimony of R. L. Ruddick

A Minnesota Live-stock Expert

FEW men in greater Cloverland are more competent to discuss the livestock business than R. L. Ruddick of Minneapolis, for many years a resident of the north country and now actively interested in livestock and packing.

About a year ago B. G. Packer, Wisconsin's commissioner of immigration, wrote Mr. Ruddick for information on the success of his grazing experiments on a large tract of cut-over land in Barron county, Wisconsin, and received the following interesting and forceful testimony from Mr. Ruddick. It makes intensely interesting reading at this time. Mr. Ruddick said:

"We have not had any cattle on our pasture for some time for the reason that we couldn't get a competent man to look after them and Mr. Rogers and the writer were too busy with other business to give it any time.

We have fenced in Barron county, between the stations of Mikana and Brill, about 2,200 acres, with seven barbed wire. We are bothered a little with deer flies along the latter part of June or the first of July, but as the land is cleared of brush, they seem to disappear and they don't bother the cattle nearly as much as some people think. Mosquitoes are also bad at times, but notwithstanding this, the last bunch of cattle that Mr. Rogers and I had over there were sent over on July 17th, all cows and heifers, something over 200 head, as I recall it, and my recollection is that they were sold on Oct. 20th and had made a gain of 158 pounds per head; but I would not advise the ordinary man to ever buy cattle in the spring and put them on the pasture with the expecta-

tion of selling them in the fall and making any money, for as a rule, he is buying them at the highest point in the year and selling them at the lowest, but a good profit is possible if he is equipped to carry cattle through the winter on cheap roughage, such as silage, fodder and cheap hay and straw.

I don't think he could get into any more profitable business than buying cheap cattle in the fall and roughing them through the winter, pasturing the next summer and selling them in the fall, either for feeders or grass beef or feeding them out if he has the feed. That is the greatest natural pasture land that I have ever seen and raises the finest blue grass and clover outside of Kentucky and it has got Kentucky beat in that it doesn't dry out in July and August. I think the Iowa, Illinois and even the Indiana farmer and cattle feeder, who has a carload of cattle or more could well afford to ship these cattle up into pastures and ship them back again for corn feeding later and the freight and expense of pasturing them in Wisconsin would be much less than the interest on high priced lands in these states.

It is not necessary to have any cleared land, unless you are going to farm. The hardwood stumps rot out, the pine stumps heave out with the frost to some extent, but they will be there a thousand years from now unless you pull them or blast them, but they don't hurt the pasture, except the room they take.

Now, I would not advise any man to go up there and put cattle in on land thickly covered with brush, for if they do, they are going to be terribly disappointed. The sun must get to the grass in order to put any nutrient into it and cattle will not do any good on browse alone—for that kind of pasture they must have sheep. It is absolutely necessary for the land to be fenced unless they intend to herd their stock."



Two and one-half tons of hay per acre, one cutting. Cloverland is an ideal hay and small grain country



Cloverland's Great Possibilities as a Farming Country



THERE has been so much written and said about the possibilities of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, or Cloverland as it is called, as a livestock country, that its possibilities as a farming country may be somewhat overlooked, or at the best, underestimated.

Delta county, located in the central part of the peninsula, on the southern border, is admirably located for both livestock raising and general farming. Besides having the natural resources that tend to make the livestock business a success, it has a sandy loam soil and more favorable climatic conditions than some of the countries farther north in the peninsula, and is therefore a little better adapted to the raising of a greater variety of crops.

Among the crops that grow successfully in the county, we find the following:

Clover

Clover grows abundantly on all the hardwood cutover lands, along the roads, in the fence corners, and in fact in every spot where there is enough open space to allow the sunlight to strike the ground. This white clover seems to spring like a weed and makes excellent pasture. Red clover and alsike grow abundantly when seeded, the red clover especially, giving a large amount of hay of excellent quality. Is it any wonder that this section with its many streams and favorable pasture conditions is attracting many livestock men from nearly every state in the Union?

Potatoes

The real cash crop that the farmers depend upon is potatoes, and this is only the natural sequence of things where the soil is a sandy loam and clover sod can be had for the potato field.

The most successful potato men follow the practice of leaving this clover the second year, and cutting one crop and top dressing the field with barnyard manure to secure as large a growth of clover as possible to plow under that fall. This practice puts the fertilizer in the ground in the form of clover and has given excellent results in potato fields.

A step in the right direction has been taken for next year by nearly one hundred farmers, who have shown a desire to standardize the potato industry, by growing one variety. A carload of Green Mountain seed has been distributed in small lots of five to ten bushels to each man. These will be planted along side of the variety he is growing now, and, in case they prove better, will be adopted by each man as the variety to grow. These men will also practice hill selection, maintain a separate seed plot, adopt better cultural methods, and in general use the methods that have given the best results in older sections.

The quality of the potatoes grown here are excellent, and yields of three and four hundred bushels per acre are

By B. P. PATTISON of Escanaba

often obtained under general farm conditions.

Peas

The next important money crop is peas, and one section of the county in particular has built up a reputation as a marrow fat pea section. Yields of from twenty to thirty-five bushels are obtained, and prove a very valuable crop to raise. Another use that is being made of peas is oat and pea silage, and this is proving a very satisfactory substitute for corn silage.

Oats

Among the grains, oats are raised most extensively and excellent crops are secured. The average yield is about forty bushels, although yields as high as one hundred bushels per acre have been secured. With a little better attention to preparation of the land and the treatment of seed for smut, better average yields for the county will undoubtedly be secured.

Barley

Barley is next in acreage of the grains raised, and should be raised on a much larger scale than it is at the present time. When ground, it makes an excellent feed to use in combination with oats, and can be used in place of corn in many of the livestock rations. In fact, a bushel of barley is nearly equal to a bushel of corn in feeding value, and is a much surer crop in the county. It fits well into our rotation of hay, potatoes and oats or barley seeded down.

In connection with barley an incident came up this summer on the farm of Louis Harmon, Cornell, Mich., which proved to be a very good demonstration. The writer had been advocating Oderbrucker barley for the county and secured some seed from the state experiment station farm at Chatham at twenty-five cents less per bushel than seed houses were asking. This barley was sown on the twenty-sixth day of June and yielded 585 bushels from eight and one-half acres, or approximately seventy bushels per acre. Considering the late date at which this field was sown, the yield is all the more exceptional. The writer cannot urge too strongly that the farmers in the county secure some of this seed from Mr. Harmon, as he has consented to hold it for that purpose.

Wheat

The raising of spring wheat received a great impetus as a result of the government's call for more wheat, and some surprising results have been obtained this past spring. Many farmers will raise wheat for their own use who never raised it before, but the raising of wheat on a commercial scale is not being recommended.

Fall wheat is more or less of a gamble, although the writer feels that it has never received a fair trial and must be sown in August to produce a good crop.

Rye

Fall rye is being pushed and should take the place of fall wheat since it

will produce a crop under more favorable conditions and grow on soil that wheat will fail on. In this connection Rosen rye, which has been developed at the Michigan Agricultural College, is being advocated, and several fields have been planted this fall. This pedigreed rye differs from common rye in that the heads fill out, leaving no blanks and it outyields common rye from five to fifteen bushels per acre. Thousands of bushels are being grown in Michigan with a state average of thirty-two bushels per acre. Where a fall grain is desired this is without a doubt the kind to sow.

Nearly everything that grows in the so-called good farming country is also found in gardens here, including such products as celery, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, etc.

Railroad transportation in the county is of the very best, while good roads are considered one of the necessary things and have been developed to a larger degree than in many sections that are much older.

Excellent markets are within a night's ride, and with good hardwood cut-over lands selling at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, outside parties are bound to become interested. Let us remember, however, that, although this section of Cloverland is all that is claimed for it in a livestock way, and though we admit the more livestock we have the better we will farm, yet we can enjoy a little more satisfaction with the knowledge that other things besides livestock grow abundantly, and it might be advisable for the government to investigate our cut-over lands before it starts the costly reclamation of swamp areas for the returning soldiers.

Greater Cloverland—a Garden of Opportunity

(Continued from Page 3)

being the state of "inferior." Now we belong to the senior class.

The same campaign for greater Cloverland, enlisting the enthusiastic co-operation of the men of vision of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and backed by the dollars and support of business men who want more business for themselves and their cities, will make greater Cloverland what it is sure to be sooner or later, "the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

If you believe it, get on the job today with something more than conversation. If you doubt it, get out of the way and let men run who can run.

Baraga county farmers would like to have a creamery located at L'Anse or some other convenient point in that county.



Cloverland strawberries are the sweetest in the world.

CLOVER LAND

Iowa Cattle Man Has a Profitable Cloverland Ranch

By L. T. BOWERS

CLOVERLAND is widely spoken of as the ideal place for increased mutton and wool production. I know this is true. Every farmer who has had any experience with sheep has had excellent results, but I want to tell of my experience with cattle grazing in Cloverland. Two years ago I bought 2,000 acres of cutover land in Cloverland, near Ralph, Michigan. Before buying I had spent considerable time in many of the western and northwestern states, but as soon as I visited this section, I was thoroughly convinced that this was the future cattle grazing section of the country. I have two sons who are interested with me in this ranch, and I am sure that they will always have a dependable range in years to come. We call our ranch "Maple Lake Ranch." There is a beautiful lake, covering about 80 acres, situated about in the center of the ranch.

This cutover land is of the best of soil. It will grow bumper crops of all feed necessary for livestock raising. Barley is the main fattening grain crop.

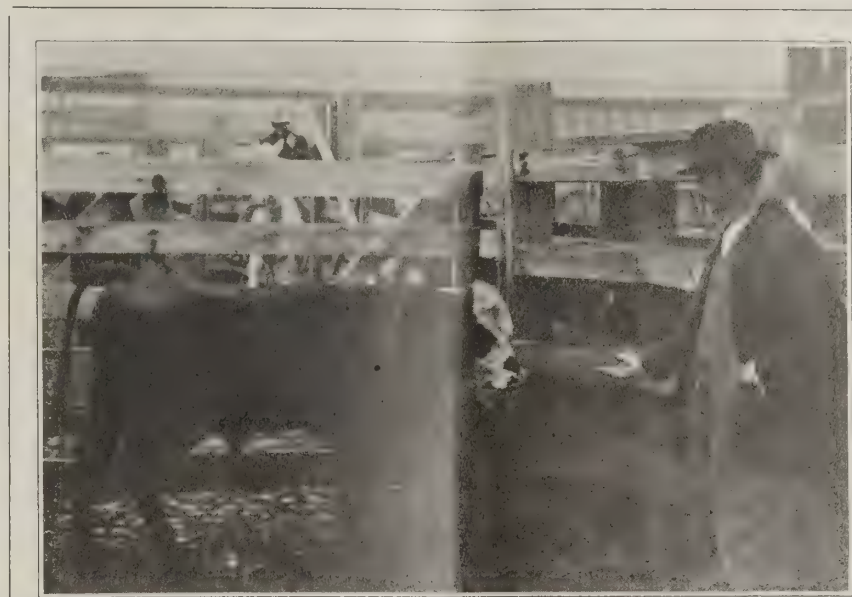
I have found the climate, the rainfall, the natural water supply from lakes and spring creeks, the growing season for clover, alfalfa, all kinds of small grains, root crops and pastures, all most favorable for livestock raising.

We are handling the very best of beef cattle. On this ranch we are running a bunch of breeding stock and shipping in two-year-old steers for summer grazing. We had some steers that were shipped from Iowa when they were yearlings and grazed two summers on this ranch and shipped to Chicago on Nov. 7, 1918, that brought us over \$130 a head right off of the grass. A picture of these steers is shown on this page.

You will also find on this page a picture of one of my spring calves which was born when I was shipping my cows from my Iowa farm to my Cloverland ranch. This calf brought \$60 on Nov. 7, the day the false peace rumor was circulated, which caused a falling off in the market. On a normal market he would have brought at least \$10 more.

I have been in the cattle business all my life in Iowa, where land now sells for as high as \$300 an acre, but I never had cattle gain in flesh, or do better generally, than my cattle have done the past two seasons on my Cloverland ranch.

Cloverland is a natural grass country. We never have dry pastures in July or August, and the grazing season is as long, if not longer than in Iowa, because of the fact that the pas-



One of Mr. Bowers' Cloverland calves, born in May, 1918, sold in Chicago Stock Yards on Nov. 7, 1918, for \$60. The false peace rumor on that date took the price down from \$70 to \$60.

tures stay green all summer, instead of drying up during July and August.

This cutover land had considerable brush and slashings on it when I purchased it, but firing it once cleaned it up quite a bit, as shown by an accompanying illustration. Now, by scattering blue grass where the fire has run, there will soon be a permanent sod formed. Clover, timothy and blue grass grow very thick along all the old logging roads where the seed became scattered when the lumber was being hauled out.

I still make my home at Brooklyn, Iowa. We have one of those wonderful Iowa farms. Iowa is, as all you readers know, one of the greatest corn and general farming states in the world, but the land is getting pretty high. I want to graze cattle in larger numbers than I can afford to in this state. Cloverland is just the place for extensive cattle grazing operations, for one who is not backed by unlimited capital.

We can raise everything in Cloverland, with just as big yields, as in Iowa, with the single exception of ear corn. Fodder corn does very well there. I am convinced that it is a better grass country than either Iowa or Illinois.

There is some work connected with making a ranch or farm in Cloverland, yet the land is very cheap, and by

fencing and grazing stock among the stumps, while the land is being cleared, the livestock profits will pay for the necessary improvements. In a few years we will have enough land cleared to raise our own crops for

considering the cost of raising the heifer until it becomes a cow, and the fact that the animal very often does not produce a profit on the care, feed and time in the dairy, we can readily figure a big loss to the farmer. The following records of cows in different herds in different counties show these losses:

Total milk, 1915—Cows, scrubs: No. 1, 2,788 lbs.; No. 2, 3,396 lbs.; No. 3, 3,570 lbs.; No. 4, 3,896 lbs.; No. 5, 2,439 lbs.; No. 6, 5,870 lbs.; No. 7, 2,364 lbs.; No. 8, 3,436 lbs.

Compared with these are five well-bred, 2-year-old heifers that gave over 100,000 lbs. of milk each.

Buying good cows is very expensive. Raising good heifer calves is the sure way of maintaining or increasing the herd. Therefore, great care should be given to furnishing your heifers and cows with only the best of ancestry, by using pure-bred bulls.

If the calf be given a good parentage it is poor business to improperly feed, stunt, or otherwise make it impossible for the animal to do her best as a cow. This happens, however, in some cases. It will pay to keep them vigorous, healthy and growing continually. This does not mean keeping them fat.

1. Cleanliness.
2. Wholesome food.
3. Exercise and proper protection.

These three will usually produce well-grown calves and cows.

Cleanliness must be observed from birth, lest white scours, etc. to devel-



After grazing two summers in Cloverland many of Mr. Bowers' cattle brought \$130 a head, right off the grass.

wintering our breeding stock and younger steers. Also, we can raise barley, rutabagas and clover for finishing our stock for market.

Our Cloverland grass is the best—no country has better. Since we can raise as much grain and hay, if not more, as on \$200 to \$300 an acre land in Iowa, you can readily see why I am enthusiastic over that part of the country. Clover is a weed there and the country is well named "Cloverland."

Raising the Dairy Calf

1. Keep only those from good cows and pure-bred sires.
2. Keep the calf growing until matured.
3. Don't raise bull calves for breeding purposes from grade cows or sires.

RECORDS in all dairy farming communities prove that poorly born calves, that is, from inferior cows or bulls, are always money losers for the farmer who raised them. After

opment. As the dairy calf is fed by hand on whole and skim milk, a great opportunity is offered to have dirty, sour, unkempt pails and feeding conditions. If, so, scours are produced, the calves become sick, stunted and do not thrive.

It has been proven many times and is common knowledge that skim milk-fed calves may be as vigorous, healthy and thrifty as those raised on whole milk. The milk can be just the same except for the removal of fat, and as this may be replaced by using proper feeds, such as crushed corn and oats, oatmeal, etc., excuse cannot be made that the feed is to blame for unthrifty calves.

Feeding: Always give the calf the first milk of its mother whether allowed to suckle or not. As the calf's stomach is small, it can't handle large amounts. A good rule is: Feed often and a little at a time. Eight, ten or twelve pounds per day are the right amounts to feed. Divide the day's feed into as many parts as the number of times you feed the calf. A small, weak calf taking six pounds might be

(Continued on Page 54)



Mr. Bowers' cattle brought \$13 a hundred weight at the Stock Yards, in November, 1918

CLOVER LAND

Chippewa Valley Ranch Is the Pride of Wisconsin

By HENRY A. PERRY

VIEWING with the western sheep grazers for supremacy in making the vast area of idle cut-over lands of northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan and northeastern Minnesota profitable, corporations are being organized and large purchases are being made to establish sheep breeding ranches. Prominent among these enterprises is the Chippewa Valley Sheep Company of Milwaukee, with a capital of \$400,000, which has purchased 10,750 acres of ideal grazing land in the Chippewa valley, including five improved farms of approximately 1,400 acres. Half of these five farms is under intense cultivation. The buildings are conservatively estimated at \$25,000, and could not now be reproduced for that sum. The ranch is situated in the north central part of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, four miles west of Holcombe, on the Chicago & North-Western railroad.

While this tract is ideal for pasture and contains a sufficient acreage to provide ample winter feed for the foundation herd of 5,000 sheep, and the herd of thirty registered Holsteins and other pure bred farm stock, perhaps the most significant and the most important of this company's assets is George McKerrow, Wisconsin's grand old shepherd, who will act as supervising director of this great sheep ranch. Without exception, Mr. McKerrow has the most remarkable rec-



"Uncle George" McKerrow, Wisconsin's and America's "grand old shepherd."

ord in the sheep business of any man in the world. Here it is:

Fifty-seven years actively in the sheep business.

Show ring career fifty-two years.

He has imported more pure bred sheep than any other importer in America.

He has won more prizes in the show ring than any other man in the entire world, living or dead.

For sixteen years he was president of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

He has conducted farm institutes throughout every county in upper Wisconsin; he knows sheep, he knows upper Wisconsin and its possibilities.

At a sale held at his farm in the village of Pewaukee last fall he sold 136 sheep for \$13,860. His sale of pure bred sheep for 1917 totaled \$30,000.

His life has been dedicated to the upbuilding of Wisconsin's livestock industry and his name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the state.

Mr. McKerrow brings with him as



Chippewa Valley, Wisconsin, ranch. A natural shelter, sloping to a beautiful spring.

superintendent of the Chippewa Valley Sheep company's ranch Mr. Charles W. Scholtz, who was head shepherd for fifteen years for Mr. McKerrow, and during the last three years was superintendent of the Minnesota State Farm at Owatonna and has the distinction of being the first man who ever made the state farm yield a profit.

With such experts as these assuming active management of this magnificent enterprise the Chippewa Valley Sheep Company's ranch is not only destined to be a financial success, but will soon become a great show place and demonstration farm of the possibilities of the sheep and wool industry in the undeveloped cut-over land livestock empire of the north. Mr. McKerrow will demonstrate that the lumber barons didn't really take the cream when they carried away millions in lumber products, but actually took no more than the skimmed milk, leaving the cream of nature's wealth to fall to the sheep herder, the dairyman and the practical agriculturist.

The company has selected a distinctively attractive tract of hardwood land, all of which is a rich clay loam soil. The topography is hilly, reducing the amount of low wet soil to a minimum, contains an abundance of fresh water in streams and little lakes, with high, dry banks.

A table of estimated earnings and expenditures has been carefully prepared, based on minimum production and maximum cost in order to "play safe," which is an unusually interesting mathematical calculation on what may be expected from a well conducted, well ordered sheep ranch. A notation is made that the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station during twenty years averaged approximately 161 per cent. increase per annum with sheep, but the experts employed by this company estimate their increase at 100 per cent annually, an estimate all sheep men know to be conservative, considering the fact that the company has adequate buildings and every facility for caring for lambs. The estimate of wool production is placed at seven pounds per head, which is far below normal from a herd composed of anything resembling a good breed of sheep and given any sort of care. It is proposed to add half the annual increase to the original breeding herd.

With these basic figures estimates are given for each year for a period of ten years. The result at the end of ten years, expressed in dollars, follows:

97,813 lambs at \$8.....\$ 782,504
1,914,059 lbs. of wool at 30c 574,217
42,812 sheep at \$10 428,120

Total receipts in cash....\$1,784,841

The estimated inventory of the ranch on the tenth year follows:

40,000 sheep on hand at \$10... \$400,000
20,000 lambs on hand at \$8... 160,000
10,750 acres of land at \$50... 537,500

Total of inventory.....\$1,097,500

The operating expenses of the ranch are placed at \$58,000 annually, which, with the seven per cent dividend on the \$400,000 preferred stock, gives a net expenditure during the ten years of \$860,000. This leaves a balance of cash received of \$924,841, which, with the stock on hand and increased value of the land as shown by the tenth year inventory, makes a total of \$2,022,341 in cash and tangible assets.

The plan of the company is to clear the entire 10,750 acres during the ten-year period. Cleared land adjacent to the ranch is now worth all the way from \$50 to \$150 an acre, so the estimated value of \$50 an acre placed on the ranch at the end of ten years, is very conservative and in keeping with the "margin of safety" that has been placed upon the expected returns from the big enterprise within the next ten years.

Equally interesting are the figures given on the competitive advantages the Chippewa Valley ranch will enjoy over the western ranges. A table is given showing the advantage in the items of freight and shrinkage and figured on the basis of 250 sheep to a double deck car. These figures are:

Rate from inter-mountain points to Chicago—

25,000 lbs. per car of 250 sheep
at \$1.03 per cwt.\$257.50
Feed, unloading and loading in
transit 64.35
Shrinkage, 10 lbs. a head, at 10c 250.00

Total\$571.85
Rate from Holcombe, Wis., ranch
station, to Chicago—

25,000 lbs. per car of 250 sheep
at 29c per cwt.\$ 72.50
Shrinkage, 3 lbs. a head, at 10c 75.00

Total\$147.50

By simple subtraction it will be seen that the Chippewa Valley Sheep Company will save \$424.35 on each carload of sheep shipped to Chicago, or \$1.70 per head, annually. To drive home the importance of these figures it is shown that this annual saving on 40,000 sheep would amount to \$68,000, or 17 per cent. on its total capital stock of \$400,000.

These basic figures ought to be of value to anyone interested in sheep raising on the cut-over lands of Clov-

erland; they give a basis of calculation for increases, profits and expenditures, that will apply to any district in Cloverland; and the competitive advantages will not be materially altered when compared with any ranch, or prospective ranch anywhere in Cloverland.

The question is frequently asked by men interested in sheep raising, although not experienced and perhaps never contemplating actual engagement in the business, but at the same time they want to know "what's in it," and all about the production of wool, how quickly sheep multiply, what sheep cost and what the return and net profit will be, the cost of marketing, and all the "why's" of Cloverland being the best district in the United States, if not in the world, for sheep raising.

Here the answers to all their questions are given concretely and in concise form by the experts of the Chippewa Valley Sheep Company. Of course these figures and tables were prepared for the direct benefit of the company, but the extreme conservatism shown in all calculation makes their tables an excellent standard for estimates that may be applied to any section of Cloverland, the only departure necessary being in estimating land valuation and deductions for rocky soil that could not be cultivated or marshy areas not adaptable for sheep raising or cultivation. No



Pea field on Chippewa Valley ranch. At right, W. G. Bissell, president Wisconsin Advancement Assn.

change whatever may be made so far as the sheep are concerned, unless it would be to slightly increase all estimates of profit.

The total fire loss of Iron River during the past year was only \$2,501, the fire department having been called upon twice during the year to stretch the fire hose. This is certainly an exceptionally good record.

Dr. W. J. Hewson, son of Rev. R. L. Hewson, pastor of the Mitchell Methodist Episcopal church at Negaunee has received an appointment as a member of the staff of the Ishpeming hospital.

At a special meeting of the Red Jacket council that body denied the street car company the right to increase the fare. It is said the action of the council was unanimous.

William H. Jones, district deputy supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, visited at St. Ignace, Saginaw and other cities below the straits

The latest stunt in smuggling booze is to fill hot water bags. Victor Lilman, of Bessemer, tried the game, but was taken in by officers of the law.

The Mass Mining company of Ontonagon county returned to one-half time, or one shift in January, due to labor scarcity.

CLOVER LAND

Ontonagon Clover Makes Cream. Will It Grow Beef?

By ROSWELL G. CARR

ONE evening in August of this year I drove into the little town of Ewen, which is located in the central part of the south end of Ontonagon county. It was supper time and I stopped to eat before driving on home.

At the supper table I was introduced to a man from Arizona who had come into the country that morning and had already been around a bit and talked with some of the people. He told me where he had been, who he'd talked with and what he was looking for. He wanted a place to graze and winter cattle—a whole year around proposition that would take his entire attention and be permanent.

"Well," I said, "How does the country impress you so far?"

"I didn't see any big herds of cattle or big cattle ranches anywhere around this locality." He seemed to carry the idea in this short statement and he look on his face that may be the presence of droves of cattle would make this look like a cattle country. I thought afterward of a bunch of good replies I might have made along the line that he possibly had also seen plenty of cattle in so-called cattle sections where the grass and water were much less convincing. They are certainly as essential to a real cattle country as the presence of cattle.

"No?" I remarked. "That's not particularly strange. Some of our local



Compare old and new barns on John Kurth's farm, Ontonagon county. New barn planned by Mr. Carr, the county agricultural agent

I spent the evening with him, stayed over and took him about the county the next day. I wanted to convince him that it was a livestock country and that the farmers with the livestock were making a success. I wanted to convince him for two or three reasons. First, I made up my mind that he knew the cattle game and I would rather hear him say, "This looks to me like a cattle country," than hear it from a thousand fellows who are not familiar with the "ins" and "outs" of the business. Then, too, of course, I wanted to see him locate in Cloverland and I had rather he would come to Ontonagon county, where I knew he would be satisfied, than to have him go to some other county, where—but then, of course, there's no use rubbing it in—especially after they've all admitted it.

And so I showed him around. I didn't show him any big herds of cattle—we haven't them. And he didn't see very many farmers with beef cattle. But he did see long and broad stretches of rolling green country bordered way in the distance by green timber. Some of these stretches were dotted quite thickly with small clearings and new buildings. Some had not been touched by human hand since the timber was removed. These had occasional clumps of second growth particularly along the streams and everywhere were covered with timothy and clover.

He did see in the edge of many a little clearing a neat, prosperous set

of farm buildings and many times he remarked at the size and up-to-date construction of a barn in contrast, as it appeared to him, to the size of the accompanying clearing. He wondered if it were necessary to have such large barns to hold the product of the clearings, and I explained to him that the barns held a bunch of livestock as well as the hay. He couldn't see the stock. They, of course, were back behind the clearings in the land yet unsettled. We found some of the cattle and while they were in good flesh still they were mostly dairy stuff. It was not difficult to show him that the dairy cow was the best proposition for these new farmers with small capital and a large amount of labor in their own families.

We talked with some of the farmers and he learned that the number of cows and young stock they kept was limited only by the amount of winter feed they could produce on their clearings and the extent of their credit with which to buy more cows. Pasture was never taken into consideration—plenty of that on the other fellow's land. He found most every farmer was borrowing about all the money he could and when he asked them what they did with it they told him they were buying cows and clearing land.

At every station he saw a string of cream cans. Occasionally we met a one-horse rig on the road with a can of cream in the back and we picked up one Finnish woman who had carried

a five-gallon can about two-thirds full for better than three miles, on her back.

The express agent's figures at one station, and there are not over sixty settlers in a radius of three miles from there with an average of perhaps twenty cleared acres on each place, showed shipments of cream amounting to 1,180 gallons for the month of December, 1,170 gallons in February, 4,120 gallons during the following June and 3,040 gallons in August. The total for the year being 24,985 gallons. He was convinced that the little farmers made the dairy business a year around proposition and it brought them returns at all times of the year. He could also see that the cows were helping the little settler prosper, not because he had a special market for dairy products, but because the pasture cost nothing, he got a big crop of clover hay and he had plenty of family labor.

I asked my companion if he didn't think those same settlers given more capital with which to get more land ready for clover hay and more cattle to eat the hay would prosper in the beef business.

"Yes," he said, "I believe they would and their wives wouldn't have to pack the stuff to market on their backs, either. But of course the beef game is quite a bit different and may be these people couldn't work into it."



Near Bruce Crossing, Ontonagon county

I agreed with him there. And he agreed with me that the conditions which were making for the success here of the little fellow with his dairy are fundamentally right for the big fellow with his beef cattle.

We saw a few small bunches of beef cattle and sheep. He commented on their splendid condition. In some of these cases the farmer didn't seem to be prospering as well as his neighbors with the dairy, and my friend said, "Awe, he ain't in the beef business, he just thinks he is."

We got back to the hotel for supper and I again asked him as I had done the night before what he thought of the country, and he said he thought that already he could begin to see some of the large herds of cattle. The gratifying thing he had to say, however, was to the effect that while he had come into Cloverland with an idea that the possibilities had been exaggerated or that there were some big disadvantages cleverly concealed he found that we told the truth and uncovered everything. He said he could see nothing mysterious about the country, either, (it wasn't a wonderland.) There simply seemed to be a remarkable combination of good livestock conditions that had not as yet become known to the beef and sheep men.



Co-operative cheese factory at Ewen, Ontonagon county

people can't see them, either. But you, a stock man, will only have to be around here a few days when you'll develop such an ability to see into the future that everywhere you go you'll see cattle."

And so we got acquainted. He was blunt and outspoken and I was perfectly frank. He had observed that some of our farmers were not running strong to livestock and some had told him that there was no money in cattle. He could see all kinds of pasture; and hay and grain looked fine. He saw some prosperous looking places and the cattle all looked good. He agreed with me that there were always some farmers in every locality who didn't seem to be able to get on the right track and that this was particularly liable to be true where conditions were such as to make one line of farming decidedly more profitable than most others. Some men will not take that line. I told him I was convinced that livestock in some form must be the basis of agriculture in Ontonagon county. There are other ranches, such as the strawberry business, that are successful, but these are specialties for the individual and not general propositions for the county.



New High School at Ewen, Ontonagon county



Successful Land Clearing With the Aid of Sheep



Illustration No. 1

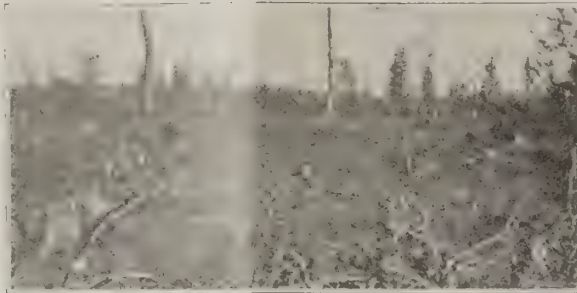


Illustration No. 2



Illustration No. 3

LAND clearing in the upper peninsula of Michigan presents many serious problems, both to the settlers and the stockmen. The small settler is almost always obliged to clear a small tract for the raising of feed to carry what little livestock he is likely to have through the winter, besides enough for a small patch of potatoes and a family garden. While this is undoubtedly true with a man owning much livestock, yet the situation with the latter is not usually as acute as with the small settler having very limited means. The man with a great deal of stock usually possesses capital enough to buy feed for all of the animals he wishes to winter over, and to clear his lands. However, the chief problem is to get enough of the cut-over land into condition for producing the maximum feeds in both instances. Both classes are interested in accomplishing the above ends at minimum costs.

We have been working with these points in mind in order that we might be better able to give out some of the desired information. Our information on the subject is limited entirely to clearing up hardwood lands. However, I feel that the same methods would apply equally well to most softwood areas, but that it would require a longer term of years with the latter as softwood stumps do not decay as rapidly as hardwood stumps.

Pictures 1 and 2—These two pictures illustrate the actual conditions with which we came in contact in clearing cut-over land, free of brush and slashings.

An area of 235 acres was cleared as shown in the following photographs for \$946.68 or at an average cost of \$4.02 per acre.

The photographs one and two show true illustrations of a tract of 235 acres of cut-over land on the Experiment Station farm at Chatham, Mich. We started clearing this tract of second growth and slashings in June, 1916. In doing this work, definite plans were laid and closely adhered to. First, there was strip about 20 rods to 30 rods wide carefully cleared and piled around the entire piece. The diagrammatic outline opposite will make clear this point. When the wind was in favorable directions to help keep the burning under control, all of the material in this strip was burned. When this was completed, men were put to starting fires over the entire enclosure at such a time when the wind was reasonably strong

and the slashings very dry. It was an easy matter to keep the fires within the enclosure at all times.

The cost of clearing was reduced fully one-half by running fire over the cut-over lands before cutting down the second growth and piling the slashings. After burning all that could be profitably handled in that matter, a crew of men were employed to cut and pile the remaining portion. The job of clearing of slashings and second growth was completed by the middle of October of the same year at a total cost of \$946.68 for 235 acres or for an average of \$4.02 per acre.

Photograph 3 illustrates how the

ture and hay. All of the different seeds are well represented. Note the grass in photograph 3. It would pasture from two to three sheep per acre now (one year from date of seeding.) It is planned to pasture this new seeding for a period of four or five years before plowing. At the end of this time, all of the brush will have been killed and the stumps mostly rotted, which will again reduce the cost of clearing to a minimum.

Note.—Blue grass was not sown in the mixture, as it comes in naturally in time. I believe that it should be mixed in, and alfalfa and Mammoth clover omitted as they often fail to grow.



Sheep on Chatham Experiment Station, Cloverland

tract looks one and one-half years from date of clearing and one year from date of seeding.

May, 1917, this same tract was seeded with a mixture of the following seeds: Timothy, 4 pounds; alsike, 2 pounds; June clover, 2 pounds; Mammoth clover, 2 pounds and alfalfa 2 pounds, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. The cost per acre was \$1.87. This mixture of seed was scattered broadcast among the stumps with an ordinary hand seeder. The ground was not prepared in any way, nor was the seed harrowed in. It was just thrown on and washed into the soil by the rain. The seeding that developed was fairly good. After one year of reseeding itself, it will furnish excellent pas-

ture and hay. All of the different seeds are well represented. Note the grass in photograph 3. It would pasture from two to three sheep per acre now (one year from date of seeding.) It is planned to pasture this new seeding for a period of four or five years before plowing. At the end of this time, all of the brush will have been killed and the stumps mostly rotted, which will again reduce the cost of clearing to a minimum.

Picture 4.—This piece of land is a true representation of many thousands of acres in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Note in the picture below what a difference sheep will make in one season.

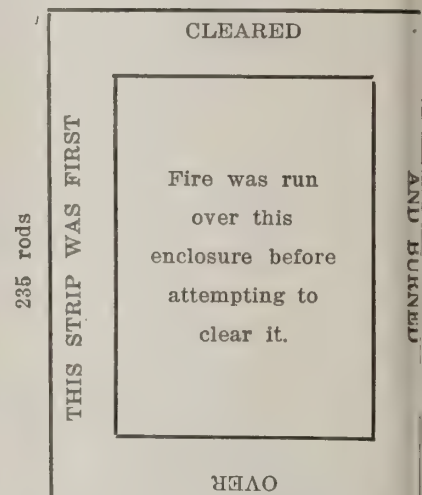
Picture 5.—Sheep as land clearers on the Station farm.

It is claimed that 20 sheep are equal to one man in clearing land. Contrast this picture with the one above. These pictures were both taken off cut-over land on the Station farm, and at the same time. The only difference is this one shows cut-over land grazed by sheep and the other was not.

Picture 6.—The living lamb increases from this flock of ewes was 116.3 per cent, spring of 1918.

Picture 7—Picture of same flock shown in picture 6, only taken four months later. Can you pick out the lambs? This picture was taken at the same time as the one on the front piece. It is the same flock.

161 rods



The large cut shows a flock of sheep used on the Station for more purposes than one, namely, breeding, wool production, demonstration, land clearing etc. Note how free from brush green sprouts and weeds the land over which these sheep have pasture. Also, how well the stumps have rotted. Six years ago, the stumps showed on this picture were green and the field a wilderness of small second growth. Today, it has a rich growth of June grass and white clover and will pasture four to six sheep to the acre. While sheep are keeping down the brush, killing out the sprouts, causing the stumps to rot, and helping to fit the land for cultivation, they are at the same time, increasing the soil fertility, increasing in weight, reproducing their kind and furnishing the country with wool for our backs. The owners of cut-over lands, who will handle them correctly, can receive good income from them and, at the same time be preparing them for the plow and maximum crops, besides performing a very patriotic and useful work.

Pictures 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.—These were taken from a small portion 140 acres on the Station farm cleared and seeded by Mr. W. F. Raven 1912. Mr. Raven's method of clearing



Illustration No. 4



Illustration No. 5



Illustration No. 6

CLOVER LAND



Illustration No. 7



Illustration No. 8



Illustration No. 9

and seeding this tract were very much has been outlined. This field joins the one shown in group one and two, and is part of the same farm. It has been pastured by sheep and cattle for a period of five years and there is not a green sprout to be seen anywhere. There has not been any pasturing on this part this year. Note how thick the grass stands. It still has a splendid stand of timothy, alsike, clover and some alfalfa.

This series represents an area of five acres. The first picture in the series shows a fair sample of the whole 140 acres. The land shown in this set of pictures was measured and cleared of stumps separately for the purpose of ascertaining the exact cost, per acre. There are an average of 100 stumps, big and little, to the acre. Note how they have rotted in illustration 8. Illustration 9 shows how the field looks after a man has gone through with a team, doubletrees and chain and pulled out the most rotten ones. It hardly looks like the same place. However, it is and the pictures taken from the same point with the camera facing the same direction as near as possible.

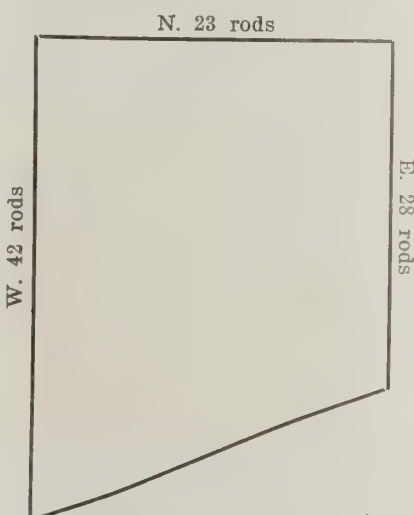
Picture 10 of this series depicts very nicely the work of dynamite on these rotten stumps. It required only a few pounds of dynamite to blast all of the stumps remaining on the whole five acres after a man had gone through with a team, doubletrees and chain. It did not require quite 25 pounds per acre. Two hundred forty stumps were left on this area or less per acre. One pound, two sticks of dynamite was all that was needed to blast two of these stumps, or an average of about one-half pound of dynamite per stump. Had these stumps been blasted when green, it would have taken many times this amount.

Illustration No. 11 shows how the field looks after the stumps are piled together for burning and No. 12 will give one an idea of how it

looks after burning. From this field, we expect to make nearly two tons of good mixed hay per acre.

Picture No. 13 shows the crew of men and the equipment they used for clearing. It took a group of men 15-6 days to remove, pile and burn the stumps on this tract of five acres. I wish also to mention that out of this bunch of men, only two had any practical experience in land clearing. One boy was from the "Boy's Working Reserve," one claimed to be too young to get in that organization, one had always been an office man and one was from the city. I make mention of these facts and call the reader's attention to them for the purpose of explaining that these untrained chaps can be used advantageously under good supervision. Especially is this true through these times of stress. I use these boys to do all kinds of farm work.

Diagrammatic outline of tract.



The complete cost of clearing this 5-acre tract of stumps and first plowing, as outlined above is:

Dynamite, 124 lbs. at 18.75	\$23.25
Fuse, 361, at \$.708 each	2.58
Caps, 253, at 1.458c	3.69
Man, hours 110.5 at 25c	27.62
Team, hours 35 at 25c	8.25
Total cost per acre	\$21.97
Average cost per acre	\$13.08
Average cost of first plowing per acre, 1 team and man 12 hours	6.00
Total cost per acre	\$19.08
Cost of clearing of second growth, per acre	\$ 4.02
Cost of seeding per acre	1.87
Total cost per acre	\$24.97

This data shows that, even under these conditions, it will cost approximately \$25.00 per acre to clear cut-over land of hardwood stumps, brush and slashings. It is impossible to say definitely how much it would have cost to clear land of slashings and green stumps immediately after the timber had been removed. As near as I can estimate the cost as taken from the words of small farmers and settlers, it would cost between \$75.00 and \$150.00 per acre.

A summary of my arguments for the policy pursued on the station are: First, after spending the small sum of \$4.02 per acre on cut-over land and \$1.87 per acre for seed, we had it in shape to raise its first good crop, pasture. Second, this crop of pasture would support from two to three sheep per acre one year from date of seeding and about 4 to 6 thereafter. Third, that, while being pastured by livestock, the soil fertility is improving, the green sprouts are being killed, causing the stumps to rot. Fifth, that while sheep are helping to clear and improve the land, they are, at the same time, turning money over to the owner which will help support him and clear the land of its remaining stumps at the least possible cost.

Picture 14.—First crop of barley raised on land as illustrated in last series of pictures. Yield in 1918 was 49.3 bushels per acre. This is our safest substitute crop for corn.

The cost of clearing land which has grown hardwood timber will not be the same in all places as what we have obtained here. This will vary according to the many factors involved; as methods pursued or management, thickness of second growth, prices of labor, years of pasturing before removing stumps, kind of stumps, nature of soil, etc. From this it will be seen that each piece of clearing will be a problem within itself. Much of the cut-over land in the Upper Peninsula ought to be cleared at a less cost per acre than the Station farm;

and much of it will cost considerably more. The above article will only serve as an aid to one in formulating the approximate cost of clearing his land.

John Anderson, convicted at Escanaba of the murder of John Malberg, in Kipling the night of November 11, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Marquette prison by Judge Flannigan. The murder of Malberg was the fourth in Delta county in the last seven years. In April, 1917, Arthur Lindquist was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter for the murder of Al Fogarty. In January, 1915, George Miller, a sailor, was convicted of second degree murder for killing of a brother sailor, and last January an Indian was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter for the killing of his wife with an axe.

A correspondent of the Menominee Herald-Leader from Koss writes: "I believe our town deserves a little boost in regard to health conditions. While all other places have been visited by the terrible influenza epidemic, we have all escaped it so far. There has been no case of sickness requiring the service of a physician here this winter. We have several residents past the age of 70 years who are still capable of doing a big day's work, none of whom have been laid up this winter on account of sickness. Mrs. C. Smith, age 84, does her housework, and is as spry as a girl. Mrs. Smith has two sons in the service, one at Camp Custer and one in France.

Thirty-four "speak-easy" manipulators of booze were sentenced at Sault Ste. Marie for a term in the Detroit house of correction. Fifteen arrests were made by the constabulary from various sections of Cloverland. Fines ranged from \$150 to \$300, and some were fined and given a jail sentence.



Illustration No. 10

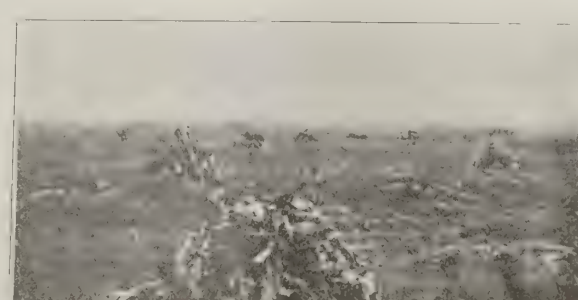


Illustration No. 11

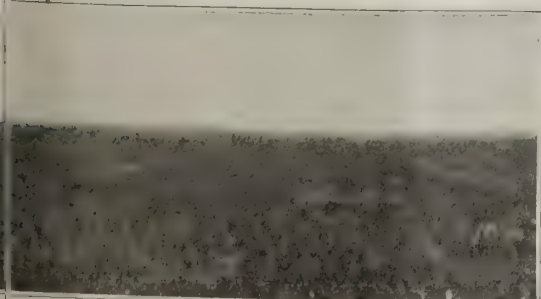


Illustration No. 12



Illustration No. 13

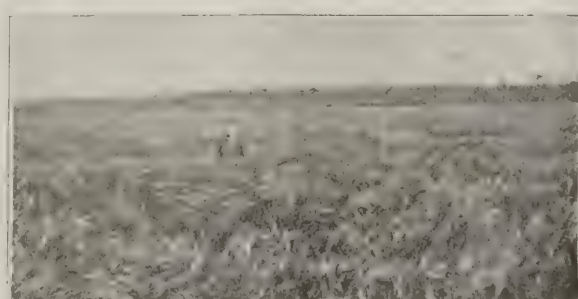


Illustration No. 14

CLOVER LAND

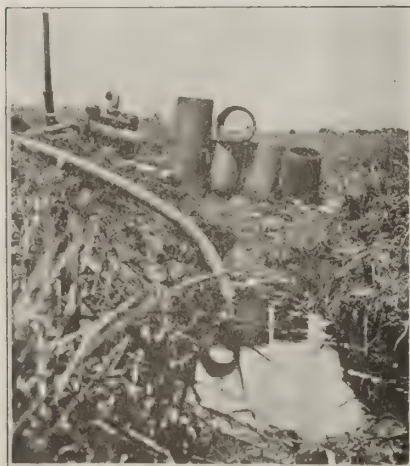
Reclaiming Water-Logged Lands Is a Profitable Enterprise

By H. COLIN CAMPBELL

ONE of the most inviting fields for land improvement work, looked at from a national standpoint, is the drainage or reclamation of land which either cannot be cultivated at all because always under water or because too wet the greater portion of the year. It has been estimated that there are in the United States somewhere between 100 and 150 million acres now classed as cultivated that could be made to yield increased returns if the land were systematically drained. The foregoing figures do not include between 80 and 90 million acres of land which have never been cultivated but which could be brought into cultivation through comprehensive drainage and thus be made to add a very substantial amount to our agricultural resources.

Although the most promising field for drainage development is perhaps in the south, there are nevertheless large areas in various mid-western states, such as Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, where idle acres need the magic touch of drainage. Again, there are vast areas in the west where agriculture has for years been carried on by irrigation and where continual irrigation has so water-logged the soil that the land to again be restored to its full productiveness must be tile drained. Large sums of money have been spent in the past to reclaim the dry, uncultivated lands of the west and southwest, while millions of acres now too wet to be cultivated regularly have been overlooked. The backwardness of land drainage progress is attributed to several causes, largely to skepticism among owners regarding the prospective profits. Other causes may be considered as a lack of knowledge of drainage principles and practices, a lack of capital and lack of appreciation for the fact that expenditures of this kind must be regarded as investment and not a form of farm operating expense that reduces profits.

Drainage has been conspicuous in the far west but it has also been quite common in New York and other north-



A swamp that tile will reclaim

ern states. The government has conducted many investigations and as a result, has gradually accumulated figures which show conclusively that in many instances tile drainage has doubled and trebled crops and increased the value of the land so improved, anywhere from 50 to 300 per cent. The incentive given to increase food production, due to depletion of food supplies throughout the world because of the war, resulted in more attention being given to land drainage propositions last year than were perhaps ever given to the subject in any other twelve months.

There is sufficient proof available to convince the doubter that there is no



Draining a young orchard to lower ground water level

question as to the wisdom of investing in land drainage. Land drainage has its value not only from the standpoint of increased productiveness of the land or complete reclamation of land that previously has been entirely unproductive but also from the standpoint that the doing away with swamps and marshes effectively destroys the common breeding places for mosquitoes, which are propagators and carriers of malaria. So, drainage has a profit side from the community health standpoint.

Profits on the side of improved community health were shown in reports from physicians whose patients resided in the community. In the five years preceding the improvement by tiling these township lands, there had been recorded nearly 1,500 cases of malarial diseases, while in the five years following drainage fewer than 500 such cases had been observed. Everybody knows that sickness is expensive, therefore one should not need to be reminded that profits come from keeping well, so investments in any means that will promote better health pay big dividends.

Although the profit of health is associated with the profit of increased yield from drained lands, no doubt the bigger, better crops most interest the farmer. His working capital is tied up in these lands and unless they can be made productive, capital is not only lying idle but is being slowly consumed by the drain of taxes. Of course the first question to be answered when a drainage proposition is up for consideration is, will it pay? This can be determined by a careful survey of the land to ascertain whether drainage can be installed so that the ground water level will be lowered sufficiently to permit roots of growing crops to enter the soil the desired depth without coming into contact with the fixed level of ground water.

Land drainage regulates the soil as well as removes surplus water from the soil. Doing the latter leads to the former by opening up the soil, aerating it and thus developing a condition that retains moisture and maintains an even supply throughout the crop-growing season.

In order to arrive at the actual money value probably from a well-developed drainage system, one must assume a number of conditions. If drainage increases the yield of corn 25 bushels per acre and the corn is worth 50 cents a bushel, the returns of \$12.50 per acre would be equivalent to a 10 per cent dividend on \$125 or 50 per cent annually on a cost of \$25 per acre for installing the system. An-

other way is to consider the resulting increased market value of the property.

In considering the economy of farm drainage, it is also well to compare the probable results with similar probable returns from other investments of money. If the farmer intends to invest more money in his farming operations, he must decide whether such an investment had best be devoted to purchasing more land or to improving some of the land he already has. If his corn land producing 50 bushels per acre sells for \$80 per acre and he has marsh land which cost \$10 per acre that produces nothing, drainage of such land at \$30 per acre will be profitable, if as a result the land produces 25 bushels of corn, and there are no other costs for preparing the land for cultivation. If the total cost of reclamation is \$50 per acre and the result 50 bushels of corn, the land has been made worth \$80 for a total cost of \$60 per acre.

When the advantages of land drainage were first recognized attempts were made to secure the desired results by a main open ditch to which smaller open lateral ditches or trenches led from the areas to be drained. As a rule, such systems lacked suitable outlet and as a result the water level in the soil was not materially lowered. Water simply stood in such channels and the expected results were not attained. Furthermore, such open trenches, ditches, or channels interfered considerably with the cultivation of the land. The waterways naturally had to follow the land contour and this resulted in fields of irregular shape, necessitating much turning when cultivating crops in rows, to say nothing of the difficulty of getting machinery or equipment from one field to another without building small culverts over the trenches and bridges over the large ditches. In addition to these difficulties, soil erosion or washing, especially where the grade of the ditch was such as best to accomplish drainage, soon resulted in destruction of the waterway; also, neglect to properly maintain these open channels invited caving of the sides and a growth of weeds, both of which tended to destroy the efficiency of the system. Many open trenches, wherever the system involved a large district, resulted in idle acres of land from inability to cultivate them. They conditions were responsible for the increasing recognition given to the advantages of drainage by means of well constructed concrete tile drains. In such a system all waterways are un-

derground and hence offer no obstruction to cultivation because permitting all land to be cultivated. No maintenance is required on such systems—once done properly, the work is done for all time.

The underground concrete tile drain system may be laid to greater grade than the open waterway without fear of soil erosion, in fact the increased grade contributes to keeping the drain open from the more rapid flow of water. Many persons are surprised to learn how a large open ditch may be replaced successfully by tile of relatively small diameter. Only where a drainage improvement contemplates the reclamation of vast areas of flat lowlands where the volume of water to be handled exceeds the capacity of the largest sizes of tile obtainable should the open ditch be considered. Careful estimates of the flow in many open channels will prove that the ditch was only an apparent necessity—not a real one.

In the process of manufacturing concrete tile, no warping takes place. The product is always true to shape therefore easy to lay with close joints so that earth will not get into and clog the drain. As in the manufacture of any other product, however, best results come from following certain fundamental principles of manufacture. The farmer interested in drainage should not attempt to engage in the manufacture of concrete pipe or tile since much time, experience and special facilities are necessary to produce tile of high grade. Establishments and well-equipped tile plants should be patronized—plants that are equipped with all of the modern facilities recognized as essential to successful pipe or tile manufacture.

In the manufacture of concrete pipe or tile, only clean, well-graded sand free from loam and vegetable matter



Excavating for, and laying main line of tile trench

or similar foreign materials should be used. All materials including the water should be measured so as to secure uniform proportions. Materials should be combined by using a mixer that will thoroughly mix the materials so that every particle of sand will be coated with cement and thus secure an intimate bond between particles. The concrete should be proportioned

(Continued on Page 48)

CLOVER LAND

Capitalizing Rich Muck Lands After Draining Is Installed

By W. H. OSBORN

THE muck lands of Menominee county, Michigan, where carrying a sufficient amount of mineral matter, as nearly all of them do, are wonderfully fertile and productive when drained.

The United States government, after looking over several states, has selected a tract of 30,000 acres bordering on Green bay just above the city of Menominee, in Menominee county, and is now surveying it preliminary to large drainage and development operations to make homes for the soldier boys. There are many varieties of muck in upper Wisconsin and Michigan, grading all the way from a soil with a good supply of mineral matter to a soil made up almost entirely of vegetable matter, and on further to the deep peat formations that carry almost no mineral elements of plant food.

Mucks are formed on flat surface lands where the accumulation of vegetable matter has impeded the drainage of the water and has piled up to the depth of from six inches to two feet—this holding up of the water prevents the bacteria which causes the decay of all vegetable matter from completing its work. The bacteria of molds and decay must have both moisture and air to perform their functions and vegetable matter that is under water continually does not decay. The muck lands usually lie long streams or draws and are covered with a heavy growth of cedar, elm, ash, etc. These areas are generally narrow but often extended to some distance in length. Such land as a large amount of soluble mineral and often considerable solid mineral washed in and incorporated through the vegetable matter, making when drained, the most fertile, productive and lasting soil to be had.

The underlying soil of these lands is usually the same as the surrounding high lands. The best areas of muck land are over soil of limestone origin, which furnish lime to neutralize the acids formed by the decaying vegetation. Some of the larger areas



U. S. government is now making surveys of 30,000 acres of Menominee county lands for drainage and development work. Picture shows similar land after drainage and cultivation.

of deep muck may require the addition of some potash to produce the best results, but the average tracts have a well balanced soil which improves rapidly with cultivation.

Peat lands are generally formed in areas of considerable extent and nearly always underlaid with sand or soil of sand-stone origin and are usually from two to ten feet in depth. They are nearly always formed by a growth of spragnum moss and are very acid. Large peat areas are generally covered with blue-berries, small ferns, sour grass and occasionally some stunted spruce. These lands even after drainage are seldom profitable for farming. They lack all the elements of plant food, excepting nitrogen of which they are almost entirely composed, but are so acid that even after drainage, bacteria cannot work in them to make the nitrogen available. By draining and liming they may develop into farming lands at some future time.

Muck lands in this district produce with little effort enormous crops of alsike clover, cabbage, celery, cauliflower, onions, potatoes and all kinds of grass and root crops, and where well supplied with mineral matter, enormous crops of all the small grains.

Henry Spencer, of Menominee Mich., last season sold \$700 worth of excellent alsike clover that he raised on seven acres of well drained muck soil at Carney. C. I. Cook, of Menominee, some years ago dug a short ditch to let the water out of a then almost worthless tract of muck land, since which time he has produced phenomenal crops year after year, of celery, cabbage, Spanish onions, cauliflower, etc. Spanish onions sowed in a hot-house and transplanted have produced \$800 per acre, cauliflower has produced \$700 per acre, and other crops at the same rate. Mr. Cook considers his land worth \$1,000 per acre to him, while before drainage it was only a frog pond.

At Nadeau, Mich., the Nadeau brothers drained a tract some years ago, of muck, and have produced with little effort the largest and most profitable crops of hay, grain, potatoes, etc., that has been grown in that part of the county.

A tourist passing over the county in the fall often sees gardens extending from high land on to muck ground, where cabbage, onions, celery, carrots, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., are being grown and where well drained there is always found an enormous growth of perfect vegetables, unsurpassed in quality and flavor by any grown in any country.

This same type of soil and climate, but not so favorably located, has produced from \$1,000 to \$3,000 worth of head lettuce per acre, but here in Menominee county where the grower can ship to markets like Chicago by express in about seven hours' running time has the great advantage of being able to put a better quality vegetable on the market than any that can be grown farther south and have it in better condition than any that has to be sent from longer distances, and no better vegetables can be grown anywhere than on this government reclamation tract lying on the shores of Green bay, the perfect combination of soil, rainfall and climate perfectly regulated by the influences of the great body of water produces this ideal combination.

When these muck lands in Menominee county are thoroughly developed, with their even climate, regular and ample rainfall, they will be a great resource to the county and state, and will produce as much revenue per acre with as little effort as any lands in the United States. They are ideal for the small farmer and truck gardener. A few acres is all that will be required to support the average family. The people of Menominee county are anxiously looking forward to the time when this land will be fully developed and occupied, bringing one more great resource to this county.

Cattle Production and Pasture Go Together—

By J. L. TORNEY
in "Shorthorns in America"

LAST summer Prof. J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin college and I were looking over some big Shorthorn farms on pasture near Mineral Point, Wis., and he remarked: "I would like to see more of this land under cultivation." A short time ago I was at Prof. Fuller's beautiful northern Illinois farm and I remarked: "I would like to see more cattle on these farms." So it goes. Apparently, we can't have everything. Good cornbelt land is the heart of the man who loves the golden grain and the full corn cobs. Good pasture land is appreciated by the producer of cattle. Apparently, cattle production and pasture go together; and at this time, and that is better adapted for grazing than for cropping is playing a very important part in maintaining our meat and milk supply. Our future cattle supply is also dependent upon the quality of our permanent pasture. The time was when the cattle feeder's success was measured by the amount of corn he could feed and not at cattle "off feed." The modern meat and milk producer increases his output by the judicious use of pasture and silage. And speaking of making milk and meat on pasture and silage, you know of a breed of cattle that runs pasture and silage on the average farm into human food more economically than the Shorthorns? If

you do, be out with it. Apparently the average farmers haven't found the other breeds because most are using Shorthorns.

Men who can make choice steers, at the present time, on grass and pasture are really doing patriotic service. The concentrates must be conserved for human food. Where choice blue grass and good water abound, choice Shorthorn steers are making choice human food; and if some sections of our country are not producing big crops of wheat and corn "we should worry."

The following clipping appeared in a recent issue of The Drovers' Journal: "Griswold Bros. of Livingston, Wis., who are well known as breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses, sold on Tuesday's market a car of choice cattle of their own feeding at \$18.35, weighing 1,618 lbs. The load netted nearly \$5,000. This is a record price for Wisconsin cattle."

The operations of the Griswold Bros. have always been interesting to me. The following letter written me by Robert Griswold explains very clearly the methods employed by Griswold Bros. in making Shorthorns pay. Notice the absence of corn in the ration, and how the Shorthorns gained in weight:

"Your letter of the 4th is received. Most of the steers were the correct

type, but a few were plain and a little coarse. The figures we will give you do not show as much gain as our heavy cattle usually make, but the figures are hardly fair to the cattle. They weighed 1,290 lbs. on Sept. 18, 1917, but were weighed after only a mile and a half drive on a grass fill. They cost \$13.10 per cwt.

"They were run on grass until about the first of December when we put them in the yard on mixed hay silage and about a pound daily per head of cottonseed meal. The silage was increased slightly when cold weather set in and the cottonseed meal was increased gradually to about 1½ lbs. daily until near grass when they were given about 2 pounds for a short time. On May 4 they were turned into the pasture, 17 head on 40 acres, and given a light feed of silage and cottonseed meal once daily. Through the winter they got it in two feeds, morning and evening, hay always accessible. On August 31, they were put in a dry lot on timothy hay and a little grain to dry them up for shipment. They were driven six miles to the scale on September 2, weighing 1,630 lbs., with a further shrink of 12 lbs. per head at the Chicago scale on September 3, selling at \$18.35. The expense on the shipment was \$79.70, leav-

ing \$123.20 per head to pay the feed bill with. Previously the drive to the scale in buying has been a little more to our advantage and has shown in the final reckoning. Our younger cattle had a little advantage over these weighing in, many of them after an eleven mile drive, and besides they have actually put on more pounds from all appearances, but have not yet come to the test, but will probably be marketed within the next two weeks. We will be pleased to give you the figures on them also. They were all run in the same feed lot."

"\$123.20 per head to pay the feed bill." Remember, all the feed except the cottonseed meal was grown on the farm. Such is the patriotic service of good men, good grass and good cattle.



CLOVER LAND

The Mills Which Made the "Mackinaw" Famous

By HENRY A. PERRY

IN THE very heart of Cloverland, almost in the geographical center of the thirty million acres of cut-over land in northeastern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan that are available for sheep grazing, has grown a remarkable industry that depends solely upon wool production for its materials of manufacture. Yet, within the bounds of this vast area of undeveloped wealth there is not enough wool produced to keep this industry running on half time. Millions of acres of land, all affording unexcelled pasturage for sheep, lie idle, and this woolen industry is compelled to import from other districts of the United States and from South America 80 per cent of its raw material to operate the mills and factories to their full capacity the year round.

This remarkable industry, which comprises woolen mills, knitting works, garment factories, and a mammoth wholesale house and general office building to distribute the manufactured products to all parts of the earth, is conducted by F. A. Patrick & Company. Mr. Patrick, president of the company, is the guiding genius who has developed this great institution from an insignificant co-operative affair in a remote section of Minnesota within the short period of only twelve years.

The group of manufacturing plants, wholesale house and general offices is located in Duluth, Minn., at the head of the Great Lakes transportation system, a commercial advantage that will be greatly enhanced with the completion of the lakes-to-ocean canal and subsequent direct trade with all ocean ports of the world. The concern is better known as the "Patrick-Duluth," and around this popular name and brand of manufactured materials clusters a romance of the north woods, for it was Mr. Patrick who put the "mack" in "mackinaw," the top-coat the lumberjacks of the northern forests introduced to the world as an article of general utility.

There is always the tinge of romance connected with the birth and growth of any great industry, each has its own special protege, so the mackinaw coat and "Patrick-Duluth" have become synonymous terms. The history of the mackinaw dates back to the early trading post days of Fort Mackinac, Mich., when three fur companies established a trading post on Mackinac Island, at the entrance to Lake Michigan, and vied with each other for trade. The Indians with whom they traded wore heavy, peculiar, pretty blankets, the handiwork of their squaws. These blankets, because of their distinctly brilliant hues and warmth, became known as "Mackinac blankets," taking the name from "Michilimacinac," the Indian name for turtle, which was given to the island because of its shape, and later became the name of the trading post.

Quickly following the fur traders came the woodsmen. The bright colored "mackinaw blankets" and their exceedingly heavy texture caught the eye of the woodsmen and loggers. "Mackinaw blankets" were bartered for

and cut up into crude top coats. In those days people were looking for "service" in wearing apparel, just as they are today, and the "mackinaw coat," though ill-shaped and clumsily pieced together by the woodsmen, became the coat of service and the popular outer garment among these sturdy pioneers during the long winters of the north.

With the industrial invasion of the forests of the northwest came the lumberjack with his home-made "mackinaw." The supply of Indian blankets became inadequate to keep pace with the demand for coats, and a number of small woolen mills sprung up in different parts of the

northwest whose mission in industrial life was to manufacture "mackinaw" coats, duplicating the hand weave of the Mackinac Indians as nearly as possible. Although they failed to blend

the bright colors and knit the texture with the perfection of the patient squaw, they produced an honest cloth, 100 per cent wool, which obtained great popularity through those who wore it.

One of these small plants was organized and founded at Fosston, Minn., by Norwegian farmers, who operated on a small scale and sold their cloth wherever a market could be found. With the beginning of a jobbing house in Duluth by F. A. Patrick & Com-

pany, the company started a small sewing factory and purchased some of the cloth made by the little woolen mill at Fosston for manufacture into mackinaws. This was where the name Patrick and mackinaw became associated and inseparable. The Patrick mackinaw became the blazing symbol of the woods. The tremendous popularity of the coat soon made it necessary for the Duluth factory to absorb all the product of the Fosston woolen mills. Then the mills were leased, and finally, in 1906, they were purchased and removed to Duluth, where the whole business was reorganized, broadened and elaborated as the Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills.

Since 1906 the Patrick-Duluth mills and factories have grown by tremendous leaps, until now there are 525 employees in the mechanical departments alone—150 in the woolen mills, 250 in the garment factory, where the favorite mackinaw still is the leader, 125 in the knitting factory, where sweaters and heavy socks are made. Besides these three large manufacturing plants the company added to its equipment the Mankato mills at Mankato, Minn., and has erected the finest wholesale house and general office building in Duluth and one of the largest business establishments in the entire northwest.

All this phenomenal progress has been instituted and accomplished through the untiring efforts and perseverance of Mr. F. A. Patrick, who with the keen sense of business judgment, has ever kept with him the highest type of employees and assistants, and has had associated with him in the financing and development of this great industrial project some of the best business men of the northwest, men of sound judgment and business acumen.

The constant alertness practiced by the company to grasp every opportunity to broaden trade is well illustrated by the novel manner in which the top-coat of the lumberjack was converted into a popular outer garment for all classes of people. It was noted that the mackinaw became a fad with college boys who had spent a vacation during the winter months in the north arm, and walked about the campus among the college boys. The result was that a procession of fifty boys followed him back to the store, all demanding coats and even wanting to take the samples. It is unnecessary to say the dealer was convinced and the boys were supplied.

Today the Patrick-Duluth company is doing a national business with its woolen products, having salesmen in

every state in the union and a large city and most of the small ones. Behind this remarkable development which is a substantial, many elements of energy, initiative, perseverance, and honesty, 100 per cent wool in their goods, in short, an "all wool" policy that contains in it the manufacture and sale of the good.

Patrick-Duluth buys all the wool possible from local farmers, and is doing a great work to encourage

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F. A. Patrick, President



Here is a top cash market for Cloverland wool, in the heart of a great, natural grazing country



This great Duluth concern now has to import 80 per cent of its raw material, which is wool

CLOVER LAND

God Bless the Boys and Girls of Cloverland

By BARBARA VAN HEULEN

ARE you familiar with boys' and girls' club work? If you are not you will be interested to know that it is a part of Uncle Sam's plan for developing an interest in agriculture and in the science of home-making among the boys and girls of our towns and rural districts. The club work, the work of the Home Demonstration agent and that of the County Agricultural agent, all are parts of that extensive national program to further a wholesome community life. A few of the ways by which the clubs carry out their part of this plan are related in this article.

Over at Eben, in Alger county, there is a hot school lunch club which has developed its work to a higher degree of completeness than any other club in the state working on this project, at the present writing. Its purpose, as is that of all hot lunch clubs, is to provide those boys and girls who carry their dinners with a hot, appetizing dish at noon. Though the project was very successfully carried out in this school last year, its community-minded superintendent, Y. G. T. Rehner, resolved to carry the work still further this winter. Accordingly he evolved a very unique plan by which the variety of dishes served in the club might be greater, and by which the cost, though already low, might be further reduced. Briefly, this was the plan. A home garden club was organized among the school boys and girls. In addition to the home plots, all the pupils who were members of the Hot Lunch club worked together on a garden, a half acre in size, which was laid out on the school grounds. The Girls' Canning club then canned and dried ninety-eight quarts of peas, beans, sweet corn and other vegetables. In addition to this they stored ten bushels of carrots, eight bushels of beets, and nine bushels of kohlrabi. It seems hardly necessary to add that in addition to the prac-



A Red Cross demonstration and exhibit by girls' club, which attracted much attention at a 1918 food show.

enson, in Menominee county, in District No. 2, not one penny has been invested in cooking apparatus. An oil stove was loaned to the club for the winter by an interested resident of the district who, curiously enough, has no children attending the school. The cooking is done in a pail, and all other small supplies, such as paring knives and tablespoons have been donated by the parents of the children. Each pupil brought his own cup and spoon.

The little cooks, who work in pairs in weekly shifts, plan the lunch dishes for their week with the aid of the teacher. They then assign to the club members the supplies needed for the different days. A simple bookkeeping system is followed, and the cost of the meals for the week, averaging 10 cents per member, is fully met by these contributions. An amusing example of the resourcefulness developed among the children showed here when one of the housekeepers on duty for the week, lacking soap, boiled some wood-ashes, made lye, and with it scrubbed the schoolroom floor so that it fairly shone.

The school at Witbeck, Marquette county, operates its Hot Lunch club on a similar plan. Here one day, the cooks being very desirous of having baked beans for lunch, but having no oven, invented a very ingenious substitute for one. They boiled and seasoned the beans, put them in a baking pan, covered them closely, and smothered them in the ash-box of the furnace. At noon they were piping hot.

At Quincy some of the women living near the school have generously opened their kitchens to the children. There is no obstacle too difficult to overcome where there is a genuine desire for a club of this kind.

It must not be supposed that this is the only winter project for boys and girls. Because of its counter action against the debilitating effects of influenza it has been given especial attention in many places.

One of the most popular projects for upper peninsula girls has been that of garment-making. Five hundred and twenty girls were last year enrolled in these clubs. The value of the garments which they made was \$2,371.70. In addition, several thousand Red Cross articles were made of which no financial estimate was made. A proof of the general interest in garment-making may be taken from Mar-

quette county. Begun two years ago, the membership grew to such proportions that it soon became evident that trained supervision would be needed. Accordingly, when the county board of supervisors was given an opportunity to secure a Home Demonstration agent, School Commissioner S. R. Anderson, with club work in mind, urged her appointment. In six other counties of the peninsula girls' club work is supervised by the Home Demonstration agents.

In these clubs the girls learn to draft simple patterns, and to make an infinite modification of these. For example, one pattern serves as the basis for a bungalow apron, night-



The children enjoy hot chocolate with their sandwiches.

gown, kimona, or a one-piece dress. They are taught the values of goods, to remove spots and stains, to dye faded garments, to remodel worn clothes, and the rudiments of house decoration. It is estimated that ninety-one out of every hundred girls marry and make homes. What better training can they be given than that which they would secure from these projects?

The major winter project for boys is handicraft work. With the simplest



These handicraft boys are ready for the garden season.

of tools which may be found on almost any farm, the boys are taught to make handy articles for the house and barn. Among these are wagon jacks, automobile jacks, broom racks, book stands, sheep ricks, potato crates, garden cultivators and other articles too numerous to mention. Over at MacMillan, in Luce county, the high degree of success attained by the boys has inspired them to try making furniture this year. It is safe to forecast, that under the excellent leadership of Mr. Floyd House the boys will have a notable exhibit in the spring.

The Quinnesec Handicraft club, directed by J. D. Martin, drew the attention of all the upper and lower peninsula boys when their demonstrating team was given first place at the Detroit State fair in September. Their combination of even team work, speed in assembling the garden cultivator, and the smoothness of the lecture, won for them a splendid kit of tools.

Lack of space prevents the mention of many clubs which did most excellent work last year. Stories of the achievements of the boys' stock and crop clubs and of the girls' canning clubs will have to be left to subsequent articles.

Does club work pay?

Last year, eighty out of eighty-three counties had clubs. The average production per member, based on those who finished their projects, was \$21.89. The average cost of supervision, counting all funds expended by school boards, counties, the state, and government was 74 cents.

But the outstanding reasons why club work must go on are these:

Through working together on a project in which they have a common interest, the boys and girls develop a spirit of co-operation without which no neighborhood can reach its highest development.

Working and studying of some problem on which the parents are engaged on a larger scale, whether it be making a kitchen apron or raising a half acre of potatoes, develops in these children a sense of home responsibility and an appreciation of home affairs.

From every point of view then, club work, because it strengthens our homes and our communities by building on the rising generations, must continue as a part of our nation's program. That is the vision of the junior extension department of the Michigan Agricultural college.

Fifty-five Years Old

ON January 22 the First National Bank of Marquette, Mich., celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary, and, incidentally rounded out its most successful and prosperous year, although handicapped in many ways by the war. In April, 1917, its resources were \$2,999,000, and at the time of the last call, December 31, 1918, its resources were \$3,259,000, a fine growth that was enjoyed despite the fact that through the bank there were subscriptions to the four Liberty Loans aggregating \$1,317,650, representing 7,453 subscribers.

In addition the bank materially helped with the government financing by purchasing on its own account at various times certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$1,450,000 and war savings stamps to the amount of \$7,500, making a total of \$2,775,150 subscribed to Liberty Loans, certificates of indebtedness and war savings stamps.

In December, 1901, the bank was designated a depository of the United

(Continued on Page 34)



Each garment-making club holds an exhibit in the spring.

ical cookery the girls are learning, they are teaching lessons in thrift which are worthy of emulation in any home.

Sixty students of the Newberry schools interested in hot lunches organized a club January 14. They will begin work as soon as the rooms can be fitted up for their use. The school board plans to aid the club financially to the extent of equipping a kitchenette, and supplying three new craftsman tables. The service will be on the cafeteria plan. The domestic science teacher and the county nurse will supervise the club.

You must not infer from the foregoing paragraph that expensive equipment and trained supervision are necessary. Interest and good will spell success for these clubs. Near Steph-

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

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P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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FEBRUARY, 1919

CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor of Cloverland Magazine, is now on a three months' western trip, inviting grazers to come to Cloverland. These editorials were written in Denver, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Making Farms and Ranches

For thirty years the people of Cloverland have seen mighty forests turned into great, productive farms. Laborers, working in the mines, woods, and factories, and farmers from other communities, have bought a forty or more, and built a house and barn on it. They cultivated the land between the stumps, and it was productive. They brushed and cleared the land, and fenced their property. Yes, they made farms. There are today over 75,000 farmers on the former timber lands of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. Some of these farmers are very prosperous; all are making a good living and paying for their farms. Their biggest profit will be realized from the increased value of their lands.

We have millions of acres of these fertile cut-over lands that have not, as yet, been taken up by farmers, but some day they will be. Rather than wait for the smaller settlers, the land owners are willing to sell or lease these cut-over lands in large tracts to sheep and cattle men, at very reasonable prices, and on good terms.

The land that is ideal for bumper crops for the farm will be ideal for the ranch or stockman. There is summer feed growing in abundance wherever the land has been burnt over or brushed. These lands must be made into ranches. The sun must get to the soil to produce sheep and cattle feed. As farms are made on a small scale, ranches will be made on a larger one.

Burning the brush and slashings is the quickest and cheapest way to make good pastures. Care must be taken during the burning, however. Arrangements should be made with the fire wardens. They can give instructions and helpful advice. Brushing is slower, and costs more than burning. Then follow by seeding blue grass, white, alsike and red clovers. Blue grass will, in turn, form a perfect sod, and is second to no other grass that ever grew, for putting on the hard flesh. Experiments have shown that Cloverland pastures, when free from brush and set in a solid sod of grass, will carry four sheep to the acre, and one cow or steer to every one and a half or two acres. Sheep eat a greater variety of brouse than cattle and they will also do better on shorter grasses. So much for summer feed.

Winter feed must be produced on your own ranch, if you would get your feed at the lowest possible cost. Land must be cleared. If you start in when you have an old hardwood cutting it will not cost much to put it in condition for the plow. The first year's crop will, as a rule, pay for the cost of clearing, which differs on the various tracts. Pick out the land that is easiest to clear first. Then, after the sheep and cattle have grazed a few years where you have burned over or brushed the land, any part of your tract can be cleared profitably. Once the land is cleared you do not have to clear it again. It is not like irrigation which has to be done over and over again. Nature does the irrigating in Cloverland.

Cloverland has every real, permanent advantage that the west boasts of, and lacks many of the disadvantages common in the west, such as drought, storms, poisonous weeds, lack of good drinking water, long hauls to markets, etc. We are not trying to compete with any other section. We are merely endeavoring to attract stockmen and farmers, who are at present operating under uncertain climatic and food conditions, to grasp the opportunity that is theirs in Cloverland.

Cloverland's Editor in the West

Last year when the writer came west he had to beg people to listen to his story of Cloverland possibilities. This year he finds stockmen everywhere anxious to know just how they can get a ranch in Cloverland, that wonderful grass and hay country at the very door of the world's greatest livestock markets.

Many of the very best stockmen in the west visited Cloverland last summer and found it better than it had been represented to them. They found there western stockmen with sheep and cattle which they had shipped from the drought-stricken sections, the greater percentage of which stock would have died if the owners had not shipped it to Cloverland. The visitors found this stock gaining in flesh, and that the losses had been cut down to the minimum since they had been unloaded in Cloverland. This same stock was shipped to the Chicago market last fall in splendid condition, and brought prices that could never have been realized had they not been shipped to Cloverland.

Western sheep and cattle in 1918 made good our claims with the westerners. Now they are sure that the country is all right.

We are not trying to take people away from a country with which they are satisfied. We are merely offering the opportunities of Cloverland to those who need a dependable, permanent range where they are sure to prosper.

The Cloverland Magazine can help you to get located on the best possible tract for farming or grazing in the cut-over sections. We want you to feel free to write for suggestions and advice. Call and see us at Menominee, Michigan. Our office is located right in the center of this great land of opportunity.

Cloverland Magazine has no land to sell and is not directly or indirectly interested in any special land, nor does it or any of its staff accept any commission whatever from owner or new settler.

We are doing a public work, on the level and on the square.

Livestock and Cloverland

Here in this vast, once timbered domain, where millions have been made from nature's unequalled growth of hardwood, pine and other soft woods of great value, we are at the dawn of a new era. This new undertaking of man in Cloverland, where nature has provided an abundance of feed, is destined to make this one of America's best livestock producing sections, and

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

"Sometimes the Mother Went to a Show"

Continuing our reading last night, we find that Anton Abear of Menominee was arrested because he did not send his daughter, one of seven children, to school. His defense was that because food is so high and his income so restricted he has been unable to dress the girl properly.

Without knowing anything more about it we'll be willing to bet that he is right.

But that is not what we intended to say. The witnesses on the part of the people, testifying as to the character of the parents, swore "sometimes the mother went to a show."

This is a terrible arraignment. Just think of a woman with seven children with all the work of caring for them, getting ready their food, scrimping and saving and denying herself and then neglecting them to the extent of going out for an hour of an evening to see a movie!

It's unbelievable.

And another thing we will not believe if anyone tells us—Some of the neighbors come over of an evening and say: "Mrs. Abear, you trot along to the show and we'll look after the children for a couple of hours."

* * *

A Bit of Comedy

(Us in the Houghton Mining Gazette.)

County Agriculturist Geismar has been testing some seeds for a client. His method is to place them between pieces of water soaked blotting paper. If they germinate in this medium they are good seeds. Some of them have

failed to germinate and for no apparent reason.

Prof. Geismar mentioned the matter to John G. Stone, secretary of the bureau and authority on seeds, chickens and other agricultural specialties.

"I guess all the farmers will have trouble germinating their seeds next spring," said Mr. Stone.

"Why?" asked the professor.

"Well, most authorities agree that next spring there will be very little German nation left."

* * *

Here's Where We Get a Pair of Gloves

The Connolly Manufacturing company at the Soo is going to manufacture gloves, made from leather manufactured by the Northwestern Leather company at the Soo. Here we have a new Cloverland industry, something that we like to encourage. (We are the only writer in the U. S. who never uses the word "boost.")

The trouble we have found in Cloverland is that the average Blossom (in which we coin a nickname for residents of the upper peninsula or State of Superior) never wants to use stuff made at home. That's why the Michels overall factory went out of business in Hancock, we opine.

Here we have a factory turning out stuff from raw material made right on the premises, Cloverland gloves made from Cloverland leather tanned by Cloverland hemlock bark. That's the kind of industrial promotion we like to encourage.

Ordinarily manufacturing is no done that way else there would be

(Continued on Page 30)

to develop a great permanent industry.

For many years farmers in this section have been very successful with livestock raising, along with hay, small grain and vegetable production, yet most of these men depended upon an income from work which they did in the woods. Now that income is being replaced by one from their own farms. Potatoes, peas, hay, and dairy produce have been bringing him a very satisfactory cash income. He has been expanding each year, and each acre added to his clearing means more cash and profit. The county agents of Cloverland have done a great deal, in the last few years, toward turning our farmers' attention to livestock farming, and to the value of good pure-bred sires.

The old saying, "necessity is the mother of invention," is true in the case of the Great Lakes cut-over section. Not only are the farmers looking more to livestock raising, but so also are all those interested in Cloverland's prosperity and future development.

Not until the last few years did the majority of our people realize that Cloverland was qualified with every essential for a wonderful livestock country. When a few westerners came to visit this section they saw at once that here is the last big field for the stockman who carries on extensive operations.

The "brains of Cloverland," we might say, are studying the livestock industry. These same brains developed the world's greatest lumber and mining industries. They are backed by millions of dollars which were made right here in Cloverland. Now they turn to the world's greatest industry—agriculture. The foundation of all permanent agriculture is livestock.

Cloverland has been found to be equipped by nature with an ideal climate, pasturage, winter feed and locations for the world's best markets, and it is destined to become one of the greatest livestock sections in America. Yes, the climate is almost ideal. "But," says the westerner, "on account of your snowfall we will have to winter feed." Sure you will, and nature intended to give the soil, the plants, and the livestock a rest, a

change and new life which come through the change of seasons. The snowfall is one of our greatest assets, as it protects the roots of the legumes, and supplies moisture.

An abundance of pure, healthful drinking water is one of the first necessities for successful livestock raising. Cloverland's spring creeks, rivers and lakes, located on almost every section of land, assure a plentiful convenient supply.

"Cloverland is the best grass country I have ever seen," is the remark made by practically every stockman who visits this cut-over country, and some of the best known and most practical men of this great industry have visited us during the last two years. We have eight months grazing, ever-green pastures, and an abundance of the best clover hay to feed during the remaining four months.

The greatest markets are within or night's ride—an advantage no other grazing country has.

The livestock industry will, without a doubt, expand more in Cloverland in the years to come, than in any other section in America.

Plans are completed now for westerners to ship in early this spring an increase of 500 per cent over that of last year—some increase. These figures may be doubled before July 1 comes. Cloverland is making livestock history very fast.

Questions and Answers

Cloverland Magazine desires to 1 of the greatest possible assistance its readers, and we want them to feel free to write to us about crop production, livestock raising, soil problems etc. We do not profess to know it all, but we are in touch with those who are best informed about every community. We want our pages to be facts about everything. We want to print your ideas if they will help others. We want you to tell us your experiences. Tell us, if you can, how Cloverland Magazine can better serve you as its reader. Let Cloverland Magazine be the melting pot of good practical ideas and helpful suggestions.

CLOVER LAND

Proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater Route Is Necessity

By HON. CHARLES P. CRAIG of Duluth

THE vision of a natural waterway penetrating to the heart of the continent, passing in its course the greatest manufacturing districts and coal fields in the United States, coming through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, and ending at Duluth, up against a country with a capacity for producing ores, cereals, livestock and dairy products unrivalled in the world, is not new; but the American and Canadian governments, notwithstanding one hundred years of peace, have not heretofore acquired that unity of action necessary to bring that vision to realization.

The extent to which these rich vast sections are to serve the world in ores, grain, butter, meats, livestock and manufactures, cannot be over-estimated by the most optimistic. It staggers the imagination.

The promise of the future rests largely upon this Great Lakes region and the prosperity of that region

To Hon. C. P. Craig, of Duluth, has been entrusted the piloting of the lakes-to-ocean deep water canal via the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence river to tide water. Because of his broad experience, his splendid knowledge of the intricacies involved in great commercial and industrial enterprises, his quick grasp of the importance of minor details that are vital to the success of all great undertakings, his ability as an organizer of the necessary forces to carry a big project through to a successful conclusion, his personal forceful energy, his high rating of character, and his ability to accomplish big results, he was the logical man to place at the head of such a great and important task.

The following article by Mr. Craig

shows how carefully he has gone into every detail of the lakes-to-ocean project, and he has figured out in dollars and cents the enormous saving this lakes-to-ocean waterway will mean to every business and every industry adjacent to the Great Lakes and in that vast region west of the Mississippi river and along the Canadian boundary line, which constitutes the great wheat belt and granary of the world. This article is a revelation to practically every business man whose interests directly or indirectly depend upon the development of the affected territory constituting nearly one-half of the United States, and ought to be an inspiration to every man, woman and child to aid Mr. Craig in bringing this ponderous project to early completion.

sary? First: Create a public demand for the undertaking in both countries by the simple process of pointing out its economic value. Second: The two countries must co-operate fully both contractually and financially. Third: Prepare a reference of the entire subject to the international joint commission.

Fortunately, it has already been ascertained that this commission, composed of citizens and subjects of both countries created under the treaty of 1909 between Canada and the United States, is authorized under Article 9 of the treaty to do all things necessary in the premises. In a very recent letter, Hon. James A. Tawney, a member of the commission, states:

"I have reason to believe, now that the war is over, that both Canada and the United States will interest themselves more earnestly and actively in this project than

state through the New York barge canal. I know that Pennsylvania, being a railroad controlled state, will likely

miles to Port Weller, on Lake Ontario. This canal is being for the present constructed to a depth of 25 feet only,



The great inland harbor of Duluth, and splendid view of this rapidly growing city.

largely upon Great Lakes navigation. Its full fruition rests upon its products reaching the markets of the world expeditiously and at minimum cost. Where on the face of the globe lies there a hinter land so rich in natural resources, climate, and producing capacity, which, though lying in mid-continent, may yet, if it will, load her wharves at her wharves and send them to every market in the world without breaking bulk?

Shall this vision become a reality? We meet those who say it cannot. May I be permitted to venture the statement that it will. When, will depend upon the intelligence, the earnestness and the sustained effort with which our public-spirited men attack the problem.

I know that New York is zealous to have all freight break bulk on her docks and be transhipped from New York City. I know that New York State desires all traffic to pass intra-

follow the lead of the railroads and oppose it. I know that when the subject was before Congress at an earlier date, a United States senator said: "It is undesirable to develop transportation highways through alien countries." I know that Canada replied to these sentiments: "That the St. Lawrence is our waterway—when we get ready to improve it we will do so." But I do not believe the man making such a statement in the United States senate today would receive a respectful hearing, nor do I believe the government at Ottawa would make such rejoinder.

What are the physical obstacles to overcome? In a word: The completion of the Welland canal and enlarged canalization of the St. Lawrence river from Montreal to Lake Ontario.

The Canadian government has now well along the construction of the Welland canal, extending from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, a distance of 25

a depth greater than our largest Soo lock, but the sills of the seven locks on its route are laid 30 feet deep and designed to receive ocean vessels of that draft and 800 feet in length whenever the canals on the St. Lawrence shall have been enlarged to admit them.

The present head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence is Montreal. From Montreal to Lake Ontario, a distance of 140 miles, there must be overcome by locks 242 feet of elevation. This compared to 325 feet already overcome by seven locks in the 25 miles length of the Welland canal. The St. Lawrence is now navigable from Montreal to Lake Ontario by means of canals and locks of a depth of 14 feet and limited length vessels. In the light of projects we are now accomplishing, this would be a small undertaking financially and presents no major engineering problems.

What are the diplomatic steps neces-

ever before. If they do, and submit to the commission a reference, the commission will be very glad to proceed without delay with the work of making investigation and examinations necessary for a full and complete report to the governments upon all questions involved."

This means that we have the international machinery already created with full powers and willing to proceed, without appropriation, further legislation or act, except a formal reference of the subject to it.

The acting engineer in charge of the Welland ship canal, in reply to my inquiry concerning progress of the work, and asking an expression from him as to the probability of the greater development on the St. Lawrence, closes with this sentence:

"I think there is no doubt, in the

(Continued on Page 56)



The Hume Rural Credit System of Golden-Rule Colonization

By JOHN P. HUME of Milwaukee

THE consensus of opinion as expressed by the federal and state authorities, predicts disturbed conditions throughout the country after the war unless provision is made to absorb the returning soldier and the industrial worker by creating new fields of endeavor and opportunity.

A "Back to the Land" movement has been started by Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Franklin K. Lane, and the several states, through their state officials and civic organizations, are earnestly supporting the movement.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce is especially active in this direction and has created for the purpose of promoting Milwaukee's interest in the undertaking, a special corps of workers known as the State Development and Agricultural Division.

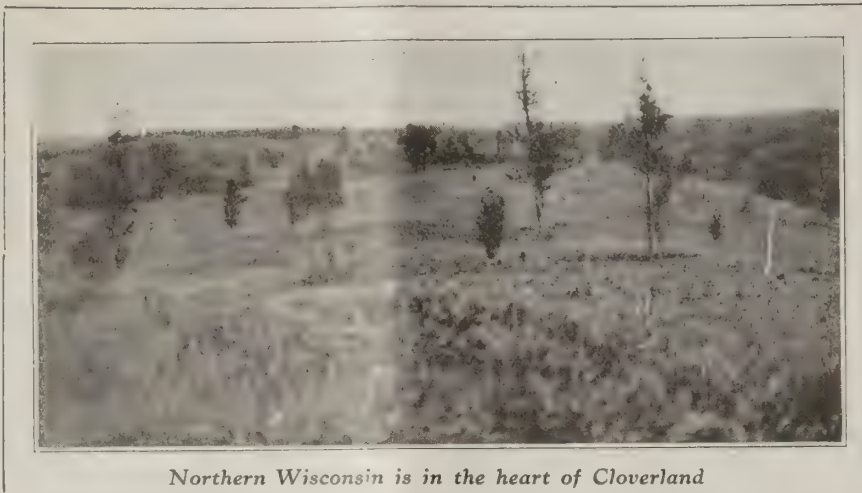
In conjunction with the governor of Wisconsin, Emanuel L. Philipp, a Commission on Land Settlement is being created in response to a resolution passed at a State Conference held at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, September 24, 1918.

The problem of reconstruction after the world war is attracting the attention of the best thought of the country. The returning soldier and the industrial worker must be provided for, and preparation for any and every contingency that may arise must be carefully thought out in advance.

The surplus labor released after the Civil War was largely absorbed by a return to the land. Thousands of acres of farm land in the Middle West, as well as a vast area beyond the Mississippi, was government owned and free to those who wished to avail themselves of it. Thousands of the returning soldiers did so.

The day of free land has passed. Government land, excepting the arid lands of the West, practically speaking, have passed into private ownership. The arid land means dry farming or irrigation, and both mean a constant fight with nature. There still remains the cutover lands of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, approximately 40,000,000 acres, and similar lands in the Southern states.

In any discussion of the land question, the importance of the "Back to the Land" movement should not be underestimated even though reconstructive conditions did not demand it. For the past 20 to 30 years, our industrial activities have been such as to attract to the industrial centers the major portion of our young men, and as a result, the farm population has gradually decreased from 65 per cent of our total population to 20 per cent. This in itself presents a danger that attracted universal attention of political economists, who generally speaking, have ever recognized that "The



Northern Wisconsin is in the heart of Cloverland

Tree of Prosperity has its roots in Agriculture, and if the roots decay the Tree dies." Agricultural decay has been going on for a number of years. Efforts to stimulate agriculture by better and improved methods, have been and are still being pursued by every agricultural college, both federal and state, as well as expert tillers of the soil, and yet in the face of all effort prices of food have been continually on the increase, as have all other products of the soil, affecting in turn every industry that depends upon labor.

The natural tendency of our government officials, who are seeking a solution of conditions that will confront the country with the return of the soldiers from overseas, is to look upon the government owned lands as the principal means to the end sought. These lands being owned by the government can be turned over to the soldiers without charge, and government aid extended to make the lands tillable and productive. Houses, barns, stock and machinery are to be supplied, and the soldier farmer maintained until he becomes self-supporting. In most cases outlay by the government will be necessary to provide water and market facilities.

The lands in private ownership, conceded, as they are, to be much superior in every way and more accessible, are looked upon with less favor for the reason that they cannot be acquired by the government without an initial expense, which in itself would mean an outlay of millions of dollars, with additional millions for development.

The spirit which prompts the gift of the land to the returning soldier will be acclaimed by all of our liberty-loving citizens. This endorsement of gov-

ernment action, however, will be based largely upon the theory that something is really being given and that the policy pursued is but a repetition of the policy inaugurated after the Civil war.

This policy is correct only in theory. It is not true from the practical point of view, and in reality works an injury where it seeks to extend a benefit.

Conditions in 1865 and conditions in 1918 must be analyzed and appreciated, if constructive work as applied to land settlement is to be intelligently handled.

The first analysis must of necessity be devoted to land values, and land value when speaking of raw land, as it is recognized today, does not exist in fact. That is to say, the lands available for agriculture at the present time have no intrinsic value, though in some instances they possess a potential value.

The arid lands available either through dry farming or irrigation have neither intrinsic nor potential value, and should be the last resort of our government to supply agricultural needs.

Land in its undeveloped state is nothing more or less than raw material and does not take on intrinsic value until labor is applied. The land when improved to a state of production acquires a value based upon its productive worth. That value is measured by what it will sell for in the open market. If it will not sell for a price sufficient to cover the cost of the labor spent in making a farm, the land in its original state was worthless and a burden instead of a benefit to whosoever acquired it, be he citizen, soldier, or industrial worker. This condition prevailed following the

Civil war and into the later seventies. All information thus far submitted by government representatives infer that the labor involved in producing a farm on most of the government land would mean that the farm would be produced at a loss, which loss would have to be sustained either by the settler or the government. The position taken by the government authorities is therefore untenable in either that the soldier or the government should lose.

Measured by the same standard, the cut over lands of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, lack in intrinsic value but possess a potential value dependent upon the agricultural development and producing worth of the land in the various communities in which the land is located. The potential value varies from a mere trifle to \$10 per acre and is controlled largely by local conditions. The potential value is subject to continuous change with a constant tendency to increase, invariably maintaining a fair and reasonable ratio between the cutover and the improved. That ratio of difference is always mindful of the labor involved in producing a farm from the raw land, the cost of labor as compared with similar labor in other markets and a reasonable profit for service rendered. That profit is the difference between the selling value when improved and the potential value plus the labor necessary to create the farm.

The conclusion is evident, that the cut-over lands offer a degree of certainty that arid lands by no species of reasoning can supply.

The one factor that defeats the utilization of the cutover lands as against any other proposition, is the lack of intelligent, simple, constructive policy under which the lands can be marketed and provision made for the necessary machinery to finance the settler and insure him against failure, if he is willing to contribute his labor to his own success. Any policy that contemplates a gift or gratuity, that seeks to reward without compensation, is not only dangerous to the very more of those whom it seeks to benefit, but defeats the very purpose that is contemplated, viz.: An outlet or surplus labor and agricultural development.

"The Milwaukee Idea" is being advanced by the State Development and Agricultural Division of the Association of Commerce. It has been incorporated in a recent report to the Association of Commerce, and endorsed by the board of directors with the recommendation that it be financially supported by individual members, as well as business men elsewhere throughout Wisconsin and the United States, as it seems to best meet the problem of land control and development. "The Milwaukee Idea" is based upon the Hume Rural Credit system. The system is the result of years of study



The hay crop of Greater Cloverland is twice as large as the hay crop of Wyoming and three times as large as the Texas hay crop.

CLOVER LAND

and experiments by John P. Hume, chairman of the committee on colonization of the State Development and Agricultural Division, and is created categorically under the following heads:

- 1.—Land Ownership.
- 2.—Good Roads.
- 3.—Educational Facilities.
- 4.—Soldier and Industrial Settlers.
- 5.—Financial Aid.
- 6.—Government Co-operation.

The Agricultural and State Development Division of the Association of Commerce, after diligent study and mindful of a situation that must be met in a broad and intelligent manner, recognizes as fundamentally sound any plan of colonization that embraces the following cardinal principles:

- 1st. Submission of its colonization plan to federal, state, or (temporarily) association supervision.
- 2nd. Offer the settler undeveloped lands without principal or interest payments for a period of five years at option of the settler.
- 3rd. Supervision of settler, and the problems that confront him, by recognized state or federal agents.
- 4th. Extension of financial aid to the settlers in so far as their immediate needs may require, and the finances of the colonization companies will permit.

Land ownership in Wisconsin is private ownership, and there appears to be no good reason why it should not remain so. Fifty per cent of all Wisconsin cutover land is now owned by individuals whose holdings do not exceed 640 acres. Of the remaining fifty per cent, one-half is reasonably compact and would respond to active colonization work. The other half is scattered and requires blocking or assembling to meet effective settlement. It appears reasonably conservative to state that seventy-five per cent of the cutover lands of Wisconsin require blocking, and this should be done by companies such as contemplated by the Association Committee. Some of these lands would be purchased outright but the major portion would naturally become identified with organized effort as the quickest and most direct method of meeting the necessities of the owners. Individual effort to colonize small acreage is not only difficult but expensive, therefore, the concentration of the different units in holding company appears to be the only practical solution.

Good roads are as essential to successful colonization as good lands and good roads should be built in advance of the settler.

Schools accessible to the children of the farmers should be provided with as little delay as possible, or means of conveyance to a central school arranged. The matter of education is uppermost in the minds of most settlers, and without educational facilities for his children the settler is bound to be discontented.

The prospective settler, whether he be a returning soldier, an industrial worker or an ordinary laborer, is in

the final analysis just an individual citizen, and must be viewed from that standpoint. If history repeats itself, and it usually does, those who have sufficient capital will buy partially improved lands, while those of limited means will turn to cutover lands. Investigation thus far pursued indicates that 80 per cent of those who can be interested in cutover lands have less than \$300, and it is this class of settler, who are forced by conditions upon the raw land, that is the biggest problem.

The individual who will undertake the work of building a farm from raw land is an unknown quantity and with very limited capital. His success or failure must of necessity depend upon himself, and every opportunity should be given him. His labor is his principal asset and it is this labor put upon the land that produces the farm. The labor should be capitalized to the fullest capacity that conditions will permit. As a fundamental basis the land should be provided, and principal and interest payments deferred until such time as the necessities of the settler will permit payment without retarding development. The price of the land must of necessity be fair as compared with values of other land in the immediate district, to retain the interest of the settler, as under no payment plan the prospective settler has full opportunity to investigate, and excessive prices invite abandonment.

Government co-operation from a federal point of view, should be free from any entanglements of a paternal nature, and should merely extend, through the proper agencies, a helping hand along already established lines.

1st. It should avoid the purchase of land for settlement purposes for the reason it would be expensive and appears unnecessary.

2nd. It should modify the present Federal Farm Land Act so as to include within its scope the loaning of money on land under process of development, on the same terms, conditions, and exemptions from taxation that now prevail under the Farm Land Banks. This should cover not only all colonization companies but sheep and cattle companies. The amortization plan should be waived and a gradual increase of the loan as the development of the land proceeds should be substituted. The loans so made should go beyond the settler to the company or individual who in turn is financing the settler. This departure would enable the company to extend additional financial aid to the settler during the construction period of his work, and at the same time provide an added security for the loan.

3rd. Instead of dealing directly with the settler, who too often is uncertain and not dependable, it should deal with some agency that could be held to strict accountability. Government methods, drawing their existence from legal enactment are not elastic, and are apt to be too drastic. Leniency in the fulfillment of written contract has no fixed rule of action, and



John P. Hume of Milwaukee

its abuse is as dangerous to the welfare of the settler as the drastic methods sometimes employed by creditors.

4th. The co-operation of the federal, state, county and town governments is of the utmost importance, but it should be collective and not individual. These forces for good in colonization work should be welded together for good roads, schools, community center work, equitable taxation units, soil surveys, county agents as actual helpmates and instructors to settlers, markets, experiment farm plots at every school, manual training, etc. This work in itself is a stupendous undertaking. It is an asset to every community and in the aggregate to the state and the county as a whole. It is worth more to each settler upon the land than the gift of the land itself was when good government land was available. It is the one thing that no colonization company can successfully undertake regardless of its resources.

The Hume Rural Credit Plan embraces the several features in the foregoing discussion, and as solution contemplates:

1st. Land holding companies to assemble all available cutover lands either by purchase or absorption through exchanging its preferred stock for the land found acceptable. These holding companies should be organized under special enactment of either the state or federal government, the latter preferred.

2nd. To encourage the public to invest in these companies as a quasi-public institution, designed to develop the industrial interests by stimulating agriculture.

3rd. To discourage all private investment in land itself for purely speculative purposes, as a menace to the general welfare, unless some policy of colonization or development is contemplated.

4th. To secure for immediate settlement by land holding companies large bodies of lands from which soldiers or industrial workers can make selection and secure option to purchase,

with the assurance that no payment of either principal or interest will be demanded for five years, but in lieu of principal and interest payments certain development must be made each year. This development should not be more than what an ordinary farm boy would do, working in an ordinary way, during six months of each year, and what any ordinary man desiring a home would do of his own volition.

5th. Provide at federal, state and county expense, county agricultural agents with sufficient assistants whose duties should embrace instruction to settlers as to how to meet difficulties that may confront them as to clearing, building, stock, crops, marketing, etc.

6th. Compulsory construction of highways of different types on applications of two-thirds of the abutting property owners affected, the cost to be distributed among the state, county, town units with a reasonable charge to all lands immediately affected by the proposed highway.

7th. Federal and state recognition of all holding companies of certain fixed capital which submit to either federal or state direction. Such recognition is to embrace, among other prerogatives, the same privileges (under proper restrictions) as now granted to other creditors of Land Banks, that the securities created by the settler may be recognized and placed on a par with farm mortgages.

8.—That the various departments of the federal state governments be authorized and instructed to use their several departments, bureaus and field forces to encourage farm settlement through recognized land holding companies.

9.—That the present system of assessment of land values by local officers be abolished and placed under authority of state tax commission, or corrective measures enacted to enforce under penalty more careful inspection of the relative value of assessment units.

10.—That if the present laws are not sufficiently drastic, new laws be enacted to insure schools within easy reach of the settlers' children, or means provided to convey children to some educational institution.

11.—Increased appropriations to the Agricultural Experiment college, the director of immigration, and for additional experimental farms. The experimental work should be extended to and made a part of every rural school, together with manual training as it applies to farming.

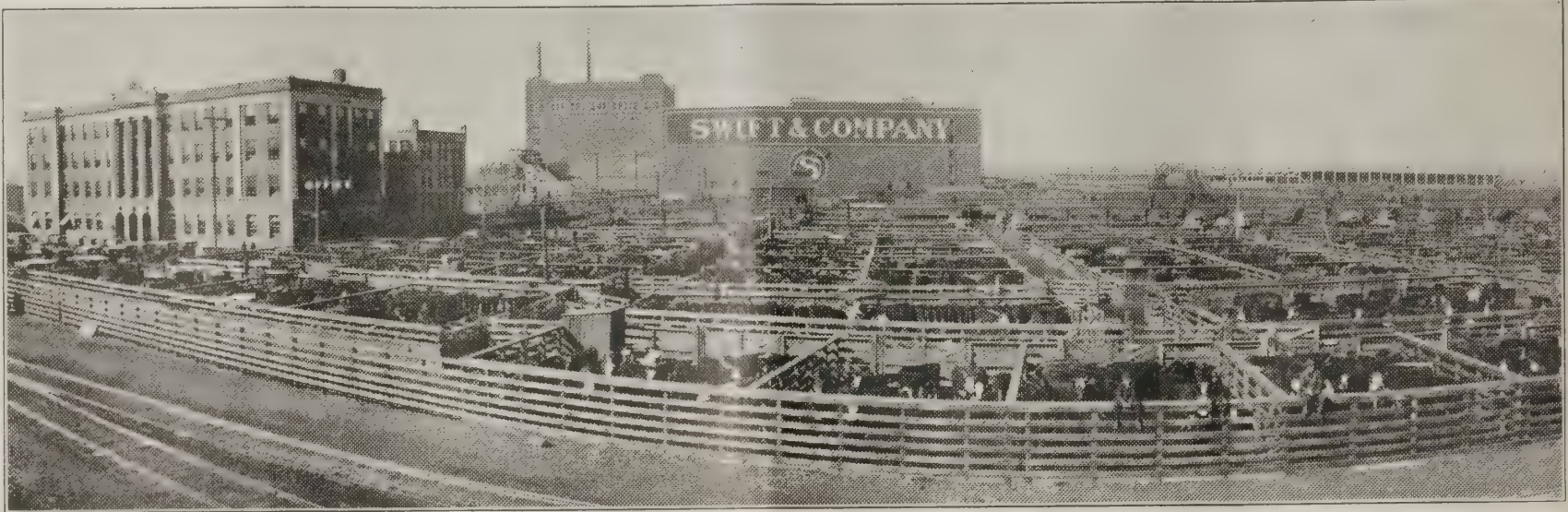
12.—The plan herein provided advocates a broad and liberal support by both federal and state governments. The financial support necessary to its success would run into thousands of dollars, but every line of agricultural industry could be furthered, from the settler seeking for 40 acres to the cattlemen and sheep men who seek larger fields of operation, and each branch of the agricultural industry would be helpful to all others.



The greatest land-clearing organization in the world helping to solve the cut-over land problem.

CLOVER LAND

The 1919 "Victory" Live Stock Show at Denver



THEY called the 13th annual exhibition of the Western Stock Show association, the "Victory Stock Show." It surely was all that one could expect. Every department of the western farmers' live stock interests was well and creditably represented. Also, the great mass of people in attendance was an inspiration to the visitor. Stockmen and their wives were there from every western state, and many from the middle west. It was Mr. A. E. McGregor of Washington, Kas., who paid the new record price for feeders—\$20.25 per hundred. He later broke that record by paying \$20.75 for a carload of yearling feeding steers.

The show this year was, without a doubt, the best and biggest ever held by this association. Pure bred beef cattle showed a big increase, and there was likewise a very big increase, in the dairy department. The greatest increase, however, was found in the hog department. Total entries of breeding swine numbered 533 and there were 46 carloads of fat hogs—a world's record show.

The quality of the stock was par excellence. One could not ask for a better exhibit of feeder cattle. They were uniform, well bred and in good flesh. It would take a visitor two days to go over the different carloads of feeding and breeding cattle if he desired to study them carefully.

The stockmen of Colorado and nearby states, donated 1,030 heifer calves to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. The stockmen from El Paso county contributed 121 heifers. Most of these animals were pure bred and they were sold in carload lots. Many farmers took advantage of this opportunity to get started in the breeding of the very best beef cattle. The total of the sales amounted to \$43,843, all of which went to the Red Cross treasurer. John A. Cook, of Sterling, Colo., paid \$110 a head for a carload of the Red Cross heifer calves. The thirty-three carloads of calves sold for an average of \$15.50 per hundred weight, while up at the stadium ranchmen paid as high as \$3500.00 for a pure bred bull. The stockmen are looking for the best, regardless of price.

At the night program, or the big horse show, every seat was taken. The prize winning cattle were paraded with Wyoming, the 1918 Champion Hereford bull as leader. Then followed a succession of blue blooded horses from all sections of the country. The Swift Packing company's famous show horses were there, win-

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

ning honors for their splendor, as usual. Eight geldings made up the exhibit, and they weighed from 2,100 to 2,500 pounds each—some horses.

The grand champion steer of the show sold for \$60 per hundred weight. He was fed and exhibited by the Western Meat company of San Francisco, Calif. The quality of the fat stock was extra fine. Anyone who thinks the west is not using pure bred sires has another guess coming.

A decade ago the practice of finishing stock for the markets in Colorado and other western states was almost unknown. A few bunches of sheep had been finished in Northern Colorado with good results and a few growers had fed out a small bunch of cattle on hay from year to year. About this time, however, feeders began to discover that the west was an ideal place to finish cattle and sheep for the market and that stock fat-

but as stockmen became familiar with its possibilities it was more generally used and today thousands of cattle and sheep are annually finished with beet pulp as the basic ration. Other feeds are used in conjunction with the pulp and sometimes grain is given at the end of the finishing period to give the stock a hard fat, but Colorado feeders have demonstrated that they can produce beef and mutton that is the equal of that produced in any other sections and Colorado pulp fed steers have frequently and regularly topped the markets.

During the recent years Colorado feeders have added hog finishing to their other activities and now hundreds of carloads of hogs are regularly fed throughout the state. It was a rare thing a decade ago to find a carload of hogs on the Denver market from a Colorado shipping point or from any of the other western states. Most of the supply came to this market from western Kansas and Nebraska. Now while many shippers in the two states above mentioned continue to send their hogs to the Denver market, the number received from these sources is small compared to the large number of shipments made daily from points in Colorado and other western commonwealths.

Influenced by the Colorado example, the adjacent western states have proceeded to get busy and are making rapid strides in establishing a feeding industry that is piling up wealth for their stockmen and farmers. So large is the volume of the feeding business now carried on in the territory tributary to the Denver market, that there is a steady stream of cattle, hogs and sheep now coming to this market during the entire year. Ten years ago the local market was crowded during the fall shipping season and again during the spring when the movement of southern cattle from the breeding grounds of the south to the ranges of the north was on, the yards were filled, but at other seasons of the year there was little doing here. The development of a feeding industry in practically all sections of the territory now, however, has changed all this. Stock is coming to this market in large numbers during the entire year. Stock, the quality of which is the finest to be found anywhere and the Denver market is busy from one year's end to the other, in the taking care of the stock which comes in from the ranges to go to the killer's block and to the feed lots, and at other seasons of the year in taking care of the stock which comes from the feed lots round about.



First-prize sheep at the Denver show.

They not only use registered sires, but large herds of pure bred Herefords and Shorthorns have been established.

Western farmers are making great strides in the feeding game. The following is from the Record-Stockman:

"Few industries in the west have made a more rapid advance during the past ten years than the feeding industry, and few at present have a more inviting prospect before them.

tened in the invigorating climate of Colorado on the feeds abounding here, were the equal of any and superior to large numbers of the cattle and sheep finished in other sections where conditions were not so favorable.

"About that time feeding began around the sugar beet factories and stockmen were not long in discovering that beet pulp made a most satisfactory and very reasonable feed. Its use was somewhat restricted at first



First-prize pen of cattle at Denver show.

CLOVER LAND

Northeastern Minnesota Is a Land of Certainties

By HON. FRED D. SHERMAN

NORTHEASTERN Minnesota is not bounded by arbitrary survey lines. As commonly used, the description applies to that portion of the northern part of the state in which conifer timber is found—pine, balsam, spruce, etc., either in extensive forests or in conjunction with timber growth of other varieties, usually mixed hardwoods.

In extent, northeastern Minnesota has an extreme width of about 275 miles from east to west, and an extreme length, north to south, of approximately 175 miles. On the south and west of it are the brush and prairie lands of central Minnesota and the famous Red River valley of the north. Its northern boundary is the Lake of Woods and the waters of the Rainy Lake region, comprising also the international boundary between the United States and Canada. On the east is Lake Superior and the St. Croix river.

Northeastern Minnesota is in the same latitude as the state of North Dakota, Montana and Washington and portions of Idaho, Wisconsin, Michigan and Maine. It is farther south than any part of western Canada.

The area of northeastern Minnesota, some 35,000 square miles, comprises nearly forty per cent of the total area of the state. When it is considered that for more than a score of years Minnesota has ranked as one of the most productive states in the union, attaining that achievement with scarcely half of its acreage under the subjection of the farmer, some idea may be had of the tremendous development the state has yet to experience. Today there still remains within its borders awaiting the onslaught of the plow, practically intact, a vast empire of agricultural land under flourishing skies, with a climate unexcelled for healthfulness, literally teeming with opportunities for the countless thousands whose occupation it invites.

Northeastern Minnesota—land of certainties; the last, best west—has an area nearly as large as the state of Indiana or the state of Maine, greater than that of the state of West Virginia and covering more ground than Delaware, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire or Virginia, Maryland and New Hampshire combined. It is larger than half the area of either Iowa or Illinois. Northeastern Minnesota is no second-rate country, or worse, no Hobson's choice to which settlers are flocking in desperation because good land in dependable farming regions, once so plentiful and cheap, is no longer available to the new generation. On the contrary, it is a region not only as fertile as other parts of Minnesota, but one that proudly holds its products up for comparison with the best produced in the highly developed farming sections of all states in the north temperate zone. Acre for acre, its soil has been demonstrated time and again to be capable of equaling and surpassing a productivity land that is commonly held at a price of \$100 per acre and more.

The question is commonly asked, "Why, if northeastern Minnesota is such a wonderful country, has it not been developed long ago?" The settlement of northeastern Minnesota has been retarded by causes not even remotely connected with the character of its soil and climate. For years practically the entire area was withheld from settlement by extensive lumbering operations. Its magnificent timber was early appraised as a tremendous prize, for the possession of which there was keen rivalry among the lumbering interests. Millions of acres were acquired by them and held

until the timber could be removed. For more than 35 years the devastation of the forests has been progressing rapidly. While lumbering was going on there was no demand for the land for agricultural purposes, broadly speaking, for its value for such purposes was not recognized and it was thought to be of value for only its timber. When the fact that this land was exceptionally fertile became known in a limited way, speculators purchased large tracts of the logged-off or cut-over lands on the presump-

tion that it would some day be of great value, paying in many cases but a few dollars per acre. Up to within the present decade land sales in northeastern Minnesota consisted for the most part of dealings in wholesale tracts between speculators, no attempt having been made prior to that time to induce settlement by individuals.

Gradually settlers came into the country, each adding weight to the growing belief in the fertility of the country by demonstrating its wonderful possibilities. The large land hold-

ings were slowly split up and active settlement began. Crops everywhere produced, so far exceeded expectations that the volume of immigration increased year by year, but without any brass band accompaniment. In the last three years the immigration into northeastern Minnesota has increased tremendously. The wide advertising and booming of other sections of America, particularly Canada, previously served to detract public attention from northeastern Minnesota (which never has been boomed) but the settlement of the region by farmers continued without interruption. It is particularly noteworthy that a substantial proportion of those who have migrated to northeastern Minnesota during the last year have come from the prairie states and provinces of western Canada, attracted by the assurances of success and freedom from speculation found in this region where rainfall is ample and the climate equable and dependable. It is in the certainty of success guaranteed the farmer of average judgment and ability, that northeastern Minnesota most strongly appeals to landseekers who desire permanency of location. Practically every difficulty to be overcome before a wealth-producing farm can be permanently established on the wild lands of northeastern Minnesota, is seen by the eye at first sight. Once these physical obstacles are conquered, no climatic hindrances prevent the farmer from reaping his rich reward.

Up in northeastern Minnesota there is one prominent man who does not believe that the high cost of living can be reduced by dissolving trusts, reducing the tariff, investigating the money trust or by other popular agitations.

"If roasting corporations, passing resolutions and viewing with alarm would reduce the cost of living," he has said, "you could board at the best hotels in New York for a dollar a day."

He has a better plan:

"If we would reduce the high cost of living we must stop the flood of population now going on from the country to the city, we must turn the tide and send some of these people back onto the land to be producers instead of consumers."

Then just to convince doubting Thomases that this plan was feasible and to indicate more clearly what land he meant, this plain farmer, Mr. G. G. Hartley, of Duluth, northeastern Minnesota, turned to his Annandale farm within the city limits and on one single acre of land that the year before had been practically useless, wet, stump infested and despised, produced a crop of head lettuce that sold for \$3,000.

Think of it! A three thousand dollar crop on a single acre—let alone considering the fact that this acre the year before the crop was produced was one of hundreds of thousands of similar acres in northeastern Minnesota—swampy and timbered—practically worthless muck land.

There were 32,000 heads on this acre which were not under glass, but out in the open subject to all rigors of the climate. The lettuce was packed in hampers, eighteen to the package, and sold in local markets and in Chicago, Kansas City and other large centers from the middle of July until the frost came, bringing from 75 cents to \$1.50 per hamper.

Of course, these facts and figures given above are not recommended to the average settler who goes to northeastern Minnesota to get a start, but are mentioned to show what has been done and can be done.

Nor in this instance alone did Mr. Hartley demonstrate that an acre of

(Continued on Page 31)



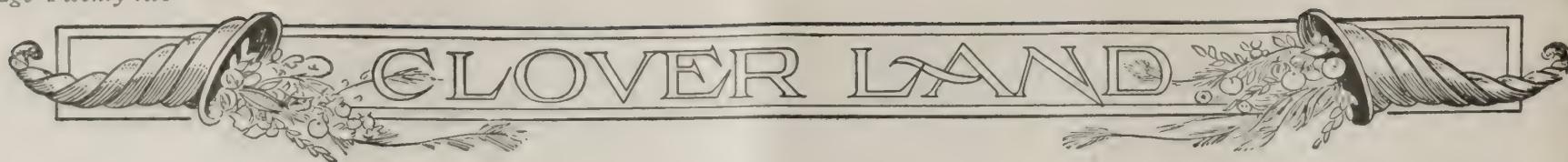
Cattle grow sleek and fat on these pastures.



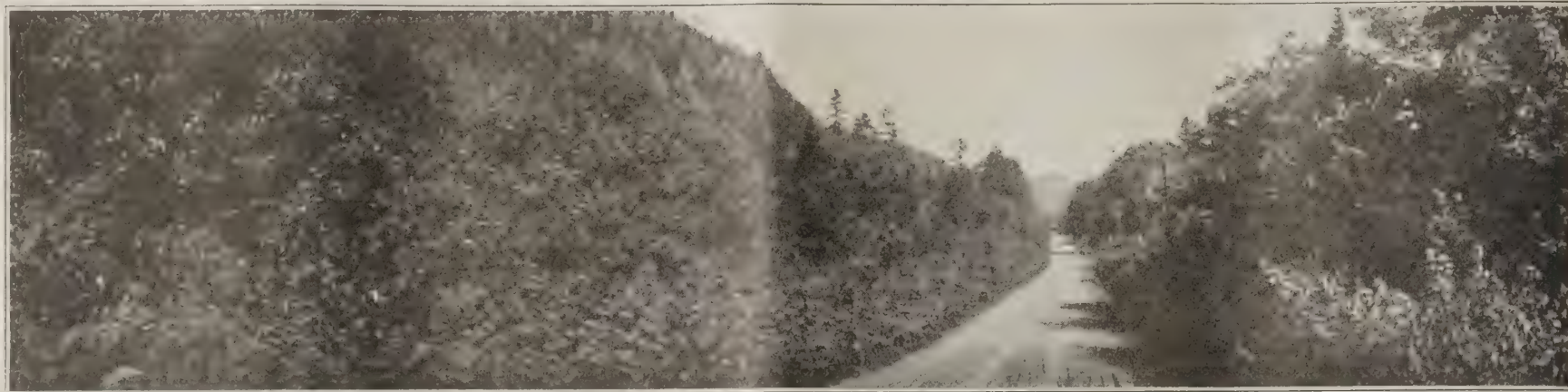
Former timber land (cut over) in northeastern Minnesota.



Beginning a Minnesota sheep ranch.



Prime Importance of Good Roads Proven Over and Over



By JOHN A. DOELLE

(Illustrated by actual photographs of some of the wonderful roads the Upper Peninsula has built)

THE reasons for immediate and extensive road work are the main thing; the details of just how those highways will be laid out and sign-posted are work not only for the Development Bureau but for the highway commissions and commercial clubs throughout the peninsula. And the reasons are many, and often surprising to those who have not studied the subject.

Cloverland is on the way to the biggest period in her history. This year, chances are uncertain whether we draw the cards of slack times and unemployed soldiers, or the biggest development America has ever known. Next year, surely, comes development, travel, reacting, after the last few years, to expand and move and start afresh to seek for happiness.

Cloverland's future is wonderfully bright in those next two years—and it is bound up in them. And every element in that future prospect—settlers, ranchers, business and tourists—rests unavoidably on the good roads and highways of the Upper Peninsula.

In all those things—attractions for tourists, for settlers, for business men, for the ranchers who are coming—Cloverland takes second place to no state in the Union. But the race is going to be run against powerful competition, from states which have advertised longer and bigger, which have a running start—not only in the public's knowledge of them, but in many cases in their roads. And though advertising may bring much, the results will not stay unless we have the highways.

We have big ranchers coming up here; men who have been accustomed to traveling widely over their open country in the west; men who own automobiles and will not be satisfied unless they can use them. We have a Dixie Highway leading from the south up to the Soo—and the tourist coming up that route will hardly begin to see the northern lake, mountain, and pine country we have to offer, unless he can come west from the Soo before starting back—and he has no roads fit for tourist travel from the Soo to western Cloverland.

We have the government planning to put returning soldiers in farm colonies, with the Upper Peninsula strongly considered as one of the places—and soldiers will demand roads and a chance to travel.

We have the government planning to put thousands of army motor trucks into civilian service, with parcel post, freight and express, farm and market work—and demanding roads that will stand the traffic.

Cloverland has infinite possibilities in the next two years. And every one of them is dependent upon good roads and highways.

Tourist travel is the feature first thought of. It offers the quickest re-

turns. It brings people here who will spend their money here, of course. But it also brings people who will go back and advertise this country; who will return again with others, who will come to settle and stay and build up this country. There is abundant proof for this statement. Let me give some instances:

Herbert Cuthbert has been in the tourist business for twenty years; he is now executive secretary of the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, which is doing perhaps more for automobile touring than any other one organization in the country.

He told the Community Advertising department at the San Francisco convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America that in normal times the tourist industry in the United States results in an expenditure of \$700,000,000 a year in the United States. He also said that in Cuba the tourist business is second only to the tobacco industry, and in Colorado it is second only to mining.

He said that in normal times the tourist business is worth \$1,000,000 a day to California. It is frequently said that the tourist industry in New England in one season amounts to more than the value of all the gold mined in Alaska. And we know that the Upper Peninsula can stand up alongside any other part of the United States in comparison of varied scenic beauty.

Minnesota, I believe, is our strongest competitor. It is near, and takes the same tourist business coming up from the south; it has much the same kind of country and scenery to offer.

The Bureau of Service of the Federal Railroad Administration says Minnesota got more tourist business compared with normal business, during the war than any other state. It was normal there last year when it was below normal in every other state—a result of roads plus publicity.

The Ten Thousand Lakes Association of Minnesota, in asking for appropriations for publicity and roads, say they are not doing it as a means

of bringing business to the hotels of the state, but as a means of bringing people from all over the country into the state to spend a month or two there, see the cities, the farm lands, the lake shore properties; spend their money there, not only for living expenses but for things Minnesota has to sell them.

They feel that those people will go away with a good impression of Minnesota, and will become emissaries from whom will be built up for Minnesota a volume of good will which redounds to the advantage of Minnesota in every possible way. They will use the summer-time attractions as the basis for an educational campaign through which the resources of Minnesota and the possibilities for business prosperity in Minnesota will become known all over the nation.

"In taking this large view of the business," they say, "you will see that it is impossible, and unjust to the business, to try to measure it in the terms of those things which are incapable of measurement. For instance, a man from Kansas City spent one summer motoring through one of the Minnesota lake regions and last season came back and with a friend, purchased a beautifully wooded section on Leech Lake and built two homes, with a total investment of \$50,000. In another instance, a man and his wife from Indianapolis who were stopping in St. Paul were attracted by a furniture sale at one of the department stores and bought a \$300 set as a wedding present for a niece. All furrers in that city also report a large volume of business from tourists."

The Minnesota state highway commission is asking the state legislature to submit to the people in November, 1920, a state constitutional amendment creating a state trunk highway system of approximately 6,000 miles, to be constructed, maintained, and improved by the state, by a \$100,000,000 bond issue. Minnesota is also appropriating \$100,000 for a two-year program of publicity. That

shows the kind of competition Michigan will face in the next two years.

Our own Michigan legislature is asked to submit next April a \$50,000,000 bond issue for highways. The legislators are favorable. A considerable part of that should go into the highways of the Upper Peninsula, the best tourist part of the state. And it is up to us to do the public education that will bring passage of the issue when it goes to the vote. We can do it in two ways—by publicity, and by improving and making good on the roads we have now.

Washington, British Columbia and Oregon had an appropriation last year of \$112,000 for such publicity work as Minnesota is doing, and official reports show the expenditures of other states in proportion.

Wisconsin is putting in a trunk system of roads to tap every community in the state.

T. J. Ehrkart, commissioner of highways in Colorado, says that 40,000 cars with 180,000 persons visited that state last year, staying an average of 25 days and spending an average of \$3.20 a day, or \$15,600,000. He estimates a 20 per cent profit or \$3,120,000 for Colorado business men. The tourist business promises to be the greatest single resource of that state.

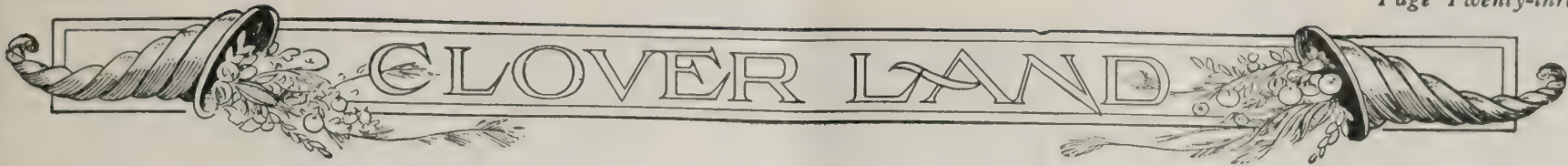
Colorado history has acquired a saying that "The Tourist of Today is the Settler of Tomorrow." Fully 30 per cent of the travelers who go into that state each year are in search of land, mining claims, or business opportunities of some kind, and a large share of the other 70 per cent buy or build summer homes there and come back each. They do it partly by their roads, partly by publicity, partly by furnishing free camping sites along every highway, free to visitors. And the Upper Peninsula during the summer season has nothing to lose in comparison with Colorado. It is far more an undeveloped country. Its averages as high in scenic attractions. It is the ultimate 100 per cent, to which to apply Colorado's argument.

In our own Cloverland, we know right now that motorists do not even get through to the Soo from Marquette because connecting roads between Marquette, Alger, Delta and Menominee counties are in such bad condition that motorists cannot be advised to attempt them. I am quoting a Marquette garage man on this. And this is in spite of good roads within each county. It forcibly illustrates the need of a good roads viewpoint that will take in the entire Upper Peninsula.

A glimpse of what we might have is found in Marquette, where one garage man alone gets \$1,500 of business from tourist trade each summer and other garages and hotels and restaurants bring the city's summer tourist



(Continued on Page 36)



Wisconsin Sheep Win Firsts at 1918 International Show

(Pictures and Story by Courtesy American Sheep Breeder, Chicago)

WHAT is the International? It is a host of things: a battle for supremacy by bloodless victory; a court of appeal from decisions of less authority; a mile-post on the road of livestock progress; a shrine at which foregather the worshippers animal worth; a university to those athirst for knowledge of the breeder's art; an exhibition of brute loveliness; an exhibition of the works of master artists of the field and fold; a fount of inspiration to greater things in livestock endeavor; a glad reunion of animal husbandmen of high and low degree.

Not merely reportorial enthusiasm but the sum of other's opinions brings the conclusion that the sixteen International sheep shows do not include a better one than that upon which the gates have just been closed. Breed after breed equaled or surpassed the strong exhibitions of yesteryear and few there were that fell behind their best records. Why should it not be so? Does not the event portray the highest attainments of an onward moving industry in which each year chronicles some advance?

A goodly number of Canadian breeders braved the red tape terrors of the boundary line and made the journey from the north. Thus was the event truly international. California, Wyoming and Maine met with Oklahoma and Ontario to bespeak the country-wide aspect of the industry.

Imported animals were few and far between. Complete independence from the breeders of the tight little isle has not been and should not be declared, but the glory of the achievements of American flockmasters when they stand upon their own feet should not pass without comment.

That special prizes from the breed associations bring out a better display than would otherwise occur is cast in doubt by the sight of the splendid shows made in some cases in the absence of liberal encouragement from this source. For the sake of the continuation of such exhibits, however, it is better to say that such meritorious efforts should not go longer unrequited.

Always a strong supporter of the wether show the colleges assume each year a larger role in the breeding classes. Seven of them representing the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin entered the lists with breeding stock. It is to be hoped that even more of the educational institutions will come without the academic shades and try the test of strength with the fruits of their breeding efforts.

In the wether prize lists the totals show that both grand championship and reserve, eight breed championships, twenty-seven firsts, fourteen seconds and nine thirds went into the possession of private breeders, while the colleges gathered in four breed championships, fourteen firsts, twenty seconds and eighteen thirds. The colleges had a total of fifty-seven ribbons and the breeders fifty-four, but the latter had the lion's share of the purples and blues with the colleges leading in reds and whites.

Adorned by a venerable spinning wheel the wool exhibit showed to those who stopped to study its lessons, the market classes and grades of wools and



1918 Champion yearling Shropshire ewe, A. Broughton, Albany, Wisconsin.

various stages in the making of yarn and cloth.

Sure proof of the growth of International exhibits is found in the absorption for use as cattle stalls of the west wing running south of the amphitheater which formerly introduced the visiting public to the sheep display. To care for the sheep, in turn, a new barn south of the sheep judging provided last year was put in order.

The Fat Wethers

The slow, sure approach toward perfection in mutton form and finish bore its rich fruit in a superb display of fat wethers. Though the market demand for rams has been strong and the mutton market none too encouraging yet a splendid show of individual sheep, manifesting, for the most part, the utmost readiness for the butcher, survived.

The yearling was omnipresent in the championships. The point of view which sometimes puts the steer calf or the youngest of the barrows into premier honors in their fields of endeavor has not yet been introduced into the wether show though the logic of the every day market attitude would justify it there if anywhere.

Shropshires

The keenest of the critics agreed that the Shropshires presented a royal pageant for the numerous lovers of the breed. The sixteen yearlings entering the joust were a "classy" lot. Seven of the blockiest were promptly sorted out by E. L. Shaw, Morgan-

town, W. Va., for final consideration. The Pines Farm Shepherd confidently headed the class with a wether of unusual parts. Manifesting quality to the utmost, contained within the neatest of lines, carrying no excess fat, though somewhat short in firmness, there was no other position for him. Wisconsin was second with a wether of slightly more length of leg, less trim along the underline and a trifle less baggy in the breeching, but possessed of a very wide, well covered back. Below him stood a rather more blocky one, true in his lines and hefty in the leg, but lacking the extremity of development in the loin and rib portions of his carcass. Fourth place went to an excellent wether not so prime in condition, while the fifth was a smaller pattern also a few degrees short in fatness.

Bradburne again hit the top in the lamb contingent with one of beautiful type and trueness of lines quite ready for the butcher. The next three places flew the Wisconsin flag, one of higher condition and weight of hind quarter receiving the red, and a true typed, solid fleshed one getting third money.

The Mutton Improvement Special

The special prizes offered by the Union Stock Yards Company for the offspring of mutton rams and produced by ewes lacking in mutton form and breeding brought out an attractive educational exhibit. This year it was expanded to include the second crosses or the progeny of the yearling ewes produced by the initial

cross. The original mothers of the lambs were shown along with their offspring and a picture of the ram used was also on display. Placards over the pens told of the method of handling and feeding the lambs and their weights at the time the show opened. The Ohio State University and Pennsylvania State College both are using grade Merinos for the ewe foundation, while the University of Wisconsin is using western ewes. At all three institutions the ewes have been mated with Southdown rams. Awards were as follows:

Clay, Robinson Specials

Class 1 — Wether over 12 months and under 24: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, University of Wisconsin; 3rd, Iowa State College.

Class 2—Wether lamb under 12 months: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, University of California; 3rd, Iowa State College.

Class 3—Champion wether: University of Wisconsin.

Class 4—Best five head of wethers under two years: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, Iowa State College; 3rd, University of California; 4th, Purdue University.

Mutton Improvement College Special

Class 1—Pen of 3 wether lambs: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, Pennsylvania State College; 3rd, Pennsylvania State College.

Class 2—Pen of 3 ewe lambs: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd and 3rd, Pennsylvania State College.

Class 3—Best lamb: University of Wisconsin.

Class 4—Pen of 3 yearling ewes: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, Pennsylvania State College; 3rd, Ohio State University.

Class 5—3 lambs, ewes and wethers from half blood ewes: 1st, University of Wisconsin; 2nd, Ohio State University; 3rd, Pennsylvania State College.

Milwaukee's Organized Work During 1918

By A. T. VAN SCOY

President Milwaukee Association of Commerce

A PRESIDENT of the association, I cannot refrain at this time from pointing out in a somewhat general and brief way the activities of the year just closed. The nation's participation in the great world war imposed new duties and responsibilities upon commercial bodies everywhere. It at once lifted the Association from the labors of immediate local concern into a national sphere. The government disseminated many of its instructions through commercial organizations and sought their counsel and judgment in various problems involving the efficiency of the country as a war waging power.

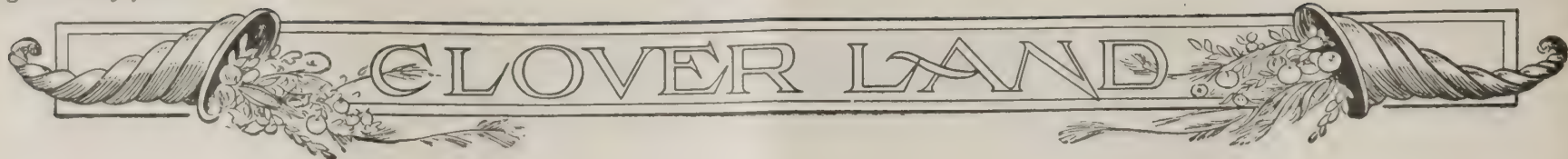
The Milwaukee Association of Commerce readily adapted itself into a war aid organization and became a loyal and aggressive co-worker in the nation's great cause.

It would require more time than is allotted to me here to enumerate the splendid war service rendered by this Association during the year just closed. I can only point to a few of the larger undertakings engaged in.

(Continued on Page 35)



First-prize pen Shropshire lambs. A. Broughton's farm, Albany, Wisconsin.



Improved Rye for Cloverland

By E. B. HILL of Menominee



Forty-four bushels to the acre of this Rosen rye.

WHO would not be satisfied to grow a variety of rye that has a recorded yield of 44 bushels to the acre? From the experience of a large number of farmers in Menominee county, Cloverland, who have grown such a rye, it has proven to be winner.

Rosen Rye is the official name of this rye. It was first brought over from Russia in 1909 by Mr. Rosen, a student of the Michigan Agricultural college. Single kernels of this rye were tried out by Professor Spragg, plant breeder for the college. The more promising heads were kept for seed and have been the cause of a remarkable increase in the rye fields of the state of Michigan since its first distribution to farmers in 1912.

Rosen Rye is a stiff strained, large headed variety, which, when pure, ordinarily has four full rows of grain on over 99 per cent of its heads.

In the fall of 1916 the Menominee County Farm bureau brought three bushels of inspected, certified Rosen Rye from Lower Michigan and distributed it to three farmers. In all three cases common rye was planted on the same farm, but at quite a distance to prevent mixing. The next summer this rye developed a much better straw and a larger, plumper head containing more kernels and proved to be a larger yielder than the common rye.

From these three farms the fame of this rye spread, so that in the fall of 1917 eighty-seven farmers were grow-

ing this certified Rosen Rye for the first time. Two hundred and seventy acres were then planted. These eighty-seven farmers were so well satisfied with this high yielding rye that this fall, 1918, 250 farmers planted over 900 bushels of home-grown Rosen Rye. Over 100 bushels of pure, inspected Rosen Rye were shipped by farmers in Menominee county to seven other counties in the Upper Peninsula, where it is proving to be as good a winner as in all other parts of the state.

The introduction and distribution of this superior rye was due to the efforts of the Menominee County Farm bureau, which is continually striving to make farming in the county a more profitable business and to make the country a better place in which to live.

The honor of raising the largest number of bushels of this rye to the acre goes to Henry Berquist of Stephenson, with a yield of 44 bushels. The next highest yield was made by Gust Theuerkauf of Menominee, with a six-acre field that averaged 40 bushels to the acre, machine run. Magnus Toberg had a small field that yielded at the rate of 42 bushels.

The average yield of the 87 Rosen Rye growers for this year was 22 bushels to the acre. The best 25 of these men averaged 27½ bushels. The average yield of the common variety of rye for the past season has been about 15 bushels. This shows the great advantage of the improved and

pedigreed varieties of seed over the "scrub" seed still being planted in some districts.

It should be remembered that last winter was the hardest season on winter grains that we have had in a number of years, and that the above yields are very good, taking that into consideration. In normal years the average yield would be somewhat higher.

Last year with 87 farmers planting 200 acres of Rosen Rye, yielding an average increase over common rye of seven bushels to the acre, the result-

ing increased profits would amount to over \$2,300. This year with 250 farmers seeding over 650 acres, taking the same average increase, there will be an increased profit of \$7,507.50.

Improved grains, developed by the crop specialists in the agricultural colleges and distributed throughout the farming districts by the farm bureaus, pay good dividends. If you are going to grow rye, why not grow the best—pure, inspected Rosen Rye—which averages seven bushels to the acre more than common rye?

Secretary Houston's Tribute to Farmers

TRIBUTE to the part played by the nation's soil tillers in winning the war is paid by Secretary Houston in his annual report for 1918, transmitted to Congress by the White House.

Bumper crops were grown in spite of adverse weather, the secretary says, and the millions of men, women, boys, and girls on the farms performed satisfactorily the supremely important task of sustaining their own country and its allies.

Emphasizing the difficulties and the absence of glamour in the war job of the farmer, Mr. Houston speaks with satisfaction of the change during the last year toward giving agriculture a larger place in the newspapers and world's thought.

Farmers Take Big Risks.

"It is one thing to ask a man to save," the secretary says, contrasting the task of the one who conserves and the one who produces, "it is another to ask him, confronted as he is by the chances of the market and the risk of loss from disease, flood, and drought, to put his labor and capital into the production of food and feeds and the raw material for clothing."

Pointing out that the size of the harvest may not measure the labors of the farmer, Mr. Houston records that the land planted this year in principal products aggregated 289,000,000 acres, or more by 5,600,000 acres than in the preceding record year.

Estimated meat, milk, and wool production is shown as follows:

	1918.	1917
Beef (pounds)	8,500,000	7,384,007
Pork (pounds)	10,500,000	8,450,148
Mutton and goat (lbs.)	495,000	491,205
Milk (gallons)	8,429,000	8,288,000
Wool (pounds)	299,921	281,892
Eggs (dozen)	1,921,000	1,884,000
Poultry (number)	589,000	578,000

45,000,000 Acres of Wheat.

Of next year's prospects the report says:

"It is too early to make detailed suggestions for the spring planting season of 1919. During this fall the department, the agricultural colleges, and other agencies carried on a campaign for a large wheat acreage, and indications were given by states as to where the requisite planting could be secured without calling for an extension of the area or even a normal acreage in the states which had suffered from drouth for two years.

"It was suggested that if possible at least 45,000,000 acres of wheat should be planted. The informal indications coming to the department are that the farmers exceeded the planting suggested by the department.

"We do not know how either the wheat or the rye will come through the winter, and are not now able to state what the requirements should be for the next season, nor can any one now tell what the world demand will be at the close of the harvest season of 1919.

Must Feed Most of World.

"We do know that for the ensuing

months the nation is likely to be called upon for large quantities of available food and feeds to supply not only the peoples with whom we co-operated in the war but also those of the neutrals and the central powers. This will involve a continuation of conservation on the part of our people, and probably of the maintenance of a satisfactory range of prices for food products during the period."

Increased values for all farm products are shown. "On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed," the report says, "the value of all crops produced in 1918 and of live stock on farms on Jan. 1, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, is estimated to be \$24,700,000,000, compared with \$21,325,000,000 for 1917, \$15,800,000,000 for 1916, \$12,650,000,000 for 1914, and \$11,700,000,000 for the five-year average.

In recommending steps to facilitate land settlement in more orderly fashion, the secretary emphasizes the importance of encouraging the ownership of farms.

As to highway development, he says co-operative roads work under the federal aid act will be resumed in full measure and vigorously prosecuted.

The report closes with an appeal for extension of the benefits of modern medicine and sanitation to the scattered populations of the rural districts.

Must Conserve Health.

"A vast deal remains to be done," it says, "to control such pests as mosquitoes and the hookworm, to eliminate the sources of typhoid fever, and, even more, to give the country districts the advantages of modern hospitals, nursing, and specialized medical practice.

"The economic wastes from unsanitary health surroundings and from disease are enormous. It is impossible to estimate their extent. It is even more impossible to assess the amount of existing preventable human misery and unhappiness. The remedy is difficult.

"The extension and improvement of agriculture, including the drainage of lands, the clearing of swamps, and the construction of good roads, make for betterment. The department of agriculture, through its home demonstration service, is giving valuable aid, and the public health service is increasingly extending its functions, especially recently under an appropriation for this purpose of \$150,000.

Sanitary Surveys Urged.

"It seems clear that there should be no cessation of activity until there has been completed in every rural community of the union an effective sanitary survey, and, through the provision of adequate machinery, steps taken to control and eliminate the sources of disease and to provide the necessary modern medical and dental facilities, easily accessible to the mass of the people."



Notice the difference in the crops on this field, partly common rye and partly Rosen rye.

Cloverland Farmer's Experience with a Money-Saving Tractor

By EDWARD J. HODGKINS of Delta County

I WILL answer as far as I am able all that I know about tractor farming in Cloverland.

First, our farm is a 320-acre farm, 185 acres being under cultivation. The land is clay loam and slightly rolling.

Second, the tractor was purchased due to the shortage of labor that swept over the country when the United States entered the war. The crops had to be put in one time and with the labor problem staring us in the face we decided that we would do the next best thing, always being a firm believer in labor-saving machinery, we purchased a tractor. The Case tractor was purchased in the spring of 1917 from the Case agent at Escanaba, Mich., and was put to work right away, doing the plowing and preparing the seed beds for planting. Forty acres being plowed and prepared by discing and harrowing. The tractor was next used in haying for pulling a loader, about 100 tons of hay being loaded. The next that we used it for was to fill our 36-foot silo with a blower machine. After this came the fall work, about forty acres being plowed. This ended the first year of our tractor farming experience, which we thought was a success.

The second year found us in better shape. Having had the tractor we had most of our plowing done, only about twenty acres of our own left to be plowed. We went at this and had our crops in on time and helped our neighbors with their spring work, plowing about twenty acres and double discing same twice. This was one thing that we never had time to do when we depended on horses for the sole source of power. Next came the haying crop, about 75 tons being loaded with the loader pulled by the tractor. Then came the silo filling again

and the fall work, about 75 acres being plowed. All pieces were double disced twice and harrowed once so that the seed beds were put in better shape by the use of the tractor than they used to be put in by the use of the horses.

The total number of acres plowed, as close as I can figure, has been about 200 acres. One hundred and fifty acres being plowed, double disced and harrowed. Some work was also done with horses, such as finishing lands and harrowing and seeding.

All plowing was done eight inches deep and deeper. The fuel consumption per acre being about two and three-fourths gallon of kerosene and about one gallon of lubricating oil to every six acres. For grease cups and transmission the average is about one pound per day. The tractor requires about two quarts to one gallon of gasoline per day, depending on the number of stops.

All fuel rations vary with different kinds of work, whether light or heavy and condition tractor is kept in.

The tractor was used for sawing wood, grinding feed, road work, produce hauling and spreading manure.

The tractor used is of the Case two-plow type A 9-18, four cylinder, gear driven, four wheel and a real kerosene burner.

The total cost of up-keep so far has been \$6.50. One gasket, \$2; clutch lining, \$1, and four new spark plugs, \$3.50.

In concluding, anyone can easily see that we now have our work done on time and in good shape and cheaper and with less manual labor. It can be readily seen from this that the tractor owned and operated on Hodgkins Brothers' Clover Crest Farm at Pine Ridge has surely been a success.

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co. | Oconto Lumber Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President | George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH.

OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before your start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest depart-



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

"The Store With a Conscience."

An Arizona Cattle Man's Statement About Cloverland

A GREAT deal has been said and written about Cloverland, as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is known, but half the story has not been told at that. When the writer met Charles R. Hutcheson, extension specialist of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, and now editor of Cloverland Magazine, at Tucson, Arizona, last March, he thought the gentleman was trying to sell somebody a "gold brick" and that it was not till after about two days' argument that I decided to visit that great land of lumber, grass and water, which I did in April of last year, just as the snow

By FRANK M. KING of Tucson

was disappearing. I was surprised at the amount of old feed there at that time, with green grass three and four inches high coming up underneath. Cattle had been turned out of their sheds and barns and were filling up in great shape. During the summer, I spent several weeks in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and looked it over very carefully, going over all the west half and finally selecting a whole township of land in Schoolcraft county, twelve miles north of Manistique, for myself and partner, M. S. Plummer.

This tract, like the greater portion of Cloverland, is cut-over timber land, on which an abundance of clover, blue grass and timothy are growing, with worlds of water everywhere. Several small creeks and three lakes are on this place, with two rivers running through it. There are no boggy places, as there are good sandy approaches to the watering places. On this township we have several thousand acres of fine meadow lands, with an abundant growth of red top and blue joint grass, which makes a splendid cheap hay for wintering cattle. These meadows are so well drained that mowing machines are run over them in cutting hay with ease. This meadow hay is a big asset in wintering cattle and also in feeding cattle that are taken in before the snow goes off. With plenty of this hay it is found very profitable to take cattle in about March, and fill them up and get them in good shape to start with the grass in April. To secure the best results, as every cow man knows, it is necessary to get the cattle on the ground very early, and then keep them on the best feed all through the season.

We have plenty of grass on our place to keep our cattle going in good shape, and as we will seed several hundred acres each year, we will soon have the whole tract with a solid stand of grass.

We will arrive at our place the first of May with 1,000 head of high grade southern Arizona cattle. These cattle will be in good condition and will be dehorned and given every chance to get fat. We expect to top out the best ones and finish them on grain, which we will raise on our own land. Those that won't make beef, we will winter and beef them next year. Building material is so cheap there that it will cost very little to build cattle sheds, and our feed, which we will harvest on the ranch, will not be expensive.

Quite a number of people have asked about Cloverland and its possibilities, and I want to say that it is all right and I consider it the best grazing proposition now available in the United States. If cattle won't do well on all the clover, timothy and blue grass they can eat, with plenty of water close by, then I don't know what it requires to make a cow proposition. I have made three trips to that country during the last year and have seen both ends and the middle of the seasons. I have done a lot of investigating and have watched the results of pasturing cattle there, with the result that myself and associates are giving it a practical test, with every prospect of success. We have seen very poor cattle placed on pasture there and when given half a chance have made great gains, and good profits to their owners. Of course, stock must be taken in early, to get the best results, as every well regulated cow man knows. Taking cattle into a short season country late is not doing the country justice, nor is it fair to the cattle nor the owner. As I have stated before, there is no doubt but what

Cloverland is a great pasture country, and by using common sense and a little business judgment, anyone should succeed there.

The most of these cut-over timber lands are handled through the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, which was organized for the purpose of advertising the lands and locating practical cattle and sheep men there to utilize these great tracts of valuable lands, that had lain idle for so many years. Mr. Leo C. Harmon, that prince of good fellows, who not only conducts a big hardwood lumber company and a bank, but other business, is president of the bureau. Mr. Harmon was raised on a cattle ranch in Montana, and while he has "fallen from grace" to the extent of becoming a rich lumberman, the "taint of the bovine" is still with him and he often longs to get out and watch the broncho mustang cow kick up her festive heels. Mr. Harmon has had a corps of able assistants, also, and none have done more than Charles R. Hutcheson of Escanaba, who has made trips west to tell the stockmen what Cloverland holds in store for them.

This land is sold under lease and bond, under very liberal terms. The payments are easy and the price is attractive, ranging from \$5 to \$20 per acre, according to location and the number of acres taken. The Upper Peninsula Bureau is not a real estate company, but a public enterprise not organized for profit. The bureau locates you and secures the contracts from the owners for you. You can get any sized tracts that you feel able to handle.

Correction

The very interesting statement in the January Cloverland Magazine about the immense 1918 tonnage through the St. Mary's river and the Soo Canal should have read 90,000,000 tons instead of 90,000 tons. The traffic through the Soo Canal has been growing year after year until today it is the greatest waterway in the world.

There being one case of smallpox in Munising, Health Officer O'Brien thought it would be wise to get the pest house in readiness in case of necessity. The building was erected several years ago on a lot purchased by the city near the dumping ground, and after it was last used the place was locked up with all the furniture stored in it. The health officer sent Chief of Police Levy to the place to get it in shape for use. The chief located the lot all right, but he could not find the building nor the contents, so he reported back to the health officer that he would have to give up the search or turn the case over to Sherlock Holmes.

Traverse City claims the record for being the best Michigan city, so far as crime is concerned. There are two justices of the peace who work on fees. For three months, neither has earned a nickel.

125

Bred Ewes Given Away



Free Offer to the Boys and Girls of Cloverland

Cloverland Magazine will give away during the spring of 1919 ABSOLUTELY FREE to boys and girls of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota



The Pet of the Shepherd at Whitney Farm, Cloverland

125 Pure Bred Ewes, Bred to Lamb This Spring

These ewes are pure-bred stock of the highest grade, and will lamb late in April or early in May. Start a little flock of sheep of your own. Make pets of the little lambs while they are getting ready to make money for you. The bred ewes will be delivered to you in carefully boxed crates with all express charges paid by the Cloverland Magazine.

We invite boys and girls to fill out and mail the following coupon to Mr. Andrews, the publisher of Cloverland Magazine. By so doing you will not be under any obligation whatever.

COUPON

Roger M. Andrews, Publisher,
Cloverland Magazine, Andrews Building,
Menominee, Michigan.

Mr. Andrews: Write at once and tell me how I can become the owner of one of your pure-bred ewes without it costing me any money.

Name

Town or R. F. D.

R. F. D. or Street Address

State



Arizona cattle after a brief stay in Cloverland.

Northern Wisconsin

in the

Heart of Greater Cloverland

Offers as fine grazing and farming area
as is available today

MILWAUKEE

The state's metropolis, tenders you its service, offering every aid that may acquaint you with this wonderful Northern Country. Your success in Northern Wisconsin is Milwaukee's first consideration

Its Association of Commerce

therefore—having nothing to sell you, seeking no profit thru you—will frankly measure with you your chance for success—will place you in touch with disinterested state agencies and will assure you, in Northern Wisconsin

A SQUARE DEAL

under which alone, successful accomplishment in the greatest "New Country" is possible.

THE MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE
ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



1,600 Acre Stock Farm Equipped Complete For \$65,000

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

Mail us a card for our FREE book and list of farms for sale, with full information in regard to farming, stock-raising and the possibilities in Menominee County, Cloverland.

We own 100,000 acres of the best quality of grass land, within four miles of a railroad, and are selling it to farmers and stockmen at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Come to Menominee County, the most southern, best developed agricultural county and the Gateway to Cloverland, only nine hours' ride from Chicago.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.

1919 Will Be a Year of Increased Business for the Merchants of Greater Cloverland

DURING 1918 Western grazers brought \$700,000 worth of livestock to the new grazing lands of Cloverland, and sold their 1918 meat products for \$400,000 in cash.

Many more grazers will come during 1919.

The Carpenter Cook Company is earnestly co-operating in this development work, which will mean so much to every merchant, large and small, within this great new empire of the north.

We want to combine with our present and prospective customers to give the best service and the best goods to our patrons, and we will begin in the March issue of Cloverland Magazine a campaign of publicity which will help every store-keeper who is now, or will be, working with this pioneer wholesale grocery concern.

CARPENTER COOK COMPANY

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Menominee, Mich.

Ishpeming, Mich.

Distributors of the famous
GOLDEN CUP Coffee

An Invitation to American Sheep and Wool Growers

By HON. A. C. CARTON

WHEN the makers of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan wrote upon it, "Si quaeris Peninsulam amoenam, circumspecte," which means, "If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around thee," they must have been endowed with wonderful foresight or acted more wisely than they knew, for of no other place in the eastern or western hemisphere can this more truthfully be said.

Situated as Michigan is in the great north temperate zone, surrounded by the Great Lakes, which modify the blasts of winter and cool the hot summer breezes, with her fertile lands stretching in every direction, dotted here and there with wooded areas of almost every variety, from the maple and pine to the sturdy oak, she is indeed a beautiful peninsula.

While Michigan was settled in the very early part of the eighteenth century, she can justly be called at the present time the undiscovered state of three and a half million people, because within the boundaries of this great commonwealth there is yet to be discovered one of Michigan's great sources of wealth, and that is the proper utilization of her twelve million acres of unoccupied lands for grazing purposes.

This great area, which comprises one-third of the state, is well sprinkled with from thirty to thirty-five inches of rainfall; beautiful lakes of

every size are found in almost every surveyed township; the whole surface of the country is traversed by beautiful rivers and rivulets, and bunch grass and tame grasses grow in abundance.

The soil is diversified, running from sandy soil to the heavy clays, and from hill-side to the grass-covered valleys. The very diversity of the surface makes its an ideal and permanent grazing country, as there will be some part of every large tract of land that will produce plenty of feed, regardless of what the rainfall may be during the grazing season.

Michigan has wonderful transportation facilities, both by land and water. It is situated close to the great markets of the world. Fifty millions of people in the United States could reach central Michigan by riding on the railroad trains for twenty-four hours.

The western grazer who comes to Michigan and discovers its great possibilities as a grazing country will be rewarded the same as the early settlers were who discovered gold in California in forty-nine.

Come to Michigan and spread your landless sheep over our sheepless land. Come to the state that is the center of the great home markets. Come to Michigan, the state of three and a half million people, with its undiscovered possibilities.

Important Announcement to Cloverland Readers

Our Service Bureau will mail you upon request complete Livestock and Market review of eleven principal cities of America—Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, Kansas City, Buffalo, Fort Worth, Sioux City and El Paso. In this manner the widely scattered markets in America are before you. Expert advice on future outlook, also a past review.

Above information is of inestimable value. Will be mailed you free every week upon request.

(Cut out and mail to Cloverland Magazine, Andrews, Building, Menominee, Michigan.)

If you are a subscriber to Cloverland—

☐ Mark cross in square.

☐ Mark here if not a subscriber.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....

Cloverland Magazine:—

Please send to above address, without cost to me, the Weekly Market Report. I am interested in market reports.

Branch of farming.....

Copper Country's Incomparable Climate

By ROBERT H. SHIELDS

FOR a long time I have realized what a valuable asset the Copper Country has in its incomparable climate. I do not refer to the very mild weather we have been having during the present winter, for it has been quite general throughout the country; but I mean our regular year-after-year summer climate. Some day I hope the climate of the Copper Country will be appreciated to the extent that it may be capitalized and so made to yield a very handsome return to its people. This is no idle thought; on the contrary it is worthy of the most serious consideration. We hear much of the Florida climate and that of California, and the wise people of those states have capitalized it so that millions of dollars are being poured into their coffers by tourists every year. This result has been brought about by judiciously advertising their climate.

Now if people of the Copper Country go to Florida and California to escape the rigor and severity of our winters, why wouldn't thousands of people between there and here come to the Copper Country to escape the intense heat and mucky humidity by which they are afflicted throughout the summer months, and of which we are practically exempt, if they are informed of the wonderful climate we have here during the months of June, July, August and September? In all the world there is none better.

With the advent of good roads to the outside world, which will be made possible by the completion of the connecting link in Baraga county, the Copper Country ought to become the Mecca to which every weary, overheated, tired, sunburned and dusty traveler would eagerly turn. They will do so as soon as they are convinced,

and they can be convinced by judicious advertising.

Think what it would mean to the people of the Copper Country if thousands of automobile touring parties should come here annually, as they surely will if our wonderful summer climate with its warm and comfortable nights, is made known to them. Already we have seen an occasional car here from nearly every state in the union. Think how many could be induced to come when the good roads are completed, if they are told of our warm summer days tempered by the breezes of Lake Superior into cool evenings.

Last year I took a friend from Ohio for a drive through Keweenaw county. He had been auto touring all over Europe, but he declared there was nothing better anywhere than the ride from Houghton to Copper Harbor. Indeed it would be hard to imagine any prettier drive. Skimming along the shore of Portage Lake, passing the many interesting stamp mills and smelters, we reach Lake Linden, the greatest stamp mill town in the world; then up the gentle rise to Calumet, where the mines are; then in a few minutes into the second growth woods of Keweenaw, racing along the staid but fantastic cliffs for miles and miles; then breaking into full view of good old Lake Superior, we arrive at Eagle River with its quaint and really historic places; a short respite and we climb the hill and skirt the half hidden shores, passing abandoned villages and mines, until we again come into full view of Lake Superior, stopping for a quaff at the spring on top of the hill, with Eagle Harbor some four miles beyond, and the general view far beyond one's imagination.

(Continued on Page 31)

A Real Sheep Opportunity

Investigate Lime Island, Chippewa County, Michigan, in the famous St. Mary's River.

Seven hundred acres, mixture of 550 acres high or sloping land; 150 acres low.

Soil formation—limestone, gravel and sand.

Ideal brush lands for sheep grazing, no fencing and little care required.

A village and school on the island. Daily steamer to Sault Ste. Marie, 35 miles away.

Many farms on the adjoining islands and mainland.

A unique proposition which will be made interesting to some wide awake western sheep grazer.

Write for Information to

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

T. F. FOLKNER, Manager

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

MENOMINEE,

:-:

MICHIGAN

owns the cut-over lands of a large lumber company operating in various parts of Cloverland.

Inquiries cordially invited.



THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

Spies Building

Menominee, Mich.

A Michigan Bargain

20,000 acres of the best cut-over grazing lands for sheep and cattle in Michigan.

Located in the upper part of lower Michigan between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, with the Michigan Central Railroad on one side and the Grand Rapids and Indiana on the other, making shipment convenient either by rail or water to eastern or Chicago markets, and for the next fifteen years a standard gauge railroad will be operated by Cobbs and Mitchell, right through these lands.

For a very small cost cattle and sheep can be taken to and from these feeding grounds with very little or no driving.

Plenty of low land and water.

Many spring brooks running through these lands, besides some small lakes.

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass; also produces excellent corn, oats, fruit, berries and vegetables.

Prices range from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per acre.

A special price will be given for the first section of this land sold.

For further particulars, write

E. L. STANFORD, Agent

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN



Under the supervision of both the
United States Government and
the State of Michigan

RELIABLE cattle
or sheep men lo-
cating in our vicinity

will find us ever ready and willing to assist them.

Both Savings and Commercial Departments,
and, for the accommodation of our patrons, a
Woman's Room and a Customer's Room.

*You can do ALL
your banking by
mail, if you wish*

SAULT SAVINGS BANK

"THE BANK FOR YOU"

First State Bank in Cloverland to join the Federal Reserve System

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 16)

stove factories at Ishpeming, rail mills at Ironwood, a mint in Calumet and a candy factory at Menominee—maybe there is in the latter case.

Anyway, since John Connolly and the writer of these lucky lines used to run a dancing school together we hope that he will make mitts for all the Canucks of Chippewa, the Croations of Calumet, the Finns of Franklin and all the Indians, Americans and others in the 15-counties melting pot.

We wear size 8 and need 'em darned bad.

* * *

A Couple of Items

(Iron River-Stambaugh Reporter)

"Private Gallup of Gaastra, a member of the Dixie Division, was among the arrivals Sunday."

Private Gallup undoubtedly is a member of the cavalry.

"Miss Myrtle Rock, daughter of Bagageman Rock of the Watersmeet-Ashland division, was brought here Monday night and operated on Tuesday for gangerness appendicitis."

We thought there was something wrong about this till we learned that "gangerness" is the feminine of "gangeryne," whatever that is.

* * *

Literary Note

Our public library has just "accessioned" a new work, "Old Crow and His Friends."

We looked it over. Maybe there is a second volume coming out. The present one has missed a lot of 'em.

* * *

Evil Results of War

The following is a bona fide report of a conversation we got on the street:

High brow citizen meets returned soldier. H. B. C. is one of those idealists who stutter "What magnificent young manhood the American sol-

diers will be when they get home!"

He asks the soldier: "Ah, my boy, what is the one great effect the war had on yourself?"

"Well," responded the soldier, "I was awful fond of stew before I left home."

"Yes, yes, go on," said the high brow.

"Well, I hate it now."

* * *

Chance to Wear a Uniform

We never had a chance to wear a uniform during the late war, though the 18 to 45 nearly got us. But we have not given up hope. Some one wished onto us the job of press agenting for the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

And the other day Horatio S. Earle sent us a certificate entitling us to wear a uniform of the reserve, providing we put up \$9.50.

But with the army coming back and all, a man without a uniform is more conspicuous, so we will stick to the mufti.

* * *

Make the Punishment Fit the Crime

We learn from the Herald-Leader that Joseph Wagner of Carbondale, wherever that is, was fined \$18 or something for trapping skunks. If trapping skunks is a crime—we think the man who does it ought to get a crux de gur—he should have been put in the same bag with the game.

And while we are at it let us pay a little more attention to the good old H.-L. We found on page four this "head":

"Young Wife Is Slain by Friend"

It was a good head because it induced us to read the story. And after we got through we had to conclude that the proof reader probably was murdered that afternoon for permitting an extra "R" to linger.

* * *

Some Indoor Sports.

"My Wife's at Her Mother's" is an interesting indoor pastime. There

(Continued on Page 34)

G. J. Dickison, M. D. W. E. Dickison Geo. J. Dickison, Jr.

GEO. J. DICKISON & SONS

Breeders of

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Herd Sires:

Village Champion, No. 369807
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Also

Oxford Down Sheep and Yorkshire Swine

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings Excellent Equipment Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree

Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes

Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kintergarten and Commercial

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply.

Write for Information and Bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

The Splendid Service and the Great

**Harnessed
Water
Power**

— OF —

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of
Cloverland, and Menominee County the
best lighted county in the Northwest.

Northeastern Minnesota Is a Land of Certainties

(Continued from Page 21)

northeastern Minnesota land, properly handled, was better than many a gold mine, for he has produced crops of celery and other truck that have brought net returns of from \$500 to \$1,500 per acre. Nor has he been alone in this achievement, for there are many other growers in northeastern Minnesota who have done as well—particularly with celery.

Mr. Hartley began his farming experience some thirty-five years ago on the prairie as a homesteader, but turned to northeastern Minnesota and was one of the first to realize the latent possibilities of the country. He has operated a farm near Duluth, on which he has cleared more than 400 acres, for fifteen years. Eighty miles northwest of that city he has another on which he has cleared 700 acres, 350 of which he has also drained, that he has operated for ten years. He has earned the right to speak of the country.

"There were never in this country," he said in a public address recently, "such opportunities in the agricultural line as today, and farming is now more pleasant and profitable than ever before. There never was a better opportunity for a settler to secure a farm and make a good living from it and if any man in this or any other city is dissatisfied with the price the farmer is asking him for his food or the wages paid him by his employer, the best thing he can do is to get out onto the land and raise his own living."

Northeastern Minnesota is known the country over as the "Land of the Big Red Clover." In the opinion of eminent agricultural experts, nowhere on the globe does clover grow as in that section. Old logging roads along which hay has been toted are everywhere found grown up with a rank tangle of clover, timothy and red top. These are in fact the only weeds that bother the northeastern Minnesota farmer. Medium red and alsike clover are usually sown, because the larger clovers become too rank in growth. Single plants up to seven feet in length are not uncommonly found growing wild in the brush, particularly in the burned-over sections where the sun has long had access to the soil.

The usual yield is from two to four tons per acre in two cuttings, and sometimes three cuttings are obtainable in a season. Six tons per acre can frequently be secured. Alsike is a popular clover because of the fine hay it makes and its excellent yield.

Timothy, bluegrass and red-top are also prolific producers.

Hay is the most important northeastern Minnesota crop, as it should be. It can be grown at practically no expense. Stump land can be turned into a magnificent pasture by simply removing the heavier brush and seeding on the snow or during any month in the year. If the surface is stirred a trifle with a spring-tooth or other suitable harrow, it will improve the catch. Clover fields in northeastern Minnesota will last without re-seeding as long as the hardiest alfalfa in its native habitat—for clover is native to northeastern Minnesota judging from the manner in which it has pre-empted the country for its own.

There are thousands of acres of fine natural meadows in northeastern Minnesota. These wild meadows can be transformed into fields of tame grass by simply burning over and re-seeding them. Many of the meadows have a luxuriant growth of red-top and blue-joint which in themselves afford excellent pasturage and hay.

Cow peas and other vetches are also found in great variety and abundance throughout northeastern Minnesota, and are usually high in protein value.

There is a big demand for hay in the home markets, the price usually ranging from \$6 to \$20 per ton, though it does not reach the latter figure generally. From \$8 to \$12 per ton for baled hay is a good average price.

There are vast areas in the United States in which the greatest ambition of farmers is to secure a permanent stand of alfalfa, but in northeastern Minnesota, where there has been ample demonstration of the ability of the country to produce this splendid forage crop, it has not received the attention it merits. This is because of the excellent yields and long-lived habit of the various clovers. Alfalfa has been grown successfully in every county of northeastern Minnesota. The Grimm variety, which was developed in Minnesota and has been grown there for over fifty years and which was awarded the grand champion sweepstakes in competition with the world at the National Corn Exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1913, is the favorite, although there is one field in a southeastern county of the section, originating from common Nebraska seed, that has stood now seven years. Alfalfa does not winter-kill so readily in northeastern Minnesota, owing to the heavy protecting mantle of snow, as on the wind-swept prairie and western deserts where it is chiefly grown.

Copper Country's Incomparable Climate

(Continued from Page 29)

And the trip on to Copper Harbor is quite as interesting, while the harbor itself with Lake Fanny Hoe and the surrounding hills famous for echoes, produce a scenic effect well worth the trip. The return trip is no less enjoyable; and as we stop for a moment at the top of Quincy Hill to get bird's eye view of the lake towns, we feel that this surely is the "end of a perfect day."

Then there is the trip to Ontonagon, which, when the new highway is completed, will almost equal that to Copper Harbor. And there will be many side trips like that the Canal or the Entry and other places. The climate we already have and the good roads are coming. This combination ought to afford a great source of revenue for the Copper Country.

There should be some organization which would take up this matter and see it through. The boards of supervisors of Houghton and Keweenaw counties would, no doubt, lend their good offices in this behalf, as would also the hotels, garages, merchants, grocers, bankers and business men generally, for all would be benefited.

At any rate, I am thoroughly convinced that the Copper Country could be made one of the most popular sum-

mer resorts of the country, for it has the one necessary factor, or quality, or attraction, or whatever one wishes to call it, namely, its glorious summer weather with the purest air that may be found anywhere in the wide, wide world. All that is required is the completion of the good roads projects from Houghton to Copper Harbor, Ontonagon, Marquette and the outside world, a good live organization that will advertise broadcast the simple fact that the Copper Country of Michigan has a summer climate that would be a perfect paradise for auto tourists, and at the same time extend a cordial invitation to all to come and share it with us.

The appropriation bill for the Michigan College of Mines at Houghton carrying appropriations of \$163,000 for the two-year period, has been introduced by Senator Holmes, according to Lansing advices.

Sparks from a chimney caused a fire that made a wreck of the beautiful Menominee county infirmary at Talbot, Mich. The loss of property and staples is estimated at more than \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

Welcome Men of the West

THE State of Minnesota extends its greetings and its warm hand of friendship to you. Come and visit with us; learn to know us better and if you like us, come live among us.

Along with our friendship, Minnesota offers you opportunities unexcelled anywhere for grazing sheep and cattle. In the great State of Minnesota, 15,000,000 acres of cut-over land are lying idle. In this vast undeveloped livestock empire, 10,000,000 acres are suitable for sheep and cattle grazing now.

We have a great livestock market—South St. Paul—which is at the very door of Greater Cloverland. Statistics of the South St. Paul yards show 56 per cent increase in the number of Cloverland sheep marketed in 1918 as compared with 1917. Proximity of this livestock market, where good prices rule, and the great saving in freight rates and shrinkage are among the inducements we offer to Western sheep and cattle men.

The broad acreage of northern cut-over timber lands, which Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth designated "the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not the world," awaits your inspection.

Come and See for Yourself

For further information write

MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

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Governor

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Skidmore Land Company

Farm and Grazing Lands
in Marinette County, Wis.

SKIDMORE LAND COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

*Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over
grazing tracts are located in*

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN

A Firm Friend of Cloverland

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

CLOVERLAND has a firm friend in C. A. McCann of St. Paul, president of the Northern Michigan Land company, which owns nearly four hundred acres in the famous eastern farm belt of the upper peninsula of Michigan, Schoolcraft, Luce, Mackinac and Chippewa counties.

Mr. McCann's company is operating this year on the most liberal offer to real settlers. To the hustler is offered a genuine opportunity to obtain a fully equipped Cloverland farm which he can have all the time he wants to pay for, provided he will do his share, develop the farm and show the pep from which are made successful settlers in this northern garden of opportunity.

For 18 years Mr. McCann has been studying the colonist problem, chiefly in the west. In 1910 he located 120 Hollanders on Montana farms. They were without money, but a will to work. Mr. McCann loaned them a large sum of money, taking chattel mortgages as his security, and in October, 1912, two years later, every penny had been paid back and every mortgage cancelled.

The McCann plan in northern Michigan is to give the new settler a chance to pay for the land by improving it. He will be provided with 10 acres of cleared land, a house, barn and out buildings, equipped with cattle, horses, pigs and chickens, with necessary farm machinery. He will have the benefit of the advice and help of an experienced local farmer, living near by, and the officers of the company will help him instead of squeezing him dry. Mr. McCann has placed \$250,000 with two trustee



C. A. McCann, President

banks, and this money cannot be used for any other purpose than as a development fund to help the new farmer over the first few years.

These great agricultural counties of the eastern part of Cloverland offer an unusual opportunity for the new-comer. They are being rapidly settled, have good schools, roads, a cash market for all the garden and farm produce that can be raised, and are in the most rapidly growing part of Michigan.

Mr. McCann is on record as saying: "If those who take advantage of our offer will work as hard in Michigan's garden of opportunity as they do in drudging away their lives for wages, their worries will be over and their future assured. This is the new farmer's opportunity and 1919 is the new farmer's year."

FOR SALE—120 acres 6 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, 80 acres under cultivation and 40 acres sheep ranch with nice flock of sheep. Also have a good herd of cattle with 7 milch and 7 horses. Will sell with or without stock. Good loam soil, very productive for all kinds of hay, grain and vegetables. Grows fine strawberries. Fine large house, furnace heated, with basement. Also good barn with basement and other good buildings. Will give particulars of size of buildings, etc., on request to parties wanting to buy. Live

on good county road, daily mail and phone in house. This farm is in good condition. Can give clear deed and good terms. A. T. EAGLE, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Kelden Star Route.

WANTED—To rent a good size improved farm. Must be A-1 land, have good buildings, on good roads and close to market. Cash basis. Write C. V. M. care Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

Two Real Opportunities

On account of other interests I will sell my ranch properties in the Clover Belt of Wisconsin, two miles from railroad stations, partially improved. Small payment down, long time at low interest. Or will sell half interest to responsible parties who will take charge.

The ranch in Barron County contains 2,400 acres, 2,000 acres of it under seven-barb wire fence, surrounded by beautiful farms, and not over half a mile from two railroad towns. Can have own sidetrack if wanted. There are no buildings.

The other ranch has 6500 acres and lies two miles south of Stone Lake, Wis., in Washburn county. Would sell all or part. The new State National Highway is laid out along the north line for six miles. We have one concrete barn with steel roof 100x20 ft.; one stuccoed barn 40x60 ft. with steel roof. Solid concrete silo 40 ft. high. Stuccoed house, with full cellar, screened porches, nine rooms. Chicken house, individual hog houses, corn cribs, machine shed, etc. The men who have the farm leased state they had 160 acres in crop last year, but not all stumped. About 1000 acres are in pasture, fenced. Most of this land is high and rolling. The farm is leased for four years but if some party bought it I would agree to arrange the lease so that they could have possession within sixty days. Address—

R. L. RUDDICK

219 Fifth Street, North

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Lemons in Cloverland

THE Manigold Company, Limited, of Carlshend, Marquette county, Michigan, is conducting interesting and successful experiments in indoor culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers. The company boasts that it raises larger and better lemons than are grown in California, and points to a little lemon tree just 22 inches high that produces lemons weighing one pound each. One such lemon was recently plucked from the tree and there are six smaller ones now developing. Next year the company will try raising oranges. The company also has tomato vines with green and ripe tomatoes on them the year round.

This experimenting has not ended with indoor accomplishments, but has extended into real gardens in the summer time. The company always raises two garden crops, one in the spring and one in the fall. Beautiful flowering sweet pea vines have been cultured until they grow to be more than

ten feet tall, and other ornamental plants are nurtured to similar proportions. On Jan. 15, this year, the company had on exhibition red lilies eight inches in diameter, and an exceptionally fine display of callas, geraniums and other potted plants, all in full bloom, in their store. Later on the company will have sheets of petunia blossoms so thick that the green leaves can not be seen, for it has attained this fine growth of these pretty flowers in former years and there is no reason to doubt that it will do the same this year.

In all, these horticultural endeavors are highly interesting and they have demonstrated that many vegetables can be profitably grown in Cloverland that are supposed to be adapted only to southern climates, and the company also has introduced the beauties of nature to the northern-most limits of Cloverland.



Ten-horse hitch used on large farms in middle west.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

**No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.**

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

**SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.**
Marinette, Wisconsin
GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

What the I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

**Fruit, Dairying and
Live Stock, Truck
Gardening, Grains,
Root Crops**

An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior — a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

LUMBER ALL KINDS ALL SIZES MANUFACTURERS

INTERIOR and EXTERIOR FINISH

Distributors of
Beaver Board
Glass
Certain-teed
Roofing

Owners of the Only Modern
Dry Kiln in This Section.

Mail Orders Our Specialty

LOCK CITY MANUFACTURING CO.
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN

The Good Old Times? There were none—they're here now

THERE are more opportunities for men with ready money today than ever before. READY MONEY comes only with STEADY SAVING. You have the MONEY, we have the BANK.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$120,000

J. L. Lipsett, President C. E. Ainsworth, Vice President
A. Wesley Clarke, Cashier C. W. Swart, Assistant Cashier
T. George Bailey, Assistant Cashier

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

IN

Chippewa, Gogebic,
Dickinson, Houghton and
Iron, Ontonagon

Counties in the Upper Peninsula of
Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand
soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.
Generally well watered.

D. S. DEAN,
TREASURER
87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

J. M. LONGYEAR,
AGENT
MARQUETTE, MICH.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the Cloverland Magazine.

THE MINERS' NATIONAL BANK

ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN

OFFICERS:

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Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Fifty-five Years Old

(Continued from Page 15)

States government and it has since continued as such. Its field is an extensive one, extending far beyond the county, and its connections are unusually strong.

The bank was established January 22, 1864, with prominent Marquette county men, including the late Peter White, among its officers, and it proceeded at once to become a vital factor in the upbuilding of the then village of Marquette, the county and the district. From that day to this it has had a record of continuous growth and expanding activities. It saw all the storms and flurries of the early days, and did business as usual. It experienced financial panics that wrecked many banks, and came through them

unscratched and with undiminished strength. Its fifty-fifth birthday finds it on the eve of new progress and new accomplishments.

The First National, which is one of the oldest financial institutions in the upper peninsula, originally had a capital stock of \$50,000. This has been increased from time to time until now it stands at \$150,000, with a surplus of \$100,000 and undivided profits of \$50,000. Its total resources now stand at over \$3,000,000.

Of all the long chapters of achievement to the credit of the bank its officers take more pride in its part in the great financial operations by the government during the past year than in anything else. Its resources and the size of the city considered, its record will stand comparison with any to the credit of an American national bank.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 30)

should be at least five players and never more than seven at the outside.

The man whose wife has gone away for a night sends a cautious invitation to five or six friends to come around that night for a couple of hours or so. Each of these is expected before he arrives to have won at least one match of "Save a Life," to entitle him to admission. After that the pastime resembles a whole lot the old fashioned game of draw.

At our house "Clean the Cellar" is a popular pastime. It is more a violent exercise than a game. The stake is a quiet evening and to win this you have to be very thorough, especially in the corners.

A variant on "Blindman's Buff" and "Button, Button, Who's Got the Button?" is also proving popular. The object of this game is to locate a man with a well stocked basement. After that he's "It."

In the foregoing innocent ways the irksome cessation of the ordinary

amusements is rendered less tedious. But if you want to have an endless source of excitement try to teach your wife to play pinochle.

A survey of conditions at the St. Paul docks at Escanaba was made by officials of the road and the Escanaba Traction company looking to a change from steam to electric power. It is claimed that a considerable saving can be effected by the use of electricity for certain work done by steam power and it is understood that arrangements have practically been completed for making the change.

The Calumet and Hecla and subsidiary mines will work only three-quarters time because a large surplus of refined copper for which there is said to be no market and because of the uncertainty of the future. Twelve thousand men are affected. It is probable that other copper companies will also reduce working time.

Gogebic County Chapter of the Red Cross has been advised by the headquarters at Chicago that service badges are to be issued to the workers

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO.
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull.

Write for prices or come and inspect my herd.

Cattle tuberculin tested.

LOUIS HARMON

Cornell

Delta County

Michigan

Milwaukee Organized Work During 1918
(Continued from Page 23)

involving the efficiency of the country as a war waging power.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce readily adapted itself into a war aid organization and became a loyal and aggressive co-worker in the nation's great cause.

It would require more time than is allotted to me here to enumerate the splendid war service rendered by this Association during the year just closed. I can only point to a few of the larger undertakings engaged in. When the war department decided to establish a Motor Training School in Milwaukee, involving an initial investment of over \$100,000 and an operation turnover of \$300,000, it turned to the Association of Commerce as the logical and competent body to undertake the task. All the conditions and plans exacted by the government were completed when the armistice brought the project to a halt.



President A. T. Van Scoy

When the government of France concluded to send the Paris Symphony orchestra on a tour through the United States in the interest of the French Red Cross, it asked the commercial bodies of the various cities to finance the project. The Association of Commerce served in that capacity for Milwaukee and thus enabled its citizenship to help a great humanitarian cause and at the same time enjoy a rare musical treat.

Many other instances might be recited in which the association co-operated with the government agencies, such as disseminating instructions on enemy aliens, the draft registration, industrial deferred classifications, active participation in Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns and various other war aid activities.

In view of the fact that we are deeply concerned in the development and prosperity of the great commonwealth in which we live, it is most gratifying to have present at his gathering the members of the Wisconsin Development association.

These men have done much for the material progress of the state, and

we are honored in their presence here tonight.

The suggestion has been made that through some plan a closer amalgamation of the two organizations be perfected and "Barkis is willin", and there seems to be no paternal or other serious objections, except that thus far the question of dowry and adjustment of authority has not been worked out fully, but, as in all other affairs of the heart, some satisfactory arrangement will, no doubt, be perfected.

During the year the name of the organization was changed to Association of Commerce, new quarters were secured and a broader field of activities was entered upon. With the pressure that has been placed upon the association for an extension of its services more room must be secured. While we now practically occupy the entire second floor of this building we find that we have outgrown the same and are negotiating for more room on the ground floor in which we shall house two of our bureaus.

Among other new efforts initiated during the year is that of the committee on agriculture and state development that has organized several sub-committees and is bending all its energies toward the development of our uncultivated lands in the central and northern part of the state, and in promoting a closer co-operation between Milwaukee and the rest of the state, having in mind that close co-operation and pleasant business and personal relations are mutually desirable and beneficial.

The Association's successful efforts are made possible only by the loyal response of the membership. Every call for active support has received a ready response. The various committees fulfilled every duty that was assigned to them promptly and efficiently, and the board of directors has given liberally of its thought and time in solving the important problems which confronted that body. Among the executive officers, directors and members were also many who have given a greater part of their year's time to the service of the government, without compensation or thought of gain.

In closing I desire to express my personal gratitude to the membership and to my associates on the board of directors for their patience, assistance and co-operation which have been so generously extended, and which made possible what success I may have had as your president.

Our annual program has been designed to visualize the essentials of a modern commercial body, whose membership must in a greater degree than ever before, dedicate its services to community progress and public welfare; having in mind that all we may do in that direction contributes materially to the prosperity and uplift of the Queen City of the Lakes—Milwaukee.

Thousands of Acres
of the very best Farming and
Grazing Lands in Cloverland

We have cut the hardwood timber off and grass is growing thick on these idle lands.

We cannot use them now that the timber is removed.

Farmers, Ranchmen, come and see us. We can show you great opportunities. From one section to a solid township, all wild land, or with buildings and cleared land. All well located.

Write stating size tract needed

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANSVILLE, MICHIGAN

THE UPPER PENINSULA
OF MICHIGAN

affords unparalleled opportunities to grazers. This region is more widely known as Cloverland and that name is synonymous with actual conditions.

ALGER COUNTY

is located in the heart of Cloverland and has a large acreage of undeveloped land.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ALGER COUNTY

is located at the county seat in the city of Munising. It is a progressive institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$120,000. Any inquiries addressed to this bank will receive prompt and careful attention, and correspondence is invited.

WORRELL CLARKSON, President
FRED W. YOUNG, Vice President
H. R. JOHNSON, Secretary

THE CLARKSON COAL
AND DOCK CO.

SHIPPING DOCKS
DULUTH and ASHLAND

MERCHANT'S NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINN.

(Continued from Page 22)

total up to \$6,000. Multiply this by the assertion of Fred S. Case, the able chairman of the highways transport committee, that if we get a proper system of good highways in the Upper Peninsula we should have 100,000 visitors each summer—and we see that up until now we are hardly skimming the surface.

A striking statement by a Wayne county commissioner, and backed up by the judgment of the Marquette county road commissioner, is that increased tourist travel in Michigan, using automobiles on the highways, would in four years provide a net profit to repay the entire \$50,000,000 outlay by the state.

The time will come, government officials predict, when railroads will be used almost exclusively for long-distance movement, and the minimum limit will be several hundred miles. All light traffic for lesser distance, they predict, will be by motor truck. This is just as true of passenger, tourist, traffic as of freight.

We are planning for settlers up here; ranchers; we're asking them to come. Good roads will give us twice the argument to offer to an up-to-date rancher, accustomed to using his automobile over wide distances in Texas, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Montana—states from which ranchers are coming to Cloverland.

In food saving, too, consider Herbert Hoover. He says that for the world's food needs, our highways development commands all the support of which we are capable. He says: "Another of the uses of a perfected highways system would be to cut down the waste of perishable foods. Fifty per cent of our perishables never reach the consumer. We lose forty to sixty per cent of our potatoes yearly. Not only is the production area of our perishables congested, but in general the producers are too remote from the markets.

"Besides stopping this waste," Hoover says, "a highly developed rural express would work to lower prices. Europe has an intimate system of delivery lines to transport the products to nearby markets. Where the rural express has been developed in this country it has operated to these ends.

"I should say that failure of public markets in this country is due to this tremendous loss of perishables, shipped from remote distances. A network of rural delivery would provide the economic basis for a successful public market."

We in Marquette know what high prices mean, in milk, eggs, and farm produce. We realize little of the saving which could be made with a highway network available to every farmer.



The United States plans to put a vast fleet of army trucks into service, in mail, parcel post, and freight hauling work. You, gentlemen, know what those trucks will do to a poor road. And no one in the United States can know how much they may do for America, and for the Upper Peninsula, on good roads.

Government officials calculate that with good highways, motor trucks and passenger automobiles can carry approximately 200 per cent more freight than the railroads. That applies still more strongly in Cloverland.

Combined forces of the government,

states, and counties are calculated to have spent in 1918, \$263,096,610 for highway improvement. That was but little more than half of what McAdoo said was needed to rebuild the overtaxed American railroads. In the Upper Peninsula the railroads will not begin to take the tourist where he wants to go.

You have all read of the plans for settling soldiers on farms, particularly on cut-over lands of the Upper Peninsula. Those soldiers know keenly what good roads mean; they've seen them in Europe. And they've traveled enough so that they will not be satisfied to be isolated in their settlements by poor roads.



Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, tied the highways development onto his plan for putting millions of returned soldiers and their families on farms. "These centers," he says, "must be developed and tied together and made easy of access by good roads, over which the most efficient transports will move goods to market."

While we are waiting for Michigan to appropriate the \$50,000,000 bond issue for highways, there is much that we can do now. I can't pretend to tell you road-builders how to do your work—I wouldn't try—but there are some general suggestions applying to Cloverland that are worth rehearsing:

Colorado has built a Pike's Peak auto highway that offers some suggestions for our scenic, tourist, roads in the Upper Peninsula. It is called the highest and most wonderful of all the earth's motor roads, taking the tourist in sweeping curves up above the clouds to look over half the state. The Upper Peninsula can show scenery which in its own way compares with the Pike's Peak road.

Their road has wide pull-outs, and double-track width all the way. Their average grade never runs more than six per cent; all the curves are extra wide and banked; masonry parapets guard the bad curves. Surface ditches run continuously on the upper side wherever the road takes a hillside. Local and long-distance telephone stations are located at convenient points. Each mile, with its elevation, is marked.

That is an unusual case; we have suggestions for the ordinary roads of the Upper Peninsula:

Put a sign-post on every cross-road, regardless of where the roads lead to. Get the connecting links completed.

I am quoting Mr. Rowell on this. See that the road from Houghton to Watersmeet is put in shape so that motorists can make the loop and see that wonderful country. Get better roads from Munising to Manistique to Escanaba; it is a most important link for Cloverland's touring fame; it will let motorists go in a circle and take in more country.

Get the eastern roads improved, so that Dixie Highway tourists can loop around west through Cloverland before going back. If we can't have another north-south trail up through the Upper Peninsula, a Superior trail—and we should have it—we must at least make it attractive to tourists to come west from the Dixie road. Until we get good roads, we cannot hope to get our proper share of these tourists.

Get out service maps for autoists, say every two weeks during the summer.

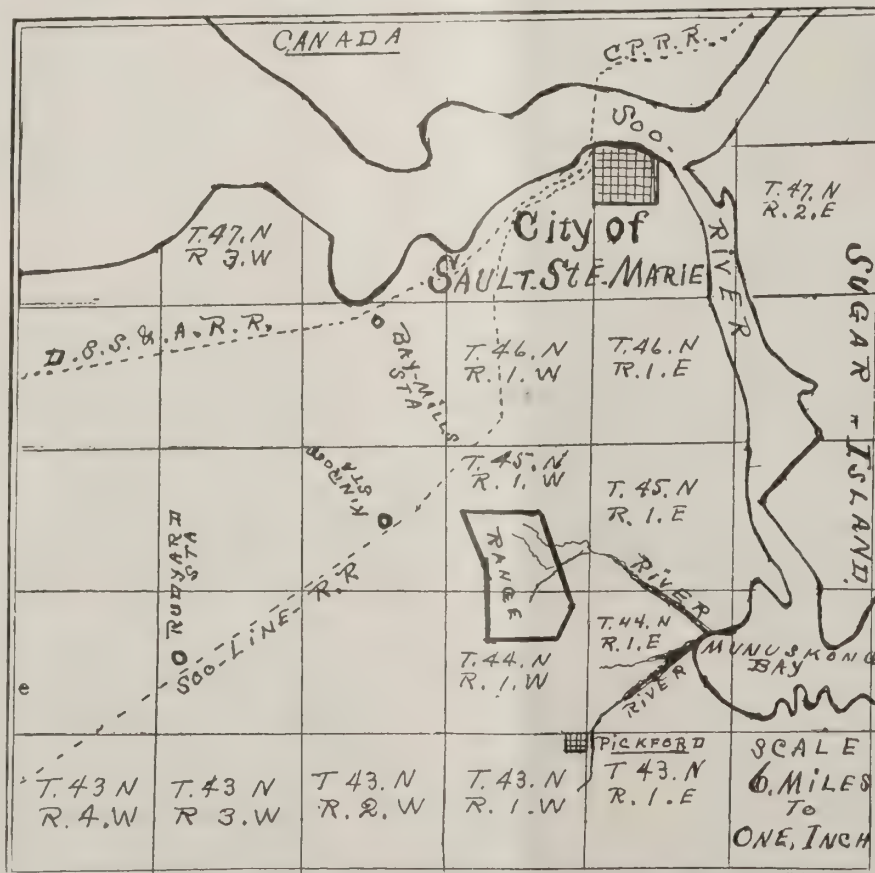
(Continued on page 38)

Cloverland Cut-Over Lands For Sale ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR SHEEP GRAZING

SITUATED in Eastern Chippewa County in Towns 44 and 45 N. R. 1 W. See map.

RANGES can be had in size 2,500 to 10,000 acres; the property is surrounded by a thickly populated and prosperous farming community, the greatest timothy and clover producing territory in the country, grown on Chippewa's Famous Clay Belt.

THE SOIL is of lake washed sandy loam and variable clay sub-soil. County Agricultural Agent's report can be had on request; lands topographically high to west and low to the east. Small lake on highland, streams on low land. Good roads, telephone and electric power lines on and adjacent to lands. For information write:



PENINSULA BARK & LUMBER CO., SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN

The Delta

The Leading Hotel of
ESCANABA

Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.
Cafe and Lunch Room in connection.

WISCONSIN HOTEL CO., Props
A. N. Merritt, Mgr. Escanaba, Mich.

SEEDS



OLDS' Catalog TELLS THE TRUTH

With carefully written descriptions, true illustrations and conservative statements, Olds' 1919 Catalog is a true guide and a most valuable book for everyone needing seeds.

OLDS' SPECIALTIES

Seed Potatoes. The new Olds' White Beauty and 10 others, choice certified stock. Seed Corn—Wisconsin fancy ear corn. Seed Oats, Wheat, Barley, Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Wisconsin tested, high-grade seed. Samples FREE, all field seeds. Buy from samples. Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Nursery Stock, Poultry Supplies, Tools, etc.

Write today for Olds' 32nd Annual Catalog
L. L. Olds Seed Co. Madison, Wis.

WANTED—500 to 1,000 breeding ewes on shares on five year contract. Best of real estate security will be given as guarantee of lessor's share. Sheep to be delivered October 1, 1919, etc.

W. A. GROVER
RIDGELAND, WIS.

San Angelo, Texas
January 18, 1919.

Mr. J. A. Doelle, Manager,
Upper Peninsula Development Bureau,
Marquette, Michigan,

Dear Mr. Doelle:-

I have both of your letters of the 4th and 6th. Will say, you have my permission to use anything I have said for "Cloverland" in your advertising, for I really have never expressed myself as I could, in telling of the advantages and good things for that country.

Was just talking with a ranchman here, who has lands, leased and owned, to the amount of 72 sections, and has 2400 head of cattle on this land, and they are doing well to keep alive. This man, D. K. McMullan, is coming to Cloverland in the spring and will be quite an asset to that country, and he is very enthusiastic over that country. He is getting your advertisements. I have lost pretty heavily on my sheep in New Mexic and I hope to make it back this year in Cloverland. The drought in New Mexico and Texas has gotten the best of many a stock man but I never expect to try to graze in an uncertain country. Cloverland looks like the SURE thing to me.

There is no doubt but what there will be several thousand sheep up there this year, and something should be done as to getting a shearing crew up in that country. It would be well for the Bureau to see what could be done along that line.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Basel (Signed)

"If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Look Around"

This compelling invitation is a part of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, and today it is a thousand times more true than when it was adopted by the founders of Michigan, more than eighty years ago.

Michigan is not merely a state, she is an empire. Today, with the greatness of her agricultural and livestock opportunities, commanding nation, if not world, wide attention, Michigan is an empire of opportunity.

There is at this moment plenty of splendid acreage, plenty of clover and water, plenty of former timber land, plenty of rich areas at the lowest figure today in America for good grazing lands (with generous offers of free trial and inviting lease-options from the present owners), in the northern half of the lower peninsula and the entire upper peninsula of this great state.

Michigan is the largest state, except Georgia, east of the Mississippi, and within the rich borders of her northern counties was born the Cloverland idea, based upon the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, that here was indeed: "The greatest dairy and livestock section in the United States, if not in the world."

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan, created to foster and promote the land, timber, soil and water resources of the state, heartily joins the commercial and advancement associations now doing such splendid service for all concerned, resident and new-comer alike, in extending to the man who wants a chance, under the best conditions on earth, to farm or raise livestock to come and see for himself what Michigan has to offer in this "back to the land" year of 1919.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

FRED L. KEELER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

(Continued from Page 36)

mer, like weather maps. The Development Bureau will make the maps if the county road engineers will keep us informed on the condition of their roads. The same thing applies to fishing information.

Go after your counties to set aside public camping sites or the camping tourists—they are coming in increasing numbers. Few counties have done this; Marquette is one of them and Ontonagon the other.

Go after the hotel and garage men in your counties to organize for taking care of tourists.

Get the main roads marked with a clover leaf, indicating to the tourist that he is on the main road leading to a guide sign. Supplementary to these, have sign boards at every junction of main roads. The guide signs, the clover leaf, and our road-weather maps, will take the tourist anywhere.

Mr. Van Pelt has given me the text for the advice on road building, when he says: "Some think too much in terms of first cost and not enough in terms of ultimate cost. We try to skim through on the least possible expenditure, and that means trouble."

In places and conditions where we can't have a fine road, let's start it.



At the end of a touring day. □

anyway. Pick the route, the grades, and lay the foundation for the ultimate perfect road when the state provided that \$50,000,000; and use that foundation as a dirt road—any kind of road—kept in shape by systematic dragging, until we can put on the hard surface. Upkeep is the main thing, anyway. Experience shows that even a dirt road can be improved by oiling, and kept in shape by systematic attention. And in the future when the money comes—

Paving adds two miles to a gallon of gasoline, over a good gravel road. That is something tourists are coming to consider.

The 1918 Champions

Page six of the January issue of the Cloverland Magazine contained a very remarkable photograph of the Grand Champion carload of steers bred and raised in Texas, fed in Illinois and which won first honors at the great 1918 International Livestock show in Chicago in December.

By an entirely unintentional oversight the fact was omitted that this champion aggregation was born and bred upon the famous S. M. S. ranch of the Swenson brothers at Stamford, in Jones county, Texas, of which F. S. Hastings is manager and A. J. Swenson is superintendent. These expert cattle men were able to produce a herd of cattle taken from their ordinary commercial carload product which won over all ages and breeds in the great Chicago International livestock test. This is, indeed, an achievement of which the S. M. S. ranch may be proud. These champions were bought by J. W. Frazier of Illinois, fed by him on his Illinois ranch and exhibited under his direction in Chicago. Cloverland Magazine congratulates the S. M. S. ranch and Mr. Frazier on their well earned success.

Judge Flannigan assessed Delta county violators of the liquor laws a total of \$1,300 in fines.

5000 MILES



**THE MIGHTY
AMAZON**

*Special Sale of
Tire Mileage*

Buy your tire mileage
at the lowest market
price, by using Amazon
Supertires!

The combination of reinforced carcass strength and a long-wearing tread of a fine grained, velvety texture is absolute assurance of mileage far in excess of the guarantee of 5000 miles!

A satisfied customer is always a permanent one, and we pride ourselves on the fact that very, very few tire users ever change from Amazon.

WHY DON'T YOU
TRY ONE?

Cloverland Distributors: NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan. Cloverland Dealers! Write us for agency proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.

A Missouri Farmer Calls Wisconsin's Bluff (?)

DEVELOPING eighty acres of cut-over land seven miles east of Hayward, Wis., upon which there is hardly an idle acre or scarcely any in cultivated crops, is the unusual farming experience of Charles W. Marple. He wrote the Wisconsin state immigration bureau in 1914 from La Plata, Missouri, inquiring about the possibilities for sheep production in the upper counties. Without previous experience in sheep raising Mr. Marple moved on his place in March of that year, built a shanty, ran a fire over his tract, sowed alsike and timothy on most of the farm, cut brush, fenced and cross-fenced with woven and barbed wire. As rapidly as the brush was removed he sowed grass seed.

This piece of land contained the usual amount of rubbish, down stuff, windfalls, cradle knolls and slashing. Contrary to the usual practice, he kept on cutting brush during the winter, and when the snow disappeared in the spring he sowed grass seed. By his industrious effort he had quite an opening in good hay between the stumps the following summer. Building a rough hay shed and barn, he bought eighty-two ewes, native grade Shropshires, and a pure-bred Shropshire ram.

In 1916 he received \$245 for wool and \$210 for lambs, with no outlay for feed. In 1917 he lost twenty-five lambs by not applying a simple remedy at a critical time, but came out with \$475 to the good from the sale of wool and lambs after reserving all young ewes for breeding purposes. He now had a flock of 150 females, 100 of which will have lambs this spring. He would not part with these for less than \$20 each, in fact, they are not for sale.

After deducting the cost of original foundation stock, he claims a balance of \$3,400 for the three years he has been in the sheep business, and his farm has also increased in value. Mr. Marple declares the sheep have done excellent work in keeping down the underbrush, almost as effectively as a hired man during the summer months.

When he began his operations every acre was covered with more or less brush. Now it has been greatly reduced. Forty acres are free from brush and in clover to be cut for hay, and a good growth of tame grass is making its way on the rest of the place. Last winter he bought rutabagas, and feeling that he cannot afford to be without them, he is preparing a tract of ground to grow a supply for next winter, and also has purchased an adjoining eighty acres to enlarge his operations. He has not been troubled with coyotes or dogs.

His land is no better than found in many other parts of the upper country, and what he has accomplished should be an inspiration to anyone who likes sheep and is willing to follow the suggestions of the Wisconsin state experiment station, supplemented by his own good judgment.

Experience gained through years of stern service in landing the steamer Maywood at the Stonington dock when stiff gales swept Green bay and Little Bay de Noc secured for Lieut. Charles McCauley, Sr., of Escanaba, the first promotion gained by him in the United States navy. Incidentally, it was the fortune of Lieut. McCauley on his first trip to France, as navigating officer aboard a mine carrier, to meet the Maywood, now torpedo boat chaser No. 104, owned by the French government, off the port of Brest.

A new drink has made its appearance in Michigan since the state went dry. It is known as "Honey Syrup" and is said to be composed of rain water, honey, brown syrup and yeast cakes and contains nearly seven per cent alcohol. It is described as being very sweet and smooth while being imbibed, but the "kick" comes a little later.

Angus McGillis, of Escanaba, 19 years old, just discharged from the army, fell from a pier and was drowned in the Menominee river near Iron Mountain.

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Officers:

E. F. Brown, President
J. C. Kimberly, Vice President
R. S. Powell, Cashier
F. J. Oliver, Asst. Cashier

Directors:

The President, Vice President, Cashier, and W. H. Scandling, A. Bjorkman, W. J. Cudlip and R. W. Pierce, Jr.

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to Five Solid Body.

Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

GEORGE M. MASHEK

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

November 29, 1918.

Upper Peninsula Development Bureau,
Marquette, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—

During this year you have asked me to report to you my results in cattle grazing. Hence, this letter of today.

On March 26 I bought from a St. Paul, Minn., speculator 127 head of very common steers, having an extra large fill and averaging 623 pounds. They cost an average of \$52.21 per head, or 8½ cents per pound. I shipped them to Watson, Cloverland, where they arrived March 28. They were run on average cut-over land which had not been seeded. They were never fed, and I paid very little attention to them.

I shipped them to the Chicago market November 1, where they sold at 10 3/10 cents per pound. They averaged 911 pounds in weight, and brought an average of \$93.48 per head.

My net profit was \$34.27 per head, with deductions made on freight charges from St. Paul here, and from here to St. Paul, as well as a labor charge of \$4.00 per head. My total net profit on the 127 head was \$4,352.29.

The better grade of steers—20 in number—weighed 750 pounds when bought. They showed much the better gains, and my profit on them was \$60 per head. Hence, I believe in buying better grade of stock for grazing for the market.

I am glad again to endorse Cloverland as a grazing region. I have tested it with sheep and cattle, and am convinced that it is an ideal place for both. You are welcome to use this letter as you see fit.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE M. MASHEK.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the Cloverland Magazine.

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan

Modern Methods in a Modern Mill

By WILLIAM PARIS POTTER

ABOUT one year ago the Northern Sawmill Company purchased the interests of the Sagola Lumber Company, a lumber business which was established nearly fifty years ago. It was burned out in 1911, but quickly rebuilt. During the past few months it has undergone extensive repairs and improvements, and is now ready to handle the business of the logging season. A new planing mill is also being built, in connection with the sawmill.

The mill now has in operation three new 150 horsepower boilers running one 300 horsepower engine. Also one 25 horsepower engine which runs the electric light generator to furnish electricity for the mill and Sagola.

It is a double-hand mill. The lumber is conveyed from the mill to the yards on trucks drawn by horses over elevated plank tramways, probably about ten feet in height, where it is piled ready for shipment.

The slab wood from the yards is sold to home and outside consumers at a good price.

Two hundred men are employed in the logging camps and at the mill. The total yearly output averages 13,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, mostly hardwood: viz., hard maple, birch, beech, elm, hemlock, basswood and cedar. Norway pine and white pine are nearly all gone. There are today

(Continued on Page 44)



Type of engine used by Northern Lumber Company of Sagola, Mich.

WIRE FENCING AND ROOFING



CLOVERLAND'S greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,

Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses



Famous Bull, Iron Range Fobes de Kol, Owned by John Quayle, Rock, Delta County, Clover-Land.

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Clover-Land. Come and see us—if you can't come, write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Clover-Land in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

Menominee, Michigan

A Cloverland Farmer's Experience With a **CASE** Tractor



Experience is the Best Teacher. Here are the facts:

NAME—Hodgkins Bros., Delta County, Michigan.

TIME—Years of 1917 and 1918.

LOCATION—Clover Crest Farm, Pine Ridge, Michigan.

ADDRESS—R. F. D. No. 1, Escanaba, Michigan.

TRACTOR—Case 9-18, two-plow type. Four-cylinder, gear-driven, kerosene burner.

REFERENCE—Statement made by Edward J. Hodgkins, Tractor Operator.

FARM—320 acres, 185 under cultivation.

SOIL—Sandy loam, slightly rolling.

FIRST YEAR—Tractor used for spring plowing 40 acres; pulling loader for one hundred tons of hay; filling silo with Blower machine; 40 acres fall plowing.

SECOND YEAR—Only 20 acres left to be plowed, crops in on time; helped out neighbors with their plowing; and twice double discing; pulled hay loader gathering 75 tons of hay; filled silo and plowed 75 acres.

"Never had time to double disc when we depended on horses for power."

"One hundred and fifty acres plowed, double disced and harrowed."

"All plowing was done eight inches or deeper."

"Fuel consumption, between two and three gallons of kerosene per acre."

"Oil consumption, one gallon of lubricating oil for every six acres."

"Grease for transmission and cups, one pound per day."

"Gasoline, one quart to one gallon per day, depending on number of stops."

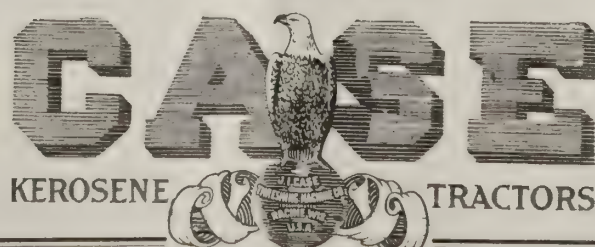
"Tractor used for sawing wood, grinding feed, road work, manure spreading."

"Two year cost of upkeep, \$6.50. One gasket, clutch lining, 4 spark plugs."

We invite you to ask your local Case Tractor dealer to show how you can use a Case Tractor on your farm with similar success.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

RACINE, WISCONSIN
700 State Street



Nearest Factory Branch at
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

G

Everything in the Realm of Music and the Best

A Better Piano

—One of the important advantages which selection at the House of Grinnell assures you.

WE are musical instrument specialists—our entire organization, resources and energies devoted to the sale of musical merchandise exclusively—a vast number of pianos are required is our twenty-four stores. It is, therefore, but natural that manufacturers everywhere are anxious that we represent them. Then, too, we are, ourselves, piano manufacturers.

CONSIDERING these factors, together with our positive knowledge of piano worth gained through the nearly forty years we have been in the music business, it could hardly be otherwise than that ours should be a superior line.

WHATEVER amount you have in mind to invest, it will procure for you a Better Piano at the House of Grinnell—for each Piano of our line is the leader of its respective class.

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS

Grinnell Bros

Exclusive Michigan Representatives World's Best Pianos
Detroit Headquarters:

GRINNELL BLDG., 243-245-247 Woodward Ave.

BRANCH STORES: Detroit Branch, 57-59 Monroe Avenue; Arrian, Ann Arbor, Bay City, Escanaba, Flint, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, Pontiac, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Chatham, Ont., Windsor, Ont.



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Huntington
Mendelssohn
"Pianola"
Player-Piano
Duo-Art
Reproducing
Piano

G

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Its Development

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

THE Upper Peninsula comprises nearly one-third of all the area of the great state of Michigan the largest state, excepting Georgia, east of the Mississippi river.

The one-ninth of the population of Michigan residing in the Upper Peninsula pays nearly one-seventh of all the state taxes.

The Upper Peninsula is larger than Delaware Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

The Upper Peninsula has a larger population than Delaware, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada or New Mexico.

The assessed valuation of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is greater than the assessed valuation of Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont or Wyoming.

Our assessed valuation is nearly \$50,000,000 more than the combined assessed valuation of Utah and New Mexico.

Houghton county has a larger assessed valuation than the entire state of New Mexico and more population than the state of Nevada.

There are more miles of railroad in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan than in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Utah, Vermont or Wyoming.

Situated in the upper half of the north temperate zone, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has sunshine more than twelve hours every day from March 20 to September 22 and, in June, the sun shines almost sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. This means successful farming, for the soil is fertile and its development has only been delayed because of the large op-

erations in lumbering and mining which, great as they are and have been, are now to be followed by the turning into profitable farms of some 7,000,000 acres of rich land.

That greatest American agriculturist, Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, said over his own signature: "There is every reason why successful agriculture can be carried on in the Upper Peninsula. It should become a great dairy and fruit country. It will grow all the crops for dairying and stock breeding, and it will outlast its mining industries, great as they are."

Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, said on Oct. 10, 1917: "You have the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

There are employed in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan more wage-earners than in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Arkansas, Montana, Vermont, Utah, Oklahoma, Delaware, Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming.

The Upper Peninsula has more wage-earners than all the wage-earners of the combined states of Wyoming, Nevada, South Dakota, North Dakota, Idaho, Arizona and Delaware.

Nearly one-third of all the iron ore and approximately one-sixth of all the copper produced in the United States are mined in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The lumber products of the Upper Peninsula are equal to the lumber products of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, California, Minnesota, Illinois or Mississippi.

(Continued on Page 46)

Here Is a Ranch Bargain Worth Looking Into Today

Four hundred and eighty acres of Cloverland's best land, now under cultivation. All fenced in, cleared of stumps, stones, etc. Good hardwood land. Farm buildings complete (insured for \$15,000.) Farm machinery, tractor, gang plow. Silo. Can winter from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

Farm is two miles from railroad station, with good roads. Adjoining 2,500 acres of grazing land, nearly all cleared. Plenty of water.

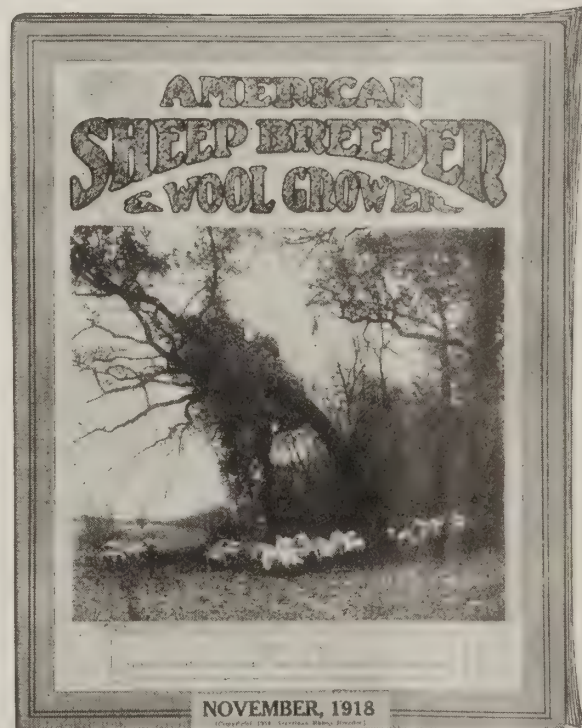
Another 10,000 acre tract of good grazing land available, on main line of Chicago & North-Western road, in Cloverland.

To bona fide inquirers we will quote terms and grazing offers which make this one of the best opportunities in the section of country which Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, says is: "The greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

We refer, by permission, to Cloverland Magazine.

B. J. GOODMAN, JR.

ISHPEMING, Cloverland, MICHIGAN.



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.

U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

MACKINAC COUNTY

— IN —

Cloverland



OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO CATTLE-
MEN AND SHEEPMEN FOR GRAZING OPERATIONS

Large tracts of unimproved lands are held by companies and by independent individual land-owners

PRICES ARE REASONABLE

Soil conditions are good. Water is convenient and plentiful.

Grass is dependable. Clover grows abundantly.

Stock flourishes and grows in weight.

The president of the St. Ignace Businessmen's Association, The First National Bank of St. Ignace, and the Mackinac County Bank of Engadine will be glad to answer inquiries of those interested in locating here

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all
its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Collections, Bond Department,
Savings Department,
Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

(Continued from Page 40)

approximately 8,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards awaiting shipment.

The company cuts most of the logs at camps within four or five miles of Sagola; but a considerable quantity is floated down the Michigamme river to Kelso, where it is loaded on the cars and taken to the Sagola mill.

Patrick Flanagan, one of the leading pioneers in the logging industry, died at Sagola, Sept. 11, 1918.

The company estimates timber enough of its own to run the mill at least twelve or fifteen years, and enough more that can be purchased to keep the mill going another two or three years. Then it is likely the lumber business will give way to stock raising, dairying and sheep raising, as the logged-off land of Michigan is ex-

cellent for that purpose. It is supplied with the very best of pure, clear, cold water good for man or beast. Lumber and mining are the main support of the laboring classes in Cloverland. Yet thousands of bushels of potatoes, the best in the world, are raised and marketed, also great quantities of hay.

The best of vegetables, small grain and hay, and fruit are raised here—as good or better than can be raised in any other part of the world. Men and small capital are needed to remove the stumps and logs from the cut-over lands, level and cultivate it. The soil, which is rich with the accumulated humus of centuries, possesses possibilities far greater than the wildest dreams of the uninitiated have ever pictured. Cloverland has a great future.



W. H. Osborn and Charles Salewsky of Menominee, in the latter's famous potato field.

Delta County and All of Cloverland —ARE DOING BIG THINGS—

Among the other big things in Delta County, Cloverland, Michigan, this company claims a part. Here is our daily output in useful things made from forest products of the Upper Peninsula:

20,000,000
Tooth Picks

1,250,000
Wooden Dishes



731,000
Clothes Pins

30,000
Wooden Picnic
Plates

BIG FIGURES AND TRUE

ESCANABA

ESCANABA MFG. COMPANY

MICHIGAN

LUCE COUNTY

situated in the best section of Cloverland for those engaged in grazing and agricultural pursuits

Cut-Over Timber Lands

Improved Farm Lands

Sandy Loam and Clay Soils

BUMPER CROPS RAISED HERE

Rye, 32 bushels to the acre; Oats, 65 to 70 bushels to the acre

Both fall and spring wheat which mills into a very fine flour; clover and timothy in abundance; potato and root crops cannot be equalled anywhere in the country.

Good Pasture Every Year—no drought known here

For further detailed information address

LUCE COUNTY COMMERCIAL CLUB
NEWBERRY, MICHIGAN



The pride of Luce county, Murphy & Gormely's 600-acre farm, devoted to peas, oats, barley, potatoes, ensilage, corn, alfalfa and mixed hay.
The home of pure-bred registered Shorthorn cattle.

THIS company paid, in cash,
to Michigan and Wisconsin
farmers who grew Sugar Beets
for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Recommendations for state road building of a large supply of trap rock from the upper peninsula, to be transported by water and to be crushed by inmates of state prisons, was made in Lansing by Senator F. H. Vandenoorn of Marquette.

It is not believed in bowling circles that an upper peninsula tournament will be held in the spring. If any considerable number of teams should get together for a tourney it would be but a shadow of the meeting of previous years.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Its Development

(Continued from Page 42)

The Upper Peninsula pays in taxes a greater total than the taxes paid in Arkansas, Colorado, Vermont, Wyoming, Utah, South Carolina, North Dakota, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Montana, Mississippi, Florida or Idaho.

There is not a city in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming as large as Escanaba, Michigan.

There is not a city in Vermont, Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada, Mississippi, Arizona, North Dakota or South Dakota as large as Calumet.

Calumet is larger than any city in Oregon except Portland; in South Carolina, except Charleston; in Utah, except Salt Lake City; in Louisiana, except New Orleans; in Maine, except Portland; in Maryland, except Baltimore, and in New Hampshire, except Manchester.

Within the last five years the Upper Peninsula has spent more than \$4,000,000 for good roads, which is more than the amount spent in that period by fourteen other states in the Union.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan has more public schools than Rhode Island, Delaware, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah or Nevada.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan spends more for public schools than New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona or Nevada.

The Upper Peninsula has more pupils enrolled in its public schools than Delaware, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona or Nevada.

The percentage of illiteracy in the population 10 years of age or older in the Upper Peninsula is less than the same percentage of illiteracy in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri and all the southern states of the Union.

The Upper Peninsula pays the United States government a larger annual corporation tax than Arizona, Arkan-

sas, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, South Carolina, Vermont or Wyoming.

The Upper Peninsula pays the United States government a larger annual internal revenue tax than Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Carolina and Utah.

The per capita wealth in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is greater than the per capita wealth in Arkansas, Colorado, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Vermont and all the southern states.

There are 75 banks in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the savings deposits of which are greater than all the savings deposits in Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Maryland, Colorado, Washington or Oregon.

The average deposits to each depositor in the Upper Peninsula are larger than the average in eighteen other states.

Excelling so many states in population, area, wealth, manufacturing, education, bank savings, amount paid the federal government for its expenses, in miles of railroads, number of mines and factories, in agricultural opportunities, in cities, and harbors, churches and public schools, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan confidently asserts its identity.

Augustus C. Carton, secretary of the public domain commission, a well known state politician, who has many friends in Cloverland, has resigned his position, to take effect as soon as his successor has been appointed. Mr. Carton has been elected president of the Michigan-Colorado Mining company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, and expects to leave for Colorado soon to take charge of the copper mining company.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

NOT JUST SELLERS

BUT SPECIALISTS

Converting Consignments into Cash is the Simplest Thing in the World: that may be "Selling" --but to sell that stock at the figure that means its maximum market value--that is "Specializing."

Our salesmen are trained along the lines of getting the ultimate dollar: or in other words, knowing the "psychological moment" to say to the bidder "They're Yours!"

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO
DENVER

SOUTH OMAHA
SOUTH ST. PAUL

SIOUX CITY

KANSAS CITY
EAST BUFFALO

FORT WORTH

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH
EAST ST. LOUIS

EL PASO

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Reclaiming Water-Logged Lands a Profitable Enterprise

(Continued from Page 12)

one sack of Portland cement to not more than three cubic feet of clean, well-graded sand. Sufficient water should be added to the mixture, so that when the tile are manufactured the revolving core or packer-head of the machine when stamping the concrete, will cause moisture to appear on the surface of the tile as web-like markings after casings are removed. Proper hardening of the concrete is also important and should be performed after the most approved present-day practice, with which the modern concrete drain tile manufacturer is familiar.

Co-operative drainage has been rapidly growing in favor during the past few years. Districts are organized under the statutes to be supervised either by county or circuit courts. Co-operation or united effort is made necessary because one of the first considerations in connection with any drainage project is to arrange for the necessary permanent outlets for the many lines of small tile drains.

Every year will somewhere bring forth the question of disposing of surplus water on or in the soil, because Nature does not distribute our allotment of rainfall so that the requirements of growing crops will always be met everywhere in the best manner. As such conditions may be expected in any locality, the best safeguard against Nature's variable tendencies is to prepare land so that its moisture content and soil conditions as regards maintaining and supplying an even amount of moisture, may be controlled by some suitable system of concrete tile drainage. Farm lands have become too valuable within recent years to permit them to lie idle or in such condition as to make cultivation unprofitable, where a good crop yield can be assured from investment in drainage. Every acre of land which does not yield a profit is an

expense to the farmer. Taxes go on regardless of returns.

Today "conservation" is the watchword. No doubt the unparalleled prosperity of our country when most soils were virgin and one could have his pick anywhere, was responsible for overlooking many opportunities such as are being brought to light by the application of modern knowledge and methods. The government and every state are teaching the economy of better farming methods, and these fully recognize the possibilities that may be developed through concrete tile drainage. Money expended for drainage is capital invested in eliminating waste in agricultural methods, and the profits obtained from doing this are certain.

Progress that has been made in localities where drainage projects have been systematically planned and carried out, especially drainage through the medium of concrete tile, would surprise one were he to collect figures on the subject. Large yields are now common where before small ones were obtained or were even uncertain; while such increased yields have often been obtained at the same and sometimes at less expense than were the smaller and less profitable ones.

Such results in many widely scattered sections of the country have awakened land owners to undreamed-of possibilities from reclaiming wet fields, sloughs, marshes and similar waste areas. Drainage projects will increase in numbers just as rapidly as the economy and profits of drainage are better understood, and the day is not far distant when millions of acres of land now idle and unproductive—a burden and expense to their owners—will be profitable and beautiful garden spots.

The First National Bank of Marquette was 55 years old on January 22d, 1919

Its resources and the size of its city considered, the record of this bank compares favorably with the record of any national bank in the U. S.

Established in 1864, the First National Bank of Marquette showed resources on Dec. 31, 1918, amounting to \$3,259,000.00.

The officers take special pride in the record made by the First National Bank during the great world war. At various times during 1917 and 1918 this bank aided the Government by purchasing on its own account certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$1,450,000 and war savings stamps to the amount of \$7,500, making a total of \$2,775,150 subscribed to Liberty Loans, Certificates of Indebtedness, and War Savings Stamps.

The officers of the First National Bank of Marquette believe in Cloverland. They believe that sheep and cattle can be raised in Northern Michigan to the mutual advantage of the grazer and the business interests in general.

Grazers are invited to make use of the facilities which this old and reliable financial institution offers in banking service. We have numerous patrons residing at a distance and on this account we are familiar with the needs of out-of-town customers.

Your patronage is solicited and correspondence invited.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Marquette, Mich.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000

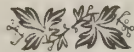
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES

Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

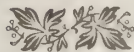
IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE



SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"

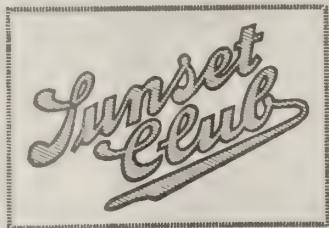


Sheepmen, Cattlemen, Ranchers
will find at ESCANABA a source of
supply unexcelled in Cloverland

The Delta Hardware Company is particularly well
equipped to take care of all your wants in **Hardware,**
Fencing and Machinery—wholesale and retail.

LET US PROVE IT!

DELTA HARDWARE COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, "The Hub of Cloverland"



Truly a Quality Coffee

*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
ing by coffee experts.*



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

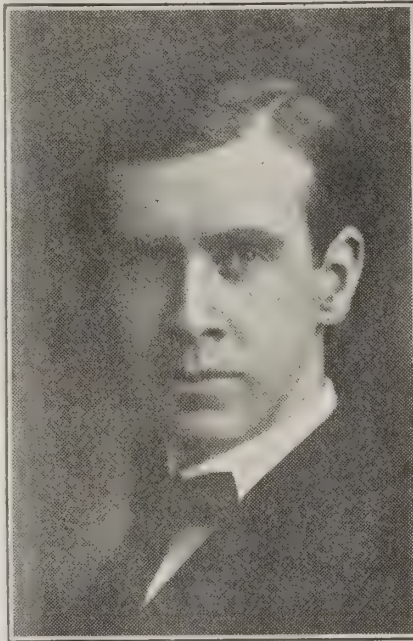
ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

The Mills Which Made the "Mackinaw" Famous

(Continued from Page 14)

age sheep raising. In November, 1917 the company gave to six boys in each of the counties of St. Louis, Carleton and Itasca in Minnesota, and Douglas and Bayfield in Wisconsin, four ewes, already bred. The sheep or increase were not to be killed except with the consent of the Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills, all the wool to be sold to the mills at current prices until the sheep were paid for, the sheep to be paid for from the sale of their raw wool and ram lambs. When paid for the sheep and increase became the permanent property of the boys.



Mitchell F. Jamar, Jr., manager of
Patrick-Duluth mills and factories.

The company also offered substantial cash prizes for the best exhibits at the county fairs, and the tri-state fairs at Superior, Wis. This plan of conducting boys' sheep clubs has been very successful and will ultimately mean a great increase in wool production in that district. Farmers also have been encouraged to raise sheep, and a few have taken hold of this new industry in a very modest way, or according to their means. But at best, this is slow development of the wool growing industry, and still there is a great manufacturing concern in Duluth that must go outside of Cloverland, go outside the United States at

times, to purchase raw material to keep its plants going.

The Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills in Duluth alone require the fleece from 15,000 monthly, or 180,000 annually. In the three counties in Minnesota and the two in Wisconsin, where the company has started boys' sheep clubs and which have an area sufficient to grow enough wool to keep the Patrick-Duluth mills running full time the year round, perhaps enough wool is now produced to keep the mills going for one whole day. The Mankato mills require a great deal more raw wool than the Duluth plant, hence the Patrick-Duluth company uses annually the fleece from more than 400,000 sheep. And what may be termed "local farmers," which includes farmers living a great distance from Duluth, provide less than 20 per cent of this amount of raw wool.

The opportunity for raising sheep is no better anywhere in the world than in the district tributary to Duluth, and the splendid market the Patrick-Duluth mills afford for wool makes the sheep industry specially attractive to industrious farmers and progressive ranchmen from the west. The wool market is at their very door.

In the heart of Cloverland, in the geographical center of the thirty millions of acres of cut-over lands available for sheep grazing, is a great woolen manufacturing concern that must import from other districts and from South America 80 per cent of its raw wool to keep its machinery turning the year round.



Patrick Company's general office
and wholesale house

Legal action was started in district court, Superior, against the United States Steel corporation by John B. Peter and Phillip Lemiux and Maggie Martineau, all Indians of Superior, for recovery of title to lands on Wisconsin point and submerged lands in Al-lonez bay, Superior, acquired by the Steel corporation for the use of terminals.

The Laurium village council failed to come to any compromise with the Houghton County Traction company regarding the latter's request for an increase in fares. The company has asked for a seven cent fare, but at a recent meeting of the Houghton village council a compromise was made whereby the council agreed to allow the company a six cent rate.

Banks and Bankers of Cloverland

WE OFFER special terms on accounts from Michigan banks and invite correspondence from our Cloverland friends. Should any of your customers visit Jackson, or move here, we shall be glad to have you give them a letter to us. We shall extend a hearty welcome to them while in our city.

NATIONAL UNION BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL
RESERVE SYSTEM

Jackson, Mich.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

149 Broadway, Corner Liberty Street

Capital and Surplus - - - \$5,000,000.00

Total Reserves Exceeding \$100,000,000.00

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House

Member Federal Reserve Bank

United States Depository

OFFICERS:

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN.....President
FRANK J. HEANEY.....Vice-Pres.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS.....V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. STRAWN.....V.-Pres.
BERT L. HASKINS.....V.-P. & Cash.
NORBOBNE P. GATLING.....V.-Pres.
C. STANLEY MITCHELL.....V.-Pres.
H. A. CLINKUNBROOMER.....V.-Pres.
MAX MARKEL.....V.-Pres.

ROLFE E. BOLLING.....V.-Pres.
GEORGE R. BAKER.....V.-Pres.
WALLACE T. PERKINS.....V.-Pres.
HENRY L. CADMUS.....Asst. Cash.
WALTER B. BOICE.....Asst. Cash.
HENRY C. HOOLEY.....Asst. Cash.
VINTON M. MORRIS.....Asst. Cash.
JOSEPH BROWN.....Asst. Cash.
GEORGE M. HARD.....Chairman

We invite the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals

We are interested in the present and future of Cloverland



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

A Sheep Experiment in Cloverland

(From American Sheep Breeder)

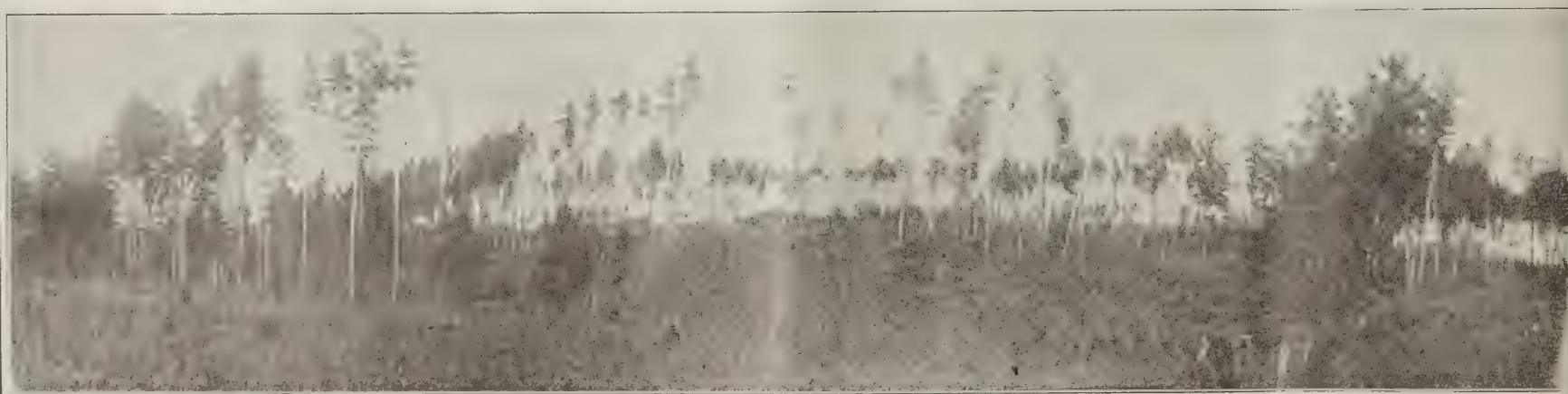
E. E. Pratt is carving out a home for himself and family in a district where lumbering is still the chief industry, and his experiences are told in the following interesting manner:

"Last spring I rented a farm, 160 acres, with team, tools and stock furnished, even a house furnished inside; stoves, furniture and dishes and some provisions were in the house when we (my wife, self and six boys) moved in. The stock consisted of 1 cow, 2 heifers that freshened April 21st and August 28th, then my cow freshened last of April, one yearling steer and 94 ewes, one buck and 6 yearling wethers, 25 hens. I had 6 ewes. The one buck to 94 ewes gave me a very poor per cent of lamb crop, and one of my ewes just laid down and died while I was shearing another ewe. A few days ago I heard a dog barking back in the sheep pasture and my oldest boy took a gun and ran back. He found him and a ewe in the river. She was fighting the dog some. My boy clipped a little hair and skin off the dog's head but did not kill him. Then two sheep died from old age. I lost three lambs born dead, one from scours, one from bloat. I cut one lamb's tail off when it was too young and he bled to death and four lambs just disappeared, don't know whether it was by dogs, foxes, wolves or by theft. You ask in your letter for something new. I have learned a great many things this summer, but perhaps they are not new to your readers. I am going to tell you one thing, though, that might help some in building brush fence for sheep. I suppose everybody knows how to put up a good woven wire fence. I built and rebuilt 400 rods of woven wire fence, but we had to build about 80 rods of brush fence, and when I came to a bad place I would skip that, thinking the sheep could not get through; but I soon learned that 200 sheep and lambs had more time to look for bad places and weak spots in the fence than I had to chase them, so I just took a little time to put two and two together. Where

it was nice and clear along the inside of the fence the sheep would keep walking along, but when they came to a bad brushy spot, instead of going back around they would go through and always come out on the outside of the fence. When I saw that, I just made them a good clean path all along the inside of the fence and built it up straight inside, as the sheep can climb a slanting fence.

"This is a new country, the lumbering is not all done yet. One set of camps with a two year job at the corner of the farm I am on, and two miles north a big set of camps that has been there three years and now they are putting up a portable saw-mill. They will be there a few more years. A mile south is a camp and a mile southwest another camp. But the farmer is right on the heels of the jobber and the sheep is going to be the biggest factor of all in clearing the land. I believe that if a man wants a home and if he can get 25 or 30 good ewes and a cow, besides a team, that he could clear up and pay for a home here quicker than anywhere else. A man that never has handled sheep finds it hard to believe what they will do. They eat so many more weeds and things that a cow won't that makes them so valuable for clearing up land. Then, that fleece comes along just about the time a farmer has spent every available cent for seed and provisions, (I mean a new beginner.) Then the crop of lambs in the fall will make a nice payment on his farm.

"You ask about feeding lambs. As a rule here we don't feed grain to lambs, as the farmers scarcely raise enough oats for their teams. You see the teams go into the camps in winter and it takes all the grain that can be raised on their small clearings. Oats is a fairly good crop, but corn is not raised here on account of the frost, too much timber yet. Hay and potatoes do fine, as do all root crops.



Stockmen

We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

A word and a valuable suggestion
to you regarding

"The Lost Purple Trostan Calf"

THIS wonderful color, re-discovered by us, and so evident in officers' shoes, boots, puttees and leggings, was during the war emergency regulations officially adopted by the authorities and the only "color" tanners were permitted to produce in shoe leathers. Manufacturers of high-grade ladies' and gentlemen's footwear are using

"Trostan Calf in the Lost Purple Color"

enabling you to obtain such shoes in nearly every first-class retail store.

Be Sure to Demand

TROSTAN CALF

in YOUR Shoes

TO further add to the popularity of this leather and prove its position as the beauty shade in colored leathers, justified and substantiated by its use in the finest shoes, purses, etc., we have made arrangements with the leading manufacturers of high-grade leather goods, enabling us to supply you with gentlemen's billfolds or ladies' purses at wholesale prices, as outlined on certificate on bottom of page and will be pleased to have you take advantage of this purchasing privilege.

ALBERT TROSTEL & SONS COMPANY, *Tanners*, Milwaukee, Wis.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

CERTIFICATE

ALBERT TROSTEL & SONS COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find \$..... for which please send me

Please mark article desired. { } Gentlemen's unlined billfold de Luxe.
{ } Gentlemen's fully lined billfold de Luxe. } made from Trostan Calf in the Lost Purple color.
{ } Ladies' backstrap hand purse,

(\$2.00 and this certificate entitle you to the unlined billfold.) (\$3.00 and this certificate entitle you to either the fully lined billfold or the ladies' hand purse.

Raising the Dairy Calf
(Continued from Page 7)

fed one to two pounds four times a day, while a large, strong one could be fed six pounds twice a day. At two weeks of age the calf should not be getting over fourteen pounds of whole milk per day.

When the calf is two weeks old, begin taking out one pound whole milk and replacing it with one pound skim milk. Do this each day so that in two weeks or when the calf is four weeks old it will be getting all skim milk.

When taking out whole milk begin putting a little ground feed in the pail, or still better, get it to eat the feed dry from the hand or a box. Always have some good, clean clover hay before them. They will not over-eat of hay or grain. Till three months of age give them all the grain they will eat. It will be about two to three pounds per day.

Silage and roots, like hay and grains, must be fed carefully so as not to over-tax the digestive tract. Have clean water always accessible and give salt as needed.

Exercise is very important to all young animals, but they should not be forced out into storms and bad weather or flies. Judgment must be used. Have small runs and box stalls in dry, light and ventilated stables. Buildings need not be expensive to secure these things.

Remember these points:

- 1. Weigh the milk fed to calves so as not to overfeed.
- 2. Avoid scours by cleanliness of pails, etc., and don't overfeed.
- 3. Calves can't eat and drink dirt, live in bad air, go without sunshine or exercise and be healthy.
- 4. Milk at feeding time should be fed at the same temperature as when milked from the cow, or between 95 to 100 degrees F.
- 5. Feed regularly.
- 6. Dehorn the calves. As soon as the starting horn can be located, clip the hair away from the spot where the horn is starting and apply caustic potash. This can be done when the calves are only a few days old

- 7. Keep the calf and heifer growing and in thrifty condition.
- Calf don'ts:
 - 1. Don't overfeed.
 - 2. Don't feed sour, cold or unclean milk.
 - 3. Don't keep calves in a dirty, dark or uncomfortable pen.
 - 4. Don't raise the calf without milk.
 - 5. Don't feed the calf "wind" in the form of foam. Feed them milk.
 - 6. Don't guess at what is being fed. Weigh the milk and grain.

The Reade-Burton company is the title of a newly launched corporation organized to operate the "R. B." ranch at Whitney, not far from Escanaba. The officers are: H. W. Reade, president, and Raymond Burton, secretary and treasurer. The ranch is comprised of 2,000 acres of land, some of which is already fenced. The company is to specialize in cattle, sheep and hogs, handling a large number of feeder cattle and sheep each season in addition to the stock that is to be kept on the ranch. Offices of the company will be maintained in Escanaba and at the ranch house at Whitney.

Bert Hunt, of Ontonagon county, a Rockland trapper, made a rich haul recently when he trapped a fox of the silver gray variety, one of the most valuable specimens ever caught in the copper country. The pelt is valued as anywhere between \$700 and \$1,000.

Miss Julia Bussiere has been named chairman for L'Anse on the Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, to succeed Mrs. Del Menard, deceased. Mrs. Octave Sicotte is the county chairman of the committee.

The mills of the Settlers' Milling company in Ironwood township and the Farmers' Elevator & Milling company in Bessemer are nearing completion and will be operated in the near future.

Irving Quick, a foreman of the Marquette Piqua Handle & Manufacturing company, died at St. Luke's hospital following an illness of influenza.

Edger E. Cole, of Roselawn, Ontonagon county, has been released from a German prison and is now in France.

OFFICIAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA
of CLOVERLAND

for the ten-year period, 1907-1916, compiled from records of local offices, United States Weather Bureau

CLOVERLAND											
		Escanaba, Michigan		Lander, Wyoming		Helena, Montana		Salt Lake City, Utah		Roswell, New Mexico	
Latest Average Killing Frost in Spring.....		May 9		May 16		May 2		April 22		April 8	
Latest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....		May 27		May 28		June 3		May 11		May 2	
Earliest Average Killing Frost in Fall.....		October 6		September 15		September 27		October 22		October 28	
Earliest Killing Frost in 10 Years.....		September 23		August 25		September 12		September 25		October 17	
Average Annual Growing Season (in Days)		149		121		145		182		203	
Shortest Growing Season in 10 Years.....		134		95		83		140		161	
Variation from Average (in Days).....		15		26		62		42		42	
		Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall	Temper- ature	Rainfall
January		16	1.42	19	.61	18	.91	29	1.46	41	.23
February		15	1.57	22	1.01	24	.65	34	1.66	44	.52
March		25	1.88	33	1.16	34	.55	42	2.23	50	.46
April		37	2.63	44	1.81	44	1.02	50	1.61	59	1.38
May		49	2.68	50	1.94	50	2.61	57	1.90	66	1.02
June		60	2.71	60	1.03	54	3.49	67	1.31	74	1.23
July		66	3.77	67	.59	66	1.31	75	.56	80	1.55
August		64	3.31	65	.62	65	.84	74	.72	76	2.59
September		57	3.01	55	1.31	54	1.61	64	1.10	69	1.28
October		46	2.09	44	1.54	44	1.33	52	1.80	58	1.25
November		35	2.49	32	.50	34	.49	41	1.21	47	.51
December		23	1.57	16	.97	23	.44	32	1.29	38	.62
Total Inches		29.1		13.1		15.2		16.8		12.6	
Least Rainfall in any June, July or August, in 10 Years.....		August, 1908 1.06		August, 1913 .10		July, 1914 .21		August, 1915 Trace		June, 1915 .14	
										August, 1914 Trace	



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

The Oldest Bank in the Eastern End of Cloverland

Active
United
States
Depository

We will welcome grazers and offer every possible assistance.

If You Are the Man Here is THE Plan

You can own a splendid farm in Northern Michigan

You will be given financial assistance

We will supply farm machinery

We will build house and barns

We will provide horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, etc.

YOU HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY to take part in the most practical and profitable colonization plan ever conceived. By ordinary industry you can become comfortably established in reasonably short time.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN HOME PLAN:

We have 400,000 acres of land in the Counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger and Marquette, in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

This land has been carefully selected, and adapted to diversified farming and grazing. Eventually the staple industry of this entire section will be dairying.

It is the purpose of the Company to sell in small lots—eighty to one hundred sixty acres.

This land has been surveyed as to quality and adaptability for various kinds of farming, and the prices of different tracts are made to conform as near to a just valuation as careful and scientific examination make it possible.

The land is divided into THREE classes:—FIRST CLASS, MEDIUM, SECOND CLASS. THE INVESTOR IS ASSURED HE IS PAYING FOR WHAT HE GETS. He will NOT be charged a first class price for second class land.

The Company is establishing central farms for the purpose of breeding registered stock, cattle, hogs, and chickens in order that the settler can start with a good grade and maintain the standard of stock breeding in the communities where the Company operates. The settler will also have the benefit of expert advice on stock raising and agriculture and all practical questions.

The Company has set aside a cash fund—in trust—for the purpose of HELPING THE SETTLER to start right. It is to be used in helping to clear the land—build houses and

barns, supply farm machinery, purchase horses, stock, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc.

The Company will do this solely to co-operate with the settler—so that he can get started without the usual heart-breaking experiences of the first few years. They naturally contemplate that the settler will have some means of his own—and a willingness to do his part in making a success of the venture.

THIS IS NOT A CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE—but merely a common sense co-operative plan in which both the Company and the settler will eventually profit.

You have a right to know all about us—we earnestly invite your investigation.

We have requested that Federal Officials and other interested concerns examine our books from time to time and look into our methods.

This Company has met the requirements of the Commissions in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The fact that we have millions invested in this section of the country—and the broad fair terms we offer in the further development of it—is the strongest evidence of our faith in the belief that every settler will succeed.

If the settler fails—we fail also—our interests are identical.

WE BELIEVE in this plan and have facts and figures to prove that only ordinary, honest effort is necessary to success.

Send for Booklet and Complete Information

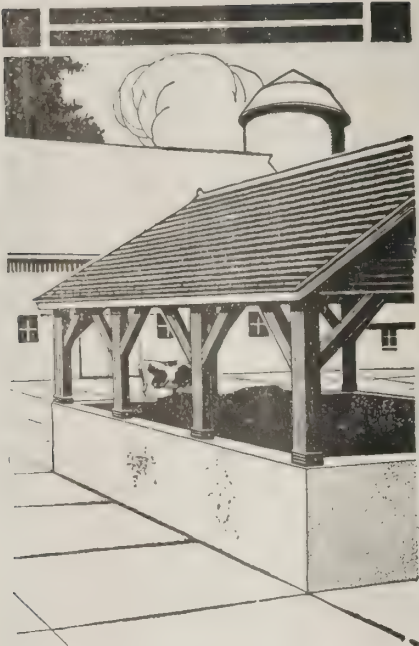
You are urged to investigate our company and our plan. The Northern Michigan Land Company plan approved by the Commissions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. We refer to any reliable bank.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LAND COMPANY

St. Paul offices: 202-203 Grain Exchange Bldg.

C. A. McCann, President

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, office: 309 Caswell Block



This CONCRETE Manure Pit will cost you nothing

**The horses and cows
will pay for it.**

Unless stable manure is kept so that the valuable liquid contents are saved, 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of the manure is lost. An average horse or cow produces annually manure worth \$35. The liquid portion is worth nearly half of this. **A concrete manure pit will save it all.** So you see how the horses and cows can present you with a concrete manure pit free of charge.

Build one now and get the profits from this form of saving.

Ask for our free booklet telling how to build Concrete Manure Pits. Write our nearest district office.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at
Atlanta
Chicago
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
Helena
Indianapolis
Kansas City
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New York
Parkersburg
Pittsburgh
Salt Lake City
Seattle
Washington

Concrete for Permanence

Proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence-Tidewater Route Is Necessity

(Continued from Page 17)

not far distant future, there will be a deep waterway throughout."

The United States should lend encouragement and friendly co-operation to Canada in hastening the completion of the Welland canal and should immediately make overtures looking to the enlargement of the canals and locks of the St. Lawrence river for ocean shipping by making such reference to the international joint commission.

What will this mean to Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the middle west? What has it meant to New York to be the point where ocean shipping ends and distribution by all other means begins?

The question is, I think, most comprehensively answered by visualizing a few of its advantages:

What would it mean to cut off 420 miles in distance from our northern

petition with its 400 miles rail haul, trans-shipment and terminal charges?

What would it mean to have our great shipyards continue in profitable operation indefinitely instead of facing long "shut downs," if not dismantling?

What would it mean to witness mer-

chant ships flying the colors of all nations steam into our harbor and discharge their cargoes on northwestern docks?

What would it mean to the people of Europe now looking toward America as a "Land of Promise" if the hardy peoples of these countries could step off the docks and out upon our unoccupied land, which to some of us may seem hard to subdue, but to them would be a Garden of Eden?



Hon. Charles P. Craig of Duluth

lake ports to Liverpool, and at the same time avoid trans-shipment at Buffalo and again at New York?

If it saved 5 cents a bushel on the spring wheat of Minnesota and the two Dakotas (and it would), then it would mean \$17,500,000 annually to these states, on wheat alone.

What would it mean in lowering the cost of products at interior points by the lowering of the freight rate and increasing the price of outgoing products for the same reason?

What would it mean to have a rearrangement of railroad rate structures based on an ocean port?

What would it mean if the millions of tons of non-merchantable ores of the eastern Mesaba range, concentrated by a process now perfected, could be loaded at the docks in Duluth and landed on the far side of the Atlantic?

What would it mean to Minnesota as a milling center if export flour could be loaded in boats and landed in the ports of the world without breaking bulk?

What would it mean to the development of manufacturing in all lines of industry—but particularly those of iron and steel to reach world markets? Largely eliminating Pittsburgh com-

"Welcome Home" Flags ON CLOTH

Every store, office, factory, home and business house should express their welcome to returning soldiers and sailors. (Hang one in your window.)

SEND 30c in Stamps or Money Order.
WE PAY POSTAGE

Size 12x16 inches. Red, white and Blue. Two eyelets for hanging.

SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

You can get more magazines for the same money or the same magazines for less money by ordering your magazine subscriptions from us. Being a Subscription Specialist, we will show you how to save one-third or more of your magazine money. A card brings us to your service at once.

We are wholesale and retail dealers in Magazines and carry the largest stock in the Upper Peninsula. We take subscriptions to any magazine and newspaper published.

ESCANABA NEWS SERVICE ESCANABA, Wholesale and Retail MICHIGAN

CUT-OVER GRAZING and FARMING LANDS

in Dickinson and Menominee Counties

O. C. LUMBER CO. NORWAY, MICH.

The Soo Hardware Company

Established 1886

Sault Ste. Marie., Mich.

TELEPHONE 486

The Largest Stock of Builders' Hardware in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. We are in touch with all points. We have access to the World's Greatest Markets. This Means Service to YOU.

Advertising "Photoplaylets"

—Films That Flash Your Advertising Story on the Movie Screen and Fix the Facts About Your Products Unforgetably in the Minds of the Public

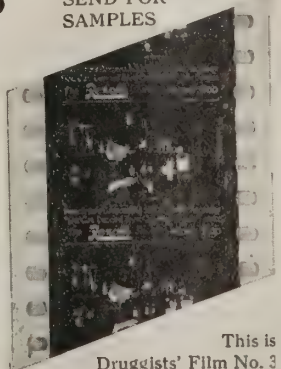
The most powerful form of advertising. No progressive advertiser can afford to overlook it. Motion pictures have grown in popularity with amazing rapidity because they can do one thing with 100% efficiency—THEY CARRY MESSAGES, CONVEY IDEAS. That's why they were declared essential in war time. PHOTOPLAYLETS are so effective because they combine expert advertising talent with photographically perfect film, display real actors amid real scenes, and do it simultaneously with the display of your name and any other desired advertising copy. Write for particulars—We have PHOTOPLAYLETS for nearly every line of retail business.

ROTHACKER FILM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

1339-51 DIVERSEY PARKWAY

CHICAGO, ILL.

SEND FOR
SAMPLES



Cloverland
Representative
for
"Photoplaylets"

**KENNETH
R.
EDDY**

This is
Druggists' Film No. 3 Menominee, Mic

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

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*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
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An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man



WE have about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy, excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years, stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps.

The soil is of Cloverland's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock.

We have the buildings of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad.

We want to go in partnership with a man who has the sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch.

Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE COMPANY
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250,000 ACRES

unimproved
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in tracts to suit

LOCATED IN FOURTEEN COUNTIES IN CLOVERLAND—THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

Prices \$5 to \$15 per acre
Terms Reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

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CUT-OVER LANDS

*17,000 acres all adaptable
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One choice section fenced and portions well seeded. A very desirable location for a small operator, or a breeding ranch. Two creeks furnish an abundance of pure, fresh water. Within half mile of railroad.

Larger tracts to suit purchaser.

WEIDMAN & SON COMPANY
TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN

Marquette County Has Fine Sheep Record

(Continued from Page 4)

county has a future in the livestock industry. Not only has the county the area, soil and climate for sheep, it also can raise grain. The county agent has had access to the threshermen's reports made weekly by them to the secretary of state and he has many recorded yields of over forty bushels of barley per acre and some as high as 70 and one of 90. Oats run

as high as 82 bushels per acre and spring wheat up to 46 bushels per acre with many over thirty. Roots, such as rutabagas, carrots, sugar beets and turnips, grow wonderfully well and clover will grow abundantly on any of the clay or sandy till, in fact, grows wild on much of it. What more is wanted to make ideal livestock conditions?

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FOR SALE—My Farm, where I have made enough to keep me and my family the rest of our days—240 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, fenced and cross fenced. Good eight-room house. Barn room for more than 75 head cattle, with sheds for more.

All kinds of farm machinery and tools that are in excellent shape, just as good as new.

This is one of the very best money making farms in the country—best clay soil, three miles from town.

If looking for a real good farm bargain, write for more complete information. Address:

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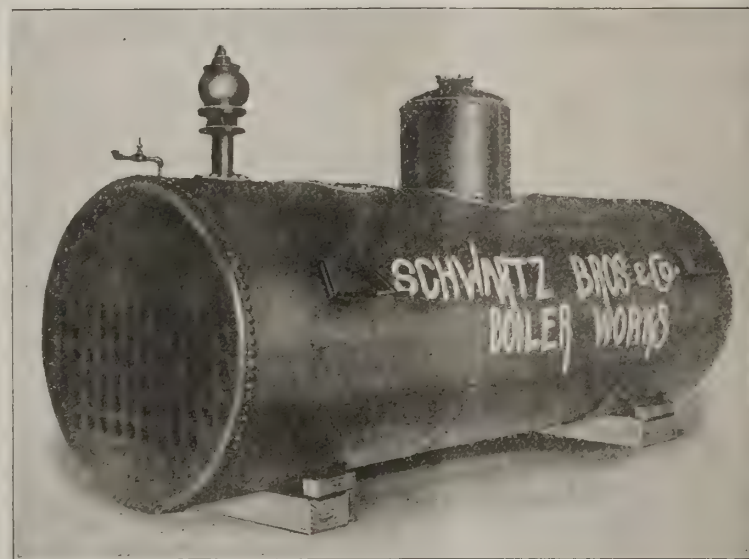
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COVERLAND

10c The Copy

MAGAZINE

March, 1919



Cloverland is the most attractive auto touring section of the Middle West



This Menominee Motor Truck, used successfully and economically by the great Prescott steel machinery plant in Menominee, does the heaviest work of any motor truck in Northern Michigan every day.

For Economy of Operation and Low Cost of Maintenance

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EL PASO**

CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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MARCH, 1919.

Cloverland Too Cold?

Many people who have never experienced a winter in Cloverland seem to fear that our winters are too cold for livestock. Yet, the dairy herds at Roycroft and Emblargard Farms, both in Cloverland, broke world's records.

In the February 22nd issue of The Country Gentleman is an article about the world-renowned Aberdeen-Angus herd of James D. McGregor, at Brandon, Canada, several hundred miles north of Greater Cloverland, and where it is very much colder.

The following is an extract from The Country Gentleman article: "There is no rose without a thorn. Manitoba is liable to frost in the month of July. In winter it gets so cold that the ground freezes ten feet deep. This does not hurt alfalfa, but prevents feeders being held, or at least postpones interment until spring. Barns are double-walled and houses have double windows.

"On top of this I could not believe it when Mr. McGregor's son-in-law said that some old settlers, when the year's work was done in the fall, turned their horses loose on the prairie to shift for themselves all winter without food or shelter. How could the poor animals live on nothing and, furthermore, withstand the rigors of a temperature forty to fifty degrees below zero? As we flivvered over the prairie in the chill drizzle of an autumn night, I saw cattle and horses browsing in the wheat stubble, and the incredible harshness of their fate quite upset my equilibrium. Poor sufferers! Yet why did they look so sleek and fat?

"This hardship stuff, I learned, is part of the Manitoba breeder's secret. He doles out hardship scientifically to his stock and thereby wins prizes. Some of us American humanitarians would give the animals chest protectors and would otherwise pamper them to their undoing. It is true the old settlers go too far when they turn out horses for the winter. The animals survive the cold by growing a long coat of hair and by seeking shelter in wooded gulches, and the dry snow of the prairie is more endurable than the ice mixture farther south. The horses obtain food by pawing away the snow and getting at the nutritious, naturally cured prairie hay, as well as grain stubble. But they don't get through the winter in good flesh, and it is not a profitable practice.

"The scientific breeder shelters his stock in extreme weather and always feeds them well. He keeps them outdoors as much as possible, even in winter. Round show time he administers an extra dose of fresh air to the animals. If they are in the barn, he

leaves the doors open so that zero zephyrs keep up appetites.

"Under these conditions, Mr. McGregor has produced such cattle that at the Chicago Show in 1913 he took more prizes than any other exhibitor."

Greater Cloverland has made new world's records with dairy cattle. As dairy cattle are a great deal more delicate and sensitive than beef cattle, we can expect some splendid records in beef cattle and sheep raising. The climate is conducive to the best constitutional development, and the feed ideal for rapid growth.

We Want Cloverland Magazine to Satisfy

Farmers and stockmen of Greater Cloverland, how does this magazine suit you? Are we telling you the things we should to help most? Are there things you wish to see discussed—facts with which you wish to become acquainted?

Our purpose in publishing this magazine is not to see how many pages we can print each month. Our aim is to assist materially in the development of this Great Lakes section. We want to see our readers and subscribers prosper. It is for you and for Greater Cloverland that it is published.

Let us hear from you. If you like the magazine and are benefited by reading it, ask your neighbor if he gets it. If he does not, get him to subscribe at once.

While in Tucson last week, an Arizona man gave the editor a dollar and said, "Put me down for another year. I do not want to miss a single copy. Your magazine is truthful and conservative. I have been all over your section of the country, and I know that everything you say about it in the Cloverland Magazine is the truth."

We can make it a better, more valuable publication, if you will help us. Try to assist in increasing the Cloverland Magazine family by sending in at least one new subscriber each month.

Tell Us Your Experiences

In last month's issue you read an article by Mr. L. T. Bowers, of Iowa, telling what he thinks of Cloverland as a stock country. What about your experiences? Won't you write us a story about them? Some one may profit by your experience. This magazine is the Cloverland mouthpiece—through which helpful facts should be passed on.

Let Us Profit by the Experience of the West

Do not overcrowd your Cloverland range. The livestock raising business is not a "catch as catch can" game—it is a business for the far-sighted business man. Lots of grass in your pastures will lead to good credit at your bank.

Lack of proper range regulation, resulting in overstocking and "range hogging" has killed many good ranch properties in the west.

Fence your range and you will not only know it is yours, but it will keep your neighbor from temporarily thinking it is his.

By fencing and cross-fencing you can, with ease, and without disturbance to your herds and flocks, shift them from one field to another, and always have fresh and abundant feed.

The wages you will have to pay in one season to a sheep herder or line rider (cowboy) will build several miles of fence, and once it is up you are sure of the protection it affords—but a hired man may quit any minute.

The thing we are after is net profit and not seeing how small a loss we can get by with. Don't try to beat the game by chance. Figure so you are safe, and sleep nights—you'll live longer.

If you have never had any ranch or farm experience, hire out to a successful,

experienced man for a year or two. In this way you can get the benefit of the experience that he has gotten by years of hard labor and close figuring.

The conservative, long-headed man is the one with a good credit at the bank. Let the other fellow gamble—it's a ten to one bet he'll lose. The animal industry in Cloverland never was a gamble. Years ago the Indian found butterfat deer in this same section, when the buffalo on the prairie was too tough for the sharpest arrow.

Use a good bull, or—let your cows get fat for market. There is no future for scrub cattle, and they eat as much or more than the well bred, true beef type of animal.

It is better to have an extra stack or mow of hay left over than to have to contribute to the hay speculator's roll.

Many of the best old ranch lands of the West are under cultivation today and selling for from \$100 to \$500 per acre. Years ago these same lands were very cheap. You will find the same condition in Cloverland in a few years. Some day our \$10 land will develop into \$75 to \$150 land, and it is safe to say values will go even higher.

Don't blame the Cloverland Magazine if you don't get in on a good cut-over ranch tract. We have told you the facts and know wherewith we speak. We have preached the gospel of Cloverland opportunities everywhere. It is your move next.

Mr. Walker Wrote It

Last month's Cloverland Magazine contained a very interesting and well written illustrated article on sheep in Marquette county, Michigan, which was carefully prepared by the efficient county agricultural agent, L. R. Walker.

By a mistake in the editorial office (where sorrow endures for a night and very often no joy cometh in the morning) the credit for authorship of the article was given to Duncan L. McMillan, sheep and livestock extension specialist of Cloverland.

Mr. McMillan says he would have been glad to claim the very interesting story as his own, but that he cannot tell a lie, particularly in the month when Washington was born, and so the credit must be given the real author, Mr. Walker.

The editor begs Mr. Walker's pardon for the error, while thanking him for this and other valuable contributions to the columns of the magazine. He is not only a good agricultural agent, but a good fellow and says that it is all right, particularly since Marquette county got the deserved publicity, which is what he was seeking, as well as the dissemination of information which might be of value to other Cloverland counties where sheep raising is being successfully introduced.

Housholder Methods

Mr. Burton W. Housholder related in the February number the most helpful solution of the land clearing problem for the cut-over sections that has yet been published in the United States. If this plan is followed out in the future, it is safe to say it will mean the saving of millions of dollars—and at the same time the sheep will return a big profit. Sheep are the most appreciative laborers in the world. They help clear your land and pay you for the privilege of doing it. Can you ask for more?

Greater Cloverland must clear millions of acres in the next few years, in order to be in a position to raise sufficient winter feed for the live stock being brought in. Use the "Housholder Method."

Thanks to our State Agricultural Educational department, and all its various workers, you are assisted in the proper solution of many problems. Keep up the good work.

Our Editor Out West

My trip is far from finished, but have already secured the promise of many of the best sheep and cattle men from every state west of the Mississippi river, to make Greater Cloverland a visit in the near future. The year 1919 will be the most important in its entire history.

The lumbering, mining and manufacturing interests are not to be overlooked, but agriculture is the most during, and essentially permanent for the best interests of the nation—food is as essential in time of peace as in time of war.

It took the spirit of the stockman to pioneer the middle west and the west. And these lovers of "the great out-of-doors," with their herds and flocks, will do wonders for Greater Cloverland, where nature furnishes an abundant rainfall, rich soil, a world of good drinking water, a growing season of sufficient length to mature all crops necessary for livestock raising—right at the very door of the world's greatest markets.

Last year I knew that dozens of these superb pioneers of the West would come to the Great Lakes section. Now I know hundreds will come and they will develop large grazing and feeding ranches to finish livestock of all kinds for market.

On this trip I have seen at least a quarter of a million of cattle being fed. Various methods are being used depending upon the location, and kind of finishing food nearest at hand. In Colorado, Idaho and Utah I found the feeding sugar beet pulp, alfalfa or oil cake, and in some instances corn which had to be shipped in, except where corn silage was produced. Where beet pulp was not available they were feeding ground alfalfa, cotton seed cake and grain. In some sections cattle were running on irrigated barley and oats, and being fed dry alfalfa hay and four to five pounds of ground grain.

In every case where feeding operations were being carried on, I was able to find a single section that had any advantage over the natural Cloverland conditions. On the contrary we have the advantage of being able to produce grain, clover, alfalfa, fodder and root crops, such as rutabaga mangels and Swedish turnips, without irrigation.

I found most of these feeders very much interested in our feeding and finishing opportunities. Since we have such an excellent growth of blue grass and clover all summer long, we can produce barley so economically that all indications point to Cloverland's becoming a great summer-feeding and finishing country. The grass gives the rapid growth and gain in flesh, and adding a light grain ration, such as barley or corn, with the grass, from 60 to 120 days, I do not see how it can be beaten.

There are sheep men by the dozens waiting for summer to come to visit Cloverland—the most talked of grass country in the world. I found bankers all through the West, well informed about events in Cloverland, and they all tell me that they have seen copies of the Cloverland Magazine. The thing about Cloverland that appeals most to the banker is the certainty of the proposition. The stock will never suffer from drought, lack of water, feed to winter, and the bankers realize that it is only a matter of time, feeding, clearing of brush and stump, building of sheds and barns, till Cloverland will be a very prosperous livestock center.

After each and every visit I have with a Western stock man, interest directly or indirectly, the greater my belief in Cloverland's future. I know the West, Middle West, South and East, but it is with great pride that I sign my name as editor of Cloverland Magazine. Putting it in a Westerner's terms, "Cloverland is the bet in America today."

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY ROGER M. ANDREWS EDITED BY CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

VOL. X No. 3

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, MARCH, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR, 10c THE COPY

An Airman's Talk With President Wilson by Wireless Phone

By LIEUT. W. A. ROWELL of Marquette

(Editor's Note:—Lieut. Rowell was one of the first Cloverland volunteers for air service. He is now back at his desk in the publicity department of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.)



Tallest and shortest flyers in the U. S. army. The shortest aviator is Lieut. Rowell

think of the many times I was kissing the reaper and did not know it.

But I am getting away from my story. Cutting my motor at about 5,000 feet, I threw the plane over into a very steep bank and she began spiraling very nicely. Probably I dropped about 1,000 feet when I decided to come out of it. I did as I had been told to do so many times, but to my horror the machine kept plunging downward. I pulled back on the stick to pull the nose up, and this is just the thing I should not have done.

The machine was traveling at terrific speed, my head was becoming dizzy, but thank God my brain was still with me. Never before had I been in anything like this. Surely there was some way of getting out of it, but what was the thing to do. During all this time I did not know where the ground was, and I guess it did not matter much. Then "When you are in trouble and don't know what to do shove the stick forward, if you are only ten feet from the ground and you will get a response from the



Lieut. Rowell (rear seat) in one of the much discussed DeHaviland planes, equipped with Liberty motor.

plane," flashed through my mind. I did this, the machine stopped turning, and glided smoothly away after I had pulled the stick a little to bring the nose up. I then looked down and found that I was only about twenty feet from the ground. Had I been a second later the poor old Curtiss plane would have plunged into the ground, and—well, they would have sent an automobile over there in the shape of an ambulance, picked up what was left of me; a big army truck would have come along with a half dozen fatigue men and dumped the machine into it, and then it would have gone to the salvage department and everything salvaged that was possible.

But why think of those things, when the machine sailed beautifully away and I was gaining my equilibrium rapidly. After regaining my senses I began to think of what that fool plane was trying to do and what I had not done to allow it to get all tangled up in that mess. And then the happy thought struck me—TAIL SPIN. Happy, why no human being has ever had such a benign, glorious, wonderful feeling of happiness playing up and down his spine as ventured over me that grand October morning in Texas.

You cannot appreciate the feeling of a cadet when he has come out of his first tail spin until you have been a cadet. You cannot appreciate the feeling of a cadet, I tell you, until you have been told that the tail spin has killed 75 per cent of the cadets killed during the training period of the war. And to think that I had come out of that thing unassisted, unharmed, all by my little self, and I am little. Why, I was nearly overcome. And to get the full meaning of this thing, I went back to another 5,000 feet and did the same thing over and over until I had mastered it.

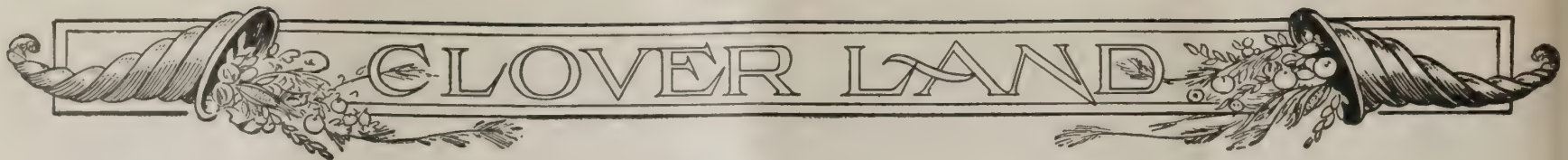
Then I went back to the field, landed, taxied up to the line, got out of the machine and walked up to the hut to report back. Saluted the major, and said: "Sir, Cadet Rowell reports back to the field for correction." "All right," he said; "let's see, you were doing spirals, weren't you?" "Yes," I replied. "How did it go?" "Pretty well," I replied. "All right, you may go."

And what I did not tell the rest of my pals. It was not long after that a new ruling came out, allowing two cadets to go up in the same ship at the same time and learn all one could from the other. My chance had come. I could spin, I knew it, and you can believe me or not that cadet got all the thrills he wanted.

And so the training went on from day to day. Occasionally one of our friends got kicked off, but many of us remained to go to the Dual Stage and instruct other poor cadets and start them out in the art of flying.

The 25th day of January, 1918, found me a first lieutenant in the air service of Uncle Sam's fighting force. I fully intended at this time to go over and lick every boche that I came in contact with, but my dreams gradual-

(Continued on Page 48)



Cloverland Editor's Visit to an Arizona Cattle Ranch

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

THE "great out of doors" life is surely fascinating and no walk of life gives a man more of this much sought after experience than that of the range cow man. He counts his cattle by the thousands, and gauges his range by mountains and intervening valleys. I have read a great deal about the life and work of the western cow man—now I can tell you first hand how it seems to be away out on the "range" with nature and the "great out of doors."

M. S. Plummer, of Florence, Arizona, who is coming to Cloverland in April, 1919, with 1,000 head of big steers, gave me the treat of my life when he took me to visit his ranch on February 17. The accompanying pictures were taken on his range, but it will be only a matter of a few months when we will be able to take pictures of his cattle on the Cloverland ranch, which was purchased by Mr. Plummer and Frank M. King in Schoolcraft county, Michigan.

To go back to the story of my visit to Mr. Plummer's Arizona ranch, as soon as we left the city limits of Tucson, Arizona, we were out upon the desert, or open range. A good road has been built about half way from Tucson to Florence, but the balance is little more than a desert trail. Mr. Plummer's ranch is about 48 miles from Tucson and 28 miles from Florence. He has to go to the latter place for his mail. Cloverland people would surely die if they had to go that distance for their mail, but the western people think nothing of it. We only saw three ranches between Tucson and Plummer ranch, as most of the ranch headquarters are back in the foot hills where water can be secured by drilling wells.

I found range conditions the best they had been for three years. The alfalfa, their early spring feed, was coming along splendidly, and the Indian wheat was as much as an inch and a half high on the lowest lands. That section of the country had been blessed with several good rains, and a considerable snowfall in the mountains. The two grasses mentioned above are the best early feed they have in the section in which Mr. Plummer's ranch is located. They come about February 1, and last until May. Then they have the six weeks grass which comes early in the spring, and again in June, July and August, if they have sufficient rain.

"If it rains" is the big "if" to the western cattle men, and it means their "all in all."

Mr. Plummer explained to me that for the last two years his section had experienced an awful drought, and the cattle had to resort to eating musquite, Palo Verde and cat claw, the brush of the southwest suitable for cattle browse. A drought of long duration not only makes it impossible to fatten cattle without feeding, but it stunts the calves and growing stock cattle, as well as cutting down the percentage of calves.

Those cattle men who had lands that were fenced and located in the best mountain and valley districts got along fairly well, as they could control their range. But on the open range the cattle grazed over and over the lands, finding little to eat, and damaging the roots in the dried up soils.

Out about twenty miles from Mr. Plummer's ranch we found four inches of snow, which had fallen shortly before our arrival there, but in about three hours' time it was all melted off.

Snow in Arizona makes the cattle men smile, and I am sure that in the years to come they will smile many a



Messrs. King and Plummer will bring some fine western horses to their new Cloverland ranch.

good smile at the dependable snowfall Cloverland—it is a "blanket of security."

Most of the Arizona country is open range. You have all heard of "open range" and about the big western



Round-up on the Plummer ranch in Arizona. Mr. Plummer is coming to his new Cloverland ranch this spring with 1000 head of big steers.

The Modern Tractor a Real Economy

By E. R. DURGIN

ALL industries have profited by modern inventions—and now the farmers' turn has come with the perfection of the modern kerosene tractor. The ancient prejudice against the tractor is fast dying out, due to the perfection of the mechanical details of the "iron horse" and its wonderful adaptability. The farmer now realizes that he can call to his aid a tractor which will break ground, and handle all the heavy power jobs on the farm in half the time and at half the cost, and with half the energy. The tractor is immensely speeding up the process of discing, drilling, seeding, mowing, reaping, spreading, cultivating, threshing, grinding feed, filling silos, sawing wood, and cutting down the overhead expense while doing it. In every big thing on the farm he can if he will, use a tractor.

Every great war teaches many important lessons. One of the lessons coming out of the world war just ended was the importance of mechanical power—gas power that performed the work and won the day.

How does this effect the farm, you rightly ask. It effects the farm to this extent—the returning soldier, especially the farmer soldier, realizes that it doesn't pay to use horse flesh in performing certain duties and in the

way they had been accustomed to handle them on the old farm. The returning soldier realizes that the tractor is more efficient because it can work in the extreme heat which is almost an impossibility with horses, if one thinks anything of them. The tractor is cheaper to operate, owing to the high cost of grain for feeding horses. A tractor only eats while working. It will, and can work twenty-four hours a day if necessary, during the rush season.

One satisfied user of a tractor has the following to say: "I am fully convinced that the tractor has come to stay, because it is a practical and economic success. I bought my tractor purely on the grounds of economy, yes, I will say forced economy. In two years my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and 40 per cent of my horses. Not only that, but it made possible the cropping of 40 more acres. It increased my personal efficiency from 50 to 100 per cent. In the fall and spring I find my tractor especially valuable. I can do my seeding on time, and all other operations when they should be done. I consider its greatest value lies in its speed in accomplishing things. I have found that my tractor pulling a binder can cut from 25 to 35 acres a day."

"round-ups." I had all these methods thoroughly explained to me. Messrs. Plummer and King have both been engaged in the cattle business all their lives. The term "open range" is used where cattle are not behind fence, but where several different herds run together in a certain section of the country. The cattle get located around a certain watering place—it may be a well, where the water is pumped by a windmill or gas engine, or it may be a mountain stream. When once located, they most always drift back. It is not unusual for cattle owned by one man to graze over a territory of thirty miles, or even more, in each direction.

You will, perhaps, wonder how they keep track of their cattle, about their losses, and how they ever get the cattle when they want to ship or sell them. Well, each cattle owner, you know, has a brand which is registered at the state capital, and at round-up time, which comes once a year, as a rule in early summer after all the cows have calved, all the calves are branded with the same brand that their mother carries. There may be a dozen round-ups in one part of a country, and each cattle man cannot afford to have a representative at each place, but these western men have an honor system. In rounding up the cattle one man may round up a number of cattle belonging to other cattlemen, and he will brand the other fellow's calves and count them, and expect the other fellow to do the same for him. If a cow man is not straight and honorable it is best for him to move before he is found out, or they will get him, and get him right. At the same time they brand the calves they will also cut out the steers or other aged cattle which they wish to market. This is done by "workin'" the cattle as they call it.

There are a number of ranches in Arizona and New Mexico that are fenced, but it takes such a large area of land to feed a few thousand head of cattle, that fencing is a very expensive proposition.

Mr. Plummer and Mr. King are very anxious to get to Cloverland, where drought is unknown, where there is an abundance of summer feed, and good water for their stock to drink and where feed can be produced economically and abundantly.

Open water exists from Houghton point, Chequamegon bay, out through the Apostle islands, according to a report from Ashland, Wis. A small bridge of ice between Bayfield and small ice fields between some of the islands, where the channel is more or less sheltered, are the only evidences of winter. No ice is seen in the open water.

Mrs. Johanna McCarty, Manistique's first land lady, a pioneer resident of that place, died of old age and infirm heart action. Mrs. McCarty with her husband conducted the first hotel in that city several years ago.

What was thought would be a bad winter for logging operations in Cloverland has proven to be a very good one so far. True, an early break-up would wipe out all of the good features of that part of the season that has passed, but most operators are of the opinion that there will be several weeks of such weather as will admit of hauling ere the snow disappears.

CLOVER LAND

Michigan's \$50,000,000 Campaign for Better Highways

THERE are 5,100 miles of trunk line road in the state of Michigan. Of this number 2,100 are of reward grade. To get the best results, the first proposition is to close the gaps of 3,000 miles aggregate.

The State Highway Department's estimates, based on closing gaps with the proper type of road, are \$42,000,000 for these 3,000 miles—\$28,000,000 by state, \$14,000,000 by counties. This would make a continuous system.

Of the 2,100 miles now completed to reward grade, a very considerable portion is not now adequate and is strained by traffic beyond the point of economic maintenance. This is particularly true of many of the early built roads near the larger cities. On top of the necessity therefore of closing gaps, comes the necessity of advancing types of roads to meet developing conditions. The cost of such work based on estimates is \$50,000,000, of which the state would stand \$28,000,000 and the counties \$22,000,000. Most of this work is in the richer counties. This would make a total of \$56,000,000 state money. If federal aid is received, the six million could be supplied therefrom and the balance of federal aid deducted from the amount of money to be raised by bonds by the state as its share. If federal aid is not forthcoming, the Michigan state auto tax in three years would supply the deficit.

The money to be raised is to be disbursed under the plan of the Aldrich bill, which is a proposition of co-operation in expense and administration. For the counties in the Upper Peninsula, I have prepared a table which shows the per cent of cost of work to be borne by the state and by the county; the number of miles in a county to be built or maintained under the plan; the per cent of the total mileage in the county of the state total; the per cent of the state tax paid by the county at the present valuations:

County	% By State	% By County	Miles Road In County	% State Mi. Road In County	% State Tax Paid by County
Alger	80%	20%	75 mi.	1.46%	0.21%
Baraga	85%	15%	75 mi.	1.46%	0.20%
Chippewa	75%	25%	128 mi.	2.49%	0.57%
Delta	70%	30%	100 mi.	1.94%	0.55%
Dickinson	70%	30%	80 mi.	1.55%	0.43%
Gogebic	55%	45%	93 mi.	1.81%	1.49%
Houghton	50%	50%	87 mi.	1.69%	2.89%
Iron	65%	35%	101 mi.	1.96%	1.00%
Keweenaw	55%	45%	47 mi.	0.91%	0.68%
Luce	85%	15%	77 mi.	1.49%	0.16%
Mackinac	85%	15%	89 mi.	1.72%	0.19%
Marquette	60%	40%	150 mi.	2.92%	1.67%
Menominee	70%	30%	86 mi.	1.67%	0.55%
Ontonagon	80%	20%	111 mi.	2.16%	0.36%
Schoolcraft	85%	15%	102 mi.	1.98%	0.23%

The Aldrich bill, from a road builder's or a county's point of view, can probably best be explained by using a specific example, and for that purpose I will use the Negaunee-Palmer road, in Marquette county, Michigan. Presupposing that we have decided to improve that road, we apply to the state for the construction. The state furnishes plans and estimates (in this particular instance we have them made) and notifies the county to pay its share to the state treasury. For



At the end of a perfect day.



Along the Famous Cloverland Trail

the sake of explanation, we will say that the estimate of all work, including grading, surface and culverts, is \$25,000.00. From the table above, it will be seen that in Marquette county the county's share is 40 per cent, or \$10,000.00 therefor. After approval of the plans, the county mails a check for \$10,000.00 to the state treasurer. The state then advertises for bids, which are received and compiled. The county is then notified of the bids and amounts. If in the opinion of the county, the bids are high or for other cause, the county can notify the state

that they will take the job over at a figure less than the lowest bidder. They then proceed to build the road as if the state were no party to the contract, with the exception that the state inspects and sees that the plans are carried out as the money is paid over, and the job is carried through to completion. If the county does not take it over, the state lets the contract to one of the bidders, who then builds the road.

In addition to paying a major proportion of the expense of construction, on these trunk roads, immediately upon the present plan coming into force, the state will pay the same per cent of the cost of maintenance on all trunk roads in the county that it pays toward construction. This refers to all trunk line roads and not reward roads alone.

Now, in the case of Marquette county, we can finance our 40 per cent without difficulty, but take Mackinac county, with 89 miles, practically all of which are requiring some work and a valuation according to the state of only \$5,600,000, the 15 per cent of cost they would be required to pay might

be a stumbling block, not so much through the fact that they could not meet it, as because meeting it might raise an undue tax or prevent the prosecution of other projects or things necessary in the county. To meet this condition, which exists in several counties, the plan provides that a county may contract with the state to build and finance the road, in which instance the county would

Present and Future of Highways Transport—By ROY D. CHAPIN

A YEAR AGO highways transport had arrived nationally, though few of us knew it. Today it is known, discussed, praised, criticised, encouraged and every month sees it grow in volume by leaps and bounds. The war pointed out that our highways could greatly supplement all other forms of transportation, and who can tell just how much our share in the war was speeded up by highways transport, not only here but in France.

Pershing brought up men, ammunition and supplies in countless quantity to the battle front by motor trucks. Certainly our highways and highways transportation did valiant service over our own roads in hurrying along our war program.

Today it is our duty to broadly develop this mighty new form of transportation, properly co-ordinate it with others, safely guide it through these early stages of growth, and make it responsible for opening up every neck and corner of our land.

In November, 1917, the highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense was created to energize the highways of the country and make them serve to the maximum, our war-time transportation needs.

All of you have come in contact with some phase of the committee's activity many of you have been vital factors in the success of the work. I remember speaking before the highway officials' convention at Richmond last year, predicting at that time the burden that would be thrown upon our roads and the needs for the future. Surely the experience of the last

pay an annual installment to the state from their county road fund of an amount equal to a one mill tax.

Illustrating, I believe Mackinac now raises a five mill tax for the county roads involved under this act. They would simply have to pledge the one mill per annum of this tax, which would be paid to the state, until the proceeds therefrom aggregated their 15 per cent of the total cost. This would leave them the balance (4 mills) of their county road tax as now raised to apply towards the 15 per cent of the cost of maintenance of their main road system, which would be their share of the maintenance expense and for other projects, which they may wish to swing.

This provision relative to contracting with the smaller counties is one of the reasons why bonding had to be adopted. For the practical conditions surrounding the state handling such work under contract with a county and dealing with contractors, makes it necessary under terms of contract for them to be able to sign contracts they pay for, which is known to be forthcoming. Then, if the legislature from time to time decides that it prefers to pay direct and without interest, or if federal aid is available, the state's share may be met without selling bonds, but in any instance the voting of the bonds is necessary to guarantee the contract. This could not be done in anticipation of funds not voted.

This is one of the reasons why the distinction of the \$50,000,000 as a limit is emphasized. There may be and there may not be the necessity of selling all these bonds, and by having the matter in this form it will be possible for the state to profit through favorable conditions, and its right to do so is not abridged.

twelve months over most of the main highways of the country, particularly in the east, has demonstrated that many preconceived ideas must be discarded if American highways are to serve their true purpose.

The highways transport committee, being the first and only government agency devoted exclusively to the problem of highways transportation, set about to lay down policies for its activities.

First, the army desired to bring over the roads most of its motor trucks from the factories to the overseas shipping point at Baltimore. Once the question came up—what were the best roads and how were snow conditions to be met? The War Department called upon us to lay out the desirable routes and immediately cars were started over the various possible roads with a number of engineers aboard and they developed and mapped what might be termed the "first system of

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No better roads in America

CLOVER LAND

Romance and Opportunity Combine in Picturesque Baraga

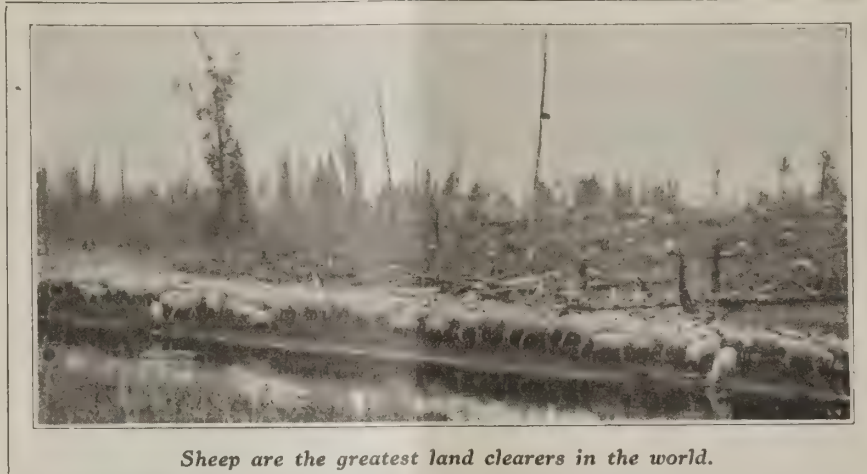
By CHARLES F. HICKOK

THE location of Baraga County, Michigan, was known to the French explorers from the earliest period of their travels along the south shore of Lake Superior. Evidence that the martyred Pere Mesnard pitched his camp on the shores of the beautiful Ke-we-naw Bay lies within the story related by the early voyagers, and it is thought by many that Mesnard departed this life in this locality. For some years after Mesnard's death the place seems to have been forgotten until the enterprise of the American Fur Company brought it into notice. Next came the American pioneers in search of the rich mineral deposits supposed to be located in the region. The fact that the rich ore deposits were to the east and the west of them did not occur to the prospectors until in later years, when the great iron ore beds were discovered in Marquette county and the now famous copper deposits were found in Houghton and Ontonagon counties. Had the early settlers taken up agriculture as their occupation, the opportunity to supply the mining centers and their many off-shoots with the products of the soil, would have made Baraga county the great agricultural district of the mineral ranges. Instead, much valuable time was lost in a futile search for minerals, to the total neglect of agriculture.

Baraga county was organized under authority granted by act of legislature, approved February 19, 1875, and named in honor of the Rev. Frederick Baraga, who came to the present location of L'Anse in the year 1841. L'Anse is the county seat and is located in the northwest part of the county, on the shore of the beautiful Ke-we-naw Bay. The town was named L'Anse by the early French discoverers, signifying "the bay" or arch; the south end of the bay resembling a huge arch from the distance.

A noteworthy feature in connection with L'Anse is the fact that all maps of the United States, regardless of other information displayed, show the true location of the town on the south end of Ke-we-naw Bay.

To return to the activities of the early settlers in Baraga county. The



Sheep are the greatest land clearers in the world.

search for minerals proving unprofitable, the prospectors turned their attention to commercializing the visible resources of the county. Equipped with axe and saw, they attacked the forests of the region, denuding the entire area of the noble white pine. Following the removal of the pine stumpage came a demand for hemlock and hardwoods, of which a large percentage of the forest area is made up. Several large, well financed concerns are at the present time busily engaged in carrying to the mills the forest growths of Baraga county, removing from the soil its original crop. And this brings us to the point where a discussion of the soils and the activities which must follow the timberman's axe in every live community may be of interest to the readers of Cloverland.

Baraga county soils are made up of three ratings, which is characteristic of the Upper Peninsula. Rates one and two being desirable agricultural and grazing soils predominate in the county and are highly productive in this particular locality. The many farmsteads throughout the area comprising the county are producing successfully and profitably the crops

adapted to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Many fine and prosperous communities will be found in a day's drive with an automobile, and yet there is room to spare for other such settlements. For, Baraga county is by no means the least in area of the fifteen counties in the peninsula.

The farmers in Baraga county are contented with their lot in life, and, why not? With an ideal four season climate, productive soils and growing bank accounts, with sturdy, healthy children growing up about them is a condition conducive to content.

The late discovery of Cloverland as an ideal grazing opportunity brings Baraga county to the fore. With the luxuriant growth of wild and tame grasses growing in profusion throughout the cut-over areas, calling to the cattle and sheep men's flocks, demand and will hold the attention of those in quest of Cloverland's nutritious and tissue building pasturage.

During the early prospecting days in Baraga county, large slate deposits were discovered in various locations, chief among them being in Arvon township, twelve miles east of L'Anse, in section twenty-eight, township fifty-one north of thirty-one west. The

town of Arvon grew up about the mine, flourishing for a few years, only to be abandoned when the demand for roofing slate waned. In this immediate vicinity, inclusive of the town site of Arvon with its several dwelling houses, large hotel building and accompanying barns and out buildings, the Stearns & Culver Lumber Company of L'Anse, Michigan, own a large tract of timber lands which they are logging at a rapid pace. The cut-over lands owned by this company amount to approximately two thousand acres and are high class grazing lands for cattle and sheep. The abandoned town of Arvon lies in the center of the before mentioned grazing opportunity and would afford ideal ranch accommodations for men and animals. There are some cleared spaces in connection with the property aggregating about eighty acres, free from stumps and ready for the plow, where winter feed could be raised for stock.

Contiguous to the Stearns & Culver holdings and well blocked are approximately four thousand five hundred acres of cut-overs, splendid grazing lands, waiting for the four-footed harvesters of the rich bounties they have to give. These lands are owned by neighboring lumber men and are procurable.

Arvon, with its good housing facilities, high altitude, fine grazing, innumerable spring streams, good roads and excellent farming community in the near distance, offers one of the finest locations in Cloverland for a grazing venture limited only by the number of acres available.

While Baraga county failed the hopes of those in search of minerals, yet she is destined to take unto herself a fair proportion of the great wealth discovered to the east and west. The fine markets afforded by the iron and copper mining towns almost within hailing distance of her borders in connection with her many natural advantages will serve to keep Baraga county in the front rank of the big agricultural counties of Cloverland.

Soy Beans Offer Many Real Advantages to Dairymen

By W. E. MORTON, Stephenson Training School, Marinette

2nd. It forms a good catch crop. Where clover has killed out soy beans can be planted and will give a forage

crop which may even exceed the clover in feeding value.

3rd. It is a crop which is fairly



Soy beans on the farm of J. B. Newman, Marinette county, Wis.

EARLY in February when notice was received that Albert Dettman, Marinette, Route No. 1, had received first place on his sample of soy beans at the state exhibit of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association at Madison, it marked the third consecutive victory of Marinette county against the state of Wisconsin in the growing of early black soy beans. For the past five years an ever-widening interest in the growth of this valuable crop has been in evidence in the country, and the better it is becoming known the more desirable in every respect its characteristics appear. Apparently soil and climatic conditions in Marinette county are most favorable for the growing of this crop. It has proven a valuable crop for the following reasons:

1st. It is a soil builder. A leguminous crop which will grow on the poorest soils of the county and which, when the seed is properly inoculated, will often make a good growth of clover. It is an excellent soil improver. In fact, when sown as a preparation for clover it has given good success. Since its roots carry the largest nodules of any leguminous crop which can be successfully grown in the region of Cloverland, it is easy to see how it can improve the nitrogen content of the soil.

resistant to frost and which offers quite marked resistance to drought. During the season of 1918 soy bean fields which were badly hit by the late spring frost still gave a fair yield and later in the summer, when dry weather made second growth clover a dismal failure, soy beans flourished and gave those who grew them an excellent crop.

4th. They make an excellent forage crop. If cut when the pods are beginning to fill, and cured much as clover would be cured, they give hay which is practically the equal of alfalfa in feeding value since it contains over 11% of protein. In view of the fact that they will grow on poor soil this makes them an excellent forage crop for the new settler.

5th. The mature beans are an excellent high protein feed. A yield of mature beans of the Wisconsin Earl Black variety (which is the variety best suited for this section) will run between 12 and 18 bushels per acre. If these are ground their feeding value is practically the same as that of oil meal; hence the soy bean grower has his option between producing for his dairy herd a forage crop as good as alfalfa or a high protein feed which would be very expensive to duplicate.

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CLOVER LAND

Sugar Beets—the Farmer's Sure Cash Crop

By E. B. HILL of Menominee

THE story of an industry which has put hundreds of farmers on their feet financially—which has sweetened thousands of us three times a year—is also a story of an industry that has been a great factor in the development of this section of the country. That industry is the sugar beet industry, which is represented in this section by the Menominee River Sugar company.

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid out by that company to 3,800 farmers for their 1918 beet crop. During the past two years of sugar shortage, it was these farmers and the sugar factory that supplied the sugar for Greater Cloverland. All the sugar consumed in this territory since October 1918, has been produced from beets grown in this section. Were it not for true loyalty of these beet growing farmers many homes would have been without sugar. Immense quantities of fruit and vegetables would have gone to waste. As the pioneer farmers commenced to really farm it was found that this country was ideally adapted to the production of root crops, such as sugar beets, potatoes, apples and rutabagas. In order that the farmers

might have a market and thus an opportunity to cash in on one of these crops, a sugar factory with a daily capacity of 1,200 tons of sugar beets was erected in Menominee sixteen years ago. This factory has given a farmer a chance to grow and market a dependable and profitable cash crop, when other markets were not well developed. It has taught the value of clean culture, the use of fertilizers, crop rotation, and has benefited many farmers to success. During the past year 3,800 farmers in this section were growing beets. A large percentage of these men have been growing beets for the past ten to sixteen years. Failures in which the beets are responsible seldom, if ever, occur. After they are once up they will stand more water or more dry weather than any other crop.

As our dairy cows give the largest returns when properly fed and cared for, so do our sugar beets respond to proper feed and care. Any well drained soil that will produce a good crop of grain, corn, potatoes, peas or clover will produce a good crop of beets. Clay loams and rich sandy loams are the most desirable. Mucky, marshy or light sandy soil should not be selected.

A good crop rotation for beets is: (1) corn; (2) followed by either beets or clover, or potatoes or peas; (3) beets; (4) grain seeded to hay. In selecting the best field for beets use the field which was into corn, potatoes, peas or clover during the past year. Fall plowed land is best, but early spring plowing will also give good results. It gives the best result when plowed in the fall; a shallow plowing first, and, later, in October a deeper plowing of seven to eight inches. Spring plowed land should be harrowed the same day it is plowed. If the field is plowed in the fall, it should be plowed again in the spring. The seed bed should be worked as early as possible with the disc or

spring tooth harrow. Continue working until planting time. Have the soil in good physical condition with a firm, compact, seed bed.

Fields which have received an application of barnyard manure the previous year gives best results. Beets are not able to use

fresh manure. It must be rotted. Thus we find that heavy applications of fresh manure do not increase our yield of beets. Fields which were manured the previous year and then

Over \$450,000 paid out for sugar beets during the past season by the Menominee River Sugar Company.

Beet Tops.—Victor Garver, of Colorado, in the February issue of "System on the Farm," states that the weight of tops on his fifteen-acre beet

field average five tons to the acre. Farmers in this section also get as large a tonnage as this and find the tops to be an excellent dairy feed in the fall when the pastures are drying up, and are equal in value to corn silage—ton to ton. If the tops cannot be used at once, they can be placed in the silo or pit-

28.8 bushels to 43 bushels to the acre; corn was increased 12 bushels; oats nearly 20 bushels, and barley 20 bushels.

The highest yield of rye in Menominee county this past season was a field of Rosen rye grown by Magnus Toberg, Daggett, Mich., which followed beets, yielding 42 bushels to the acre. Similar increased yields have been observed in all beet growing sections. There are from one to two hairs left in the soil after the beets are pulled. These tend to make the soil more fertile. The thorough cultivation received also helps to make beet land more productive than the soil following other crops. The value of

beets in a crop rotation cannot be overestimated. In many cases they have been the means of redeeming weedy, non-productive fields into clean, productive fields.

Previous to the world war, practically all of our sugar beets were grown from seed imported from Central Europe. During the past three years it has been more difficult to get the normal supply of seed. The Menominee River Sugar company then decided to grow its own seed, and in the year 1918 produced about 60,000

pounds of seed, or enough to plant one-half the contracted acreage. Plans are now in progress to produce enough seed in 1919 for the entire 1920 acreage.

The beet sars pitted in the fall and set out in rows three feet apart early in the spring, on a well prepared seed bed. Yields of 1,000 pounds to the acre were obtained in some fields.

The home-grown seed is plumper and in much better condition than the imported seed; it also has a 25 per cent better germination. Having beets grown from seed which is acclimated to this section should be a great help to the sugar beet industry.



Beet sugar refinery of the Menominee River Sugar Company.

given a three to five hundred pound dressing of a commercial complete fertilizer give us our best yields. However, many farmers have grown beets successfully for years by the use of commercial fertilizer alone.

A complete commercial fertilizer always gives the best results. Where manure was applied the previous year, a fertilizer containing large amounts of potash, such as a 1-8-3 brand should be used. Where manure was not applied, we recommend a fertilizer with an analysis of 3-8-1 or 2-12-2.

The beet should be seeded at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre, as soon as the soil is warm and dry. The earlier the beets are planted the stronger they will be before the dry hot season sets in; besides, this will also give the beet a larger growing season, as it needs about four to five months for maturing. Seed should not be planted deeper than one-half to three-quarters of an inch.

The beets should be cultivated once before thinning and three to five times later on to keep the ground loose and retain the moisture. Thin to eight or twelve inches in the row as soon as the beets have four leaves. Later on hoeings are given to keep the row free from weeds. In the fall the beets are pulled by a lifter, topped and hauled directly to the station, thus requiring no sorting or storing.

A good crop of sugar beets yields from ten to eighteen tons per acre. In Calumet county, Wisconsin, 2,035 acres of beets gave an average yield of 14.47 tons per acre. With the present guaranteed price of \$10.00 per ton beet growing is surely a dependable cash crop for the farmer to grow.

The check received in the fall is not the only return from the sugar beet crop. The other benefits derived from beets are: (1) value in crop rotation as a soil improver; (2) beet tops; (3) beet pulp; (4) molasses.

Straw should be added to take up the extra moisture. Farmers value these tops to be worth at least \$15 to \$25 per acre depending on the yield.

Beet pulp and molasses also make excellent dairy feed and are used by a large number of our best dairymen.

The beets are pitted in the fall and on the soil is sometimes held by farmers and other agricultural men. The following figures should convince the skeptical that the above is not true. The United States Department of Agriculture studied 115 farms and found that following sugar beets, the yield of wheat was increased from

Great Cloverland Farmers Institute at Menominee

PROBABLY the largest and best farmers' institute ever held in Cloverland will take place in Menominee, Michigan, under the auspices of the Menominee County Agricultural School on March 18, 19 and 20, to which all those interested in farm development, land clearing and livestock are cordially invited by Superintendent R. N. Kebler.

The sessions will occupy the mornings, afternoons and evenings of the three days, and the program prepared makes it worth while to come a day's journey to attend. Men and women who have spent their entire lives working out the rural problems which they will discuss at this meeting, will bring a message which the people of Cloverland cannot afford to miss. The following information with reference to those who will take part in the program is convincing proof of its unquestioned merit:

O. E. Robey, whose subject is "Farm Drainage," graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1913. He is known over the state for his suc-

cessful work in farm drainage and as a specialist in household labor-saving devices.

Prof. J. F. Cox graduated from the Ohio State Agricultural College in 1912, was instructor in farm crops at the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, field agent for the Department of Botany, and became head of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1913. He has seen the development of the Oderbrucker barley, Rosen rye, and Worthy oats that have attracted so much attention in the Upper Peninsula during the past few years. He is spending considerable time in Cloverland, which will enable him to speak, from actual field experience, on "Clover and Legumes."

A. W. Mathewson, field agent for the Du Pont Powder company, has conducted successful land-clearing demonstrations in nearly every county in Cloverland. He is well spoken of by the farmers who have seen his

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CLOVER LAND

Great Jean Du Luth Farm an Inspiration to Minnesota

ONE of the world's greatest constructive breeding stock farms is located in the outskirts of Duluth. The Jean Du Luth Red Poles are the holders of such a large number of medals, records, ribbons—in all manner of competitions against the best breeders of the world—that the space between the covers of this publication would not accommodate enumeration. This is also true of their Guernsey cattle.

In Red Poles they hold all-world records, from seven days to eight years, in all possible combinations. They have the largest herd of Red Poles in America, and are constantly shipping herd headers to all parts of the United States and Canada. Just recently, an animal was shipped to the Department of Agriculture in Jamaica. Their six month old calves have a ready market at \$500 a head.

The Guernsey herds are equally prominent. Holding world's records in Classes FF and EE. Their herders have been shown from coast to coast, from Canada to the gulf. In 1915 they took 219 firsts and 37 championships, besides numerous medals and cups.

The common impression seems to exist that this manner of farming never pays. The Jean Du Luth farms, totaling 7,800 acres, pay not only in satisfaction, but in cash. The farms are operated as a purely commercial proposition and not as a pet hobby.

The war has stirred among other things, the American public to a realization of our nation's vastness of natural resources. And even at the close of the war, only a portion of the weight that would have made itself felt, had been thrown into the balance. It was almost an impossible task to create machinery in the emergency, to give full play to the gifts that nature has lavishly bestowed.

Thus, in the beginning, owing to the vastness of nature's gifts in timber, agricultural lands, mineral deposits and kindred primary sources of wealth and prosperity, that which lended itself most readily to meet the am-

bitions of the pioneers, assuming that such action would bring the greatest degree of satisfaction, was first invaded by man, for the results nearest at hand, and made to deliver its stores of wealth which the crafty human made many times more valuable by converting from the rough to the finished product, to meet the demands of the people the world over.

But it so happened that certain favored tracts of land were endowed with more than one source of wealth. In Northern Minnesota nature caused to grow vast forests, the main wealth of which has since been removed, leaving fertile and highly productive agricultural lands to do the bidding of man.

To all men, Northern Minnesota sends this message of opportunity and comfort: "If you have energy without capital, you can succeed." What others have done, you can do. If you have energy, and capital to add, millions of hidden wealth lie locked up in the soil awaiting an opportunity to show the amazing returns possible on capital invested." As previously stated, what others have done can be done again by those that will but come and see.

To be specific in all matters pertaining to the agricultural and grazing possibilities of Northern Minnesota would require much more space than is allotted in these pages. Only generalities can be dealt with to give a mere peek behind the door, as it were, to the land of the big red clover.

Besides producing many varieties

of crops that are marketed for direct consumption, such as potatoes, certain varieties of small grains, and practically all manner of profitable root crops, all manner of fodder for stock feeding, grows in wild profusion.

St. Louis county is the prize-winning potato county in the United States. In 1911 St. Louis county potatoes won first on quality at the New York Land Show. In 1912 St. Louis potatoes won the Louis W. Hill loving cup at the Northwest Land Show. For four consecutive years St. Louis county potatoes have won first place at the greatest state fair in the United States—the Minnesota State Fair.

Potatoes are the settlers first crop. Under ordinary conditions potatoes yield 200 bushels to the acre. When special care is administered the average per acre goes by leaps and bounds to 250, 360, 450, 525 and 626 bushels. Each of these figures have been produced in different parts of the county.

The clover is half again as rich in protein content as the average produced in the United States; an average of nearly eleven per cent digestible protein, as compared with the general average of eleven per cent. Wild grasses making for excellent grazing condition for cattle, and particularly sheep, make this industry highly profitable. Dairying naturally is also very profitable on the improved or semi-improved lands.

Rich returns from specialties are realized and make possible a large bank account from the efforts of one man alone. Such crops as cauliflower,

celery, head lettuce and strawberries pay big. Fancy prices are paid in the great city markets for whatever is out of season. It has been the experience of market gardeners that it is fully as profitable to produce after season as well as before. Head lettuce, which produces such firm texture and flavor during the hot months of the south, July and August, when all garden vegetation is becoming tough and bitter, is out of season. Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City

markets may be glutted with head lettuce from other fields, but not Duluth lettuce.

Head lettuce grown on raw muck land, enriched by manure, has yielded a gross income of more than \$3,000 per acre. Two or three crops are raised each season.

While the opportunities for agriculture makes an appeal to several classes of men in various walks of life, who, because of existing conditions in their localities, or in their chosen professions or business, they can see no future, Northern Minnesota offers unlimited possibilities to the man that knows the business of raising beef cattle and sheep for the market.

As stated before, clover, fodder corn, alfalfa, and wild grasses grow in abundance. It is possible to cut in one season two crops of red clover and three of alfalfa.

While to the large rancher it is vitally essential that these crops can be grown advantageously, it is also important that natural fodder be available in large quantities.

This unexcelled grazing condition is largely due to the high moisture content of the air in the late summer and autumn and the increase in the amount of precipitation in September. In Northern Minnesota one does not have to "make thunder" for rainfall nor await an irrigation project, nor have fields turned brown by the tropical heat of a summer sun. Rainfall has never failed. The least rainfall has been twenty inches since record were kept, the heaviest 45 inches. It has average around 30 inches. After planting is done in the late spring

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Jean Du Luth farm Silver Cup winners, Breeder's Young Herd, headed by Golden Noble of the Lakes

By I. W. LEE of Duluth



Clearing stumps from Minnesota muck lands



Same land photographed one year later

CLOVER LAND

Personal Experience of a Native Cloverland Sheep Raiser



THE ewes shown in this picture were part of a flock brought to Cloverland last summer by C. R. Coffin, of New Mexico. I purchased eight hundred of these ewes. Part of these I sold to Cloverland farmers, and I am wintering the 470 ewes photographed. At the time I purchased these it was freely predicted that coming from New Mexico these sheep would not stand Cloverland winters. I have had sheep in this (Delta) county for four years, and this is the hardiest and healthiest flock I have had an interest in. Not a single one has contracted a cold, nor have I had any losses through sickness.

There are usually a few days in November and a week or two in December when the sheep must be fed roughage. A year ago we did not start feeding our sheep roughage until January 10th. Last spring we did not feed any roughage after March 10th. I am speaking now of Delta county, Michigan. There are portions in Upper Peninsula that have much longer and more severe winters. This year we have had a mild, open winter in Delta county. There have only been twenty-two days to date this winter that the herder has not taken my ewes out on the range. They have been fed nine bales of pea straw in the last three days and they have not cleaned up their racks. During breeding season and for a short time before these ewes were grained. They have been bred to Southdown rams, some of which were purchased from the Heart's Delight Farm of Chazy, New York. We have a platform scale in the barn and by marking certain ewes have kept accurate track of their weights and find these sheep have gained consistently. I purchased mixed hay and baled pea straw for roughage, and in spite of the unusual high prices our feed bills will not be heavy. I have been buying nearly all of my feed from local farmers. There is no question that feed costs can be reduced considerably here by the flock owner growing his own clover, rutabagas and perhaps field peas. These are all prolific crops with us. In 1917 I raised five hundred bushels of rutabagas from an acre and a half.

Wintering sheep economically here depends on a good deal on the "know how" of the flock owner. The owner should be prepared to take advantage of every spell of favorable weather. To do this it is necessary to have a proper amount of grazing land in close proximity to the winter quarters and to leave on this land a good growth of late summer and early fall grass. During the early winter and the early spring there will be many days when the herder can take the flock on this pasture. It might surprise western sheepmen to know that my sheep at this time of the year find considerable

By CHEEVER BUCKBEE of Delta County, Michigan

green grass. As I have stated above, I have had sheep here for four years, and twice during the last four years my lambs have brought me the top of that day's market in Chicago as killers. This Upper Peninsula is properly called Cloverland, but there are feeds here that are as much relished as clover, by the sheep. We have on some of our lighter grades of soil a "wild" or "pin cherry." I found that my sheep are extremely fond of this, preferring it to almost any other kind of feed at certain times of the year. Our sheep have ranged on every type of land in this county, from the finest kind of cut-over hardwood land to the driest sand plains, and we have found good feed on every type of land, according to the season. Two winters ago we had an extremely cold winter. At that time our winter quarters consisted of open sheds, which were twenty-four feet square, seven feet high, cheaply constructed of lumber and tar paper. These sheds were entirely opened to the southeast and the sheep ran in and out at will. We fed the sheep that year on the ground. They did remarkably well.

I have been asked by many western sheepmen as to our losses from wolves and other wild animals. We lost twenty lambs in three days two years ago from foxes. We did not see the foxes, but found their tracks. We have never lost any sheep from any other wild animals. Our only other loss was two lambs in the fall of 1917 from dogs. The dogs were destroyed and that ended our trouble. We have in this country a few coyotes, an occasional black bear, and once in a great while a timber wolf. Our coyotes here are nowhere near as

numerous as in the southwestern country.

Some years ago Mr. Cole, of El Paso, Texas, asked me to ride out with him and look over pasture that he had just rented. After riding for hours over rolling, barren country, where every step kicked up the dust, I suggested that we had better turn back and try some other day when we could get an earlier start. He informed me that we were on the pasture and had been for some time. On my remarking that I did not see what his cattle would find to live on, he dismounted and proceeded to show me. In the shelter of every grease wood, sage brush, or Tonelle bush was a little bunch of grass.

I told him then that we had in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on our poorest sand land more grass and feed on forty acres than he had on a township. He remarked that he thought I "was a damn liar, but if it was so I had better go back to Upper Michigan and buy all of it I could get ahold of, as it would sure be worth money." If the men in the southwestern country could begin to realize the amount of feed going to waste here, Cloverland would be one big stock ranch inside of the year.

In order that some of your readers may not place me in that class of booster who draws from the other fellow's knowledge instead of from practical experience, I am enclosing you a couple of small snap shots of myself. The first shows me with a small bunch of our ewes at Brampton, in this county. These forty-one ewes raised seventy-one lambs. The other is a snap shot of myself as I was returning from taking supplies to my hunting camp.



The author with a flock of his ewes near Brampton

WINTERING sheep economically in Cloverland depends entirely upon the "know how" of the flock owner. We have flocks here that with the first snow are turned into their winter quarters and are fed until the snow is off in the spring. I find it necessary to be prepared to feed my sheep perhaps a few days in November and perhaps a week or two in December.

To winter economically here the owner must be prepared to take advantage of every spell of favorable weather. To do this it is necessary to have a certain amount of grazing land in close proximity to the winter quarters and to leave on this land a good growth of late summer and early fall grass. During the winter and early spring there will be many days when the herder can take the flock on this pasture. To date, January 24, we have had twenty-two days this winter that our sheep have not been out with herder.

Our sheep have been ranged on every type of land in this country, on frozen marshes in the winter time, on the finest kind of cut-over hardwood land, and on the driest sand plains in the country. We have found feed on every type of land according to the season.

This winter our roughage consists of field pea straw and mixed hay. Our ewes were grained a short time before and during breeding season. Our feed bills, even with the high prices, are not heavy.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the ewes shown in this picture came from New Mexico last summer, and that I have had no losses in this flock from sickness or disease, and the ewes have not contracted any colds. I am stating this as it was freely predicted when I purchased these ewes that they would not stand our winters. I have used Southdown rams on this flock.

From my four years' experience with sheep here I believe it is best to lamb out in May. Twice during the last four years my lambs have brought me the top of the day's price in the Chicago market as killers.

Further testimonial of Mr. Buckbee's success with sheep in Cloverland was recorded in the last issue of the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, and the same issue of this authoritative publication on sheep contains another Cloverland testimonial from E. E. Pratt, at first a renter, who points the way to success to the small farmer.

In giving a general review of his success in handling sheep in Cloverland, and still asking for more information that he may add to his accumulating knowledge of the business, Mr. Buckbee says in the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower:

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CLOVER LAND

Converting Former Timber Lands Into Grazing Ranches

By E. L. FULLER in Lumber World Review

ACCORDING to the United States Department of Agriculture, the number of sheep raised in this country has been almost steadily declining from year to year since 1903, when there was a total of nearly 64,000,000 head reported by the census, of which more than 50 per cent, or 32,000,000, were in the territory west of the Missouri river, with Montana alone showing over 5,000,000, and Wyoming, New Mexico and Idaho closely approximating that figure.

At that time the sheep owner grazed his flocks on the public domain almost without expense and with ranges of almost unlimited extent for their sustenance. It is estimated that the average annual cost of raising sheep in those days did not exceed 25 cents a head. Later, with leased lands and winter feed generally prevailing over the west, the cost advanced to \$1.25 a head in many localities and now is estimated much higher. However, the market value also increased. In 1867 sheep were selling at \$2.50 a head on the farm. In 1869 the price fell to \$1.64, advanced to \$2.71 in 1873, fell off to \$2.07 in 1879, advanced to \$2.53 in 1883, declined to \$1.91 in 1886, advanced to \$2.66 in 1893, declined to \$1.58 in 1895, recovered to \$2.98 in 1901; fluctuated between \$2.59 and \$2.83 until 1905, and from that figure advanced almost steadily during successive years to \$7.14 in 1917, and then jumped to \$11.82, which was the government farm price January 1, 1918. During the fall lambs were selling as high as \$17.75 on the Chicago market and yearlings at \$14, but now are ranging about \$15 and \$12.75, respectively.

This great advance in the price of sheep not only reflects in some degree the increased cost of raising sheep due to restricted grazing areas and increased care required, but of course to the growing demands of the country and of the world for wool and meat.

The price of wool was held at a uniformly low figure during all of the period referred to. Its price on the farm August 1, 1916, was but 29 cents a pound, while on August 1, 1917, its price was 54.8 cents, and now it is 75 cents a pound. Those who are authorities on the subject say that its further advance is more than likely because of the world-wide demand that must follow the conclusion of peace.

Illustrative of the wool situation, according to authoritative report, the United States will need for all uses this year about 750,000,000 pounds, of which 300,000,000 pounds is for its army and navy. The estimated production of the country for 1918 is 230,000,000 pounds. It is not expected that the wool importation this year will exceed that of 1917, when it was 373,372,218 pounds, and if so there will be a deficit in 1918 for our needs of 148,000,000 pounds and nobody seems to be able to figure out where it is to come from.

Western sheep raisers can do little more in the way of production than they have done. Their ranges are practically gone and their herds are becoming steadily smaller despite the greater incentives of increased demand and higher prices. At best the western sheep raiser has many natural difficulties to contend with. Vegetation is sparse and in a considerable part of the western grazing territory not more than 25 sheep can be supported on a thousand acres of land. In some of the better sheep country, such as is afforded in the middle north, 200 sheep can find sufficient to live on in the same area.

The average of sheep to the acre on the high-priced lands of Great



On the famous Lake Ives ranch, Marquette County, Mich. F. R. K. Hewlett came from North Dakota to Cloverland in 1918

Britain is .68, while in Scotland, according to comparatively recent statistics gathered before the war, the average was as high as 1.38 sheep to the acre. This high average dwarfs by comparison the number of sheep on agricultural lands in the United States, which is only .25 to the acre.

Water is always a problem for the western sheep raiser, and frequently the owner must drive his flock for one or several hundred miles in order to avoid calamity, which is sometimes threatened by grass failure and sometimes by water scarcity, or both. Western sheep men, therefore, for some years have been alive to an approaching necessity for either going out of business or of removal to some locality where average conditions might be at least equally as favorable as in the west. They have looked over the south and many have found in the cut-over lands and natural savannahs of that balmy region what they believe to be the heaven of their desire.

At this opportune juncture, some of the lumber manufacturers of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and of Northern Wisconsin suggested that possibly sheep might thrive on their cut-over timber lands, of which there is abundance in the two states absolutely unused, and much of which has

been fast becoming a liability rather than an asset to its owners during the last few years. A few of them got together two or three years ago and decided to consult with their state agricultural boards regarding the adaptability of their land and climate to sheep and cattle, and so much encouragement did they receive that an organization was effected, known as the Upper Michigan Development Bureau, the announced purpose of which was to exploit the natural resources of their territory, not only in the raising of sheep and cattle, but in every other activity that would promote the welfare of the fifteen counties comprising the Northern Michigan peninsula.

Some measure of the development of the grazing idea among the cut-over land regions of the north is due to Leo C. Harmon, of the Consolidated Lumber Company, Manistique, Mich. Mr. Harmon insisted two years ago last July that grazing was the right thing to boost in that section, and that the future of Cloverland depended upon the development of that and other agricultural endeavor. Mr. Harmon was born in the west and for many years resided in the western cattle country. His father commanded the United States troops guarding the preliminary survey of the Union Pacific

railroad from Oklahoma to Salt Lake in 1867, and in the early '80's was one of five men to organize the Montana Stock Growers' Association, engaging in the cattle business on a large scale in 1882. The son not only inherited a taste for the cattle business, but learned it in all of its ramifications and spent over twenty years of his life on the western ranges.

At the Great Lakes Wool Convention, which was held at Chicago in September, 1917, one of the principal speakers was Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Salt Lake City, president of the National Wool Growers' Association. At that meeting, in an address that was widely copied, Mr. Hagenbarth warned the people that unless something were done to stimulate the raising of sheep, the production of wool would decrease 50 per cent in the ensuing three years. The representatives from the northern peninsula of Michigan who were present at this convention were at once spurred to action and invited Mr. Hagenbarth to visit their country and express himself as to its advantages or otherwise as a sheep growing country. Mr. Hagenbarth went to the north in October, and after looking over the field he gave utterance to his approval in these words: "Cloverland is the greatest dairying and live stock region in the United States—if not in the world."

Coincident almost with the grazing idea taking root on the minds of the Northern Michigan people, there was a similar step on the part of the Wisconsin Advancement Association, an organization also composed largely of owners of cut-over timber lands, but containing many business men in other lines. Extended reference to the work of the Wisconsin lumbermen in the direction of promoting the raising of sheep on their cut-over lands was made in the Lumber World Review in its September 25 issue.

Cloverland is usually supposed to be the fifteen counties comprising the northern peninsula of Michigan. The Northern Wisconsin people feel that they are also entitled to this designation, for their climate is almost identical and their soil equally adaptable to the growth of herbage. The two bureaus, however, are not working at cross purposes, for each is striving in its own way to do what it can for the benefit of its cut-over land owners and the section generally. It is rather emulation than rivalry, for the residents of each district know that the success of one territory means equally successful results in the other, and it is not improbable that at no distant date their interests will be more closely cemented.

In promotion of the agricultural development of the northern country there has been established at Menominee a magazine under the title of "Cloverland," and Roger M. Andrews, its publisher, is indefatigable in promoting any enterprise that has for its object the agricultural or commercial advancement of the northern territory. Seconding Mr. Andrews in this work is Charles R. Hutcheson, who has made an enviable record as the sheep and cattle specialist of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Mr. Hutcheson is a graduate of the Ohio State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Ames, Ia., and one of the best posted men on stock raising and on the adaptation of the Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin territory to the grazing of cattle and sheep that can be found in the country. He spent three months in the western grazing country last winter and visited among the prominent cattle and sheep men of the

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Messrs. Petherbridge and MacBeath looking over some Arizona cattle in Cloverland.

CLOVER LAND

The Navy's Appeal Reached the Boys of Cloverland

By HENRY A. PERRY

JUST why life in the navy appealed so strongly to so many young men of Cloverland who had never even skirted the shores of Lake Superior or Lake Michigan in a water craft, or whose marine experience had been confined to negotiating a swollen stream on a log boom, and many more whose feet had never been wet except on rainy days or in the bathtub, will ever remain a mystery. But since they have had actual experience on a man o' war, fought the submarine, and taken a few unscheduled plunges into the Atlantic, they all express an undying love for the glorious, salty deep.

Some of the boys are returning now from naval service, and they bring with them thrilling tales of the sea that were untold because of a rigid censorship during the period of the war. And along with the thrilling accounts of adventures in the "danger zone" which gradually expanded from the circle drawn by Germany around the British Isles to the American coast, come stories of the rapid advancement of Cloverland "land lubbers" in the ranks of the navy.

There has always been something vague, something mysterious, something obscure about life in the navy and the important part the navy plays in warfare, and there has been a legend that it was impossible for a man to rise from the ranks in the navy to an officer. It has been a mystery to landmen why promotion should be limited in the navy. Now this angle of the unpenetrated mystery is explained. Few seamen ever tried to win an officer's commission! Very simple.

That promotion from the ranks to an officer is possible in the navy, and within reach of any ordinary seaman, is proven by Lieut. Michael Bresnahan, of Menominee, Mich. Mr. Bresnahan enlisted in the navy sixteen years ago as a seaman, just the same as thousands have enlisted, and now he is the highest ranking naval officer in all Cloverland. He possesses the rank of senior lieutenant and is in command of a ship—the U. S. S. Widgeon, a huge mine sweeper that has engaged in more dangerous work than the swifter craft that cruised for submarines, a type of vessel sent out on the most doubtful errand during the war. It not only faced the submarine danger but wallowed among floating and anchored mines—most every second bringing a new danger. And it was a Menominee boy who came up from the ranks that commanded and safely piloted one of these remarkable, death-defying ships through the war.

Then there is Lieut. Curry S. Prescott, of Menominee, who spent practically all of the United States war period on cruisers that were prowling for submarines in European waters. Lieut. Prescott carried his junior rank from the naval reserves into the U. S. navy when war was declared, and won promotion to senior rank in regular service. He will be fortunate in obtaining a discharge, which is expected most any day now, and then he will be permitted to come home and tell some of the things he refused to tell when on his first and only leave of absence at the end of more than a year of faithful service abroad.

Lieut. Bresnahan, being in the regular navy, may be given a leave of absence to visit the folks back home, but will not be discharged, so when he comes back on that visit he will not be permitted to tell all he knows about hunting Hun mines, etc., because he will still be in the service. More naval mystery.

Another Cloverland officer who spent nearly all of the war period in



Officers and men of the U. S. S. Whipple. Several Michigan and Wisconsin men are among the officers, including Lieut. Curry S. Prescott of Menominee

European waters, is Lieut. Grant Stephenson, formerly of Marinette, Wis., and Escanaba, Mich. He is a son of the late Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, and is now one of the trustees and directors of the Stephenson estate. Lieut. Stephenson was formerly commander of the S. S. Yantic, the well known naval cutter that cruised the Great Lakes with Naval Reserve forces. He carried his rank into the regular navy when war was declared and was made executive officer of the U. S. S. Harvard.

In the army and on the field of battle old friends and acquaintances frequently meet, but it is seldom that such incidents occur in the navy. Yet Lieut. Prescott and Lieut. Stephenson enjoyed just such an unusually happy meeting, when the former was transferred to the U. S. S. Harvard. Quick changes in the personnel of officers, however, separated these two officers from the twin cities on the historic Menominee river, Lieut. Prescott being assigned to other duty. They never met again, as Lieut. Prescott is now on the U. S. S. Whipple, while Lieut. Stephenson remained as executive officer of the U. S. S. Harvard.

But commissioned officers have no more thrilling tales to tell, no more exciting experiences to relate than some of the men of lesser rank. It was Gunner Joseph Reiter, a Menominee boy, who has the proud distinction of being the only Cloverland product who actually sunk a submarine. It was during the palmy days of the submarine before the "glorious depth bomb" had become the terror of the Hun diver that Mr. Reiter was assigned to command a gun crew aboard a merchant ship. It was on one of his voyages that the merchantman was attacked by a submarine. The torpedo missed and then the U-boat commander, evidently fearing a demand for explanations from the kaiser, boldly came to the surface and opened up on the merchantman with gun fire. But the U-boat commander didn't know Joe Reiter, of Menominee, was aboard the merchantman in command of a gun crew, or he would have remained submerged. However, he submerged a little later "spurlos versenkt."

"It was a glorious fight," wrote Reiter to his sister, "to stand off and give and take." But he said very little about the important part he played in the battle, and the truth was not known until several weeks later when Gunner Reiter was cited for bravery and commended by the secretary of the navy for his excellent marksmanship.

Then there is Albert Knutson, also of Menominee, a graduate of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, who was given early service on the high seas aboard the U. S. Transport President Lincoln. Knutson had the most thrilling and novel experience of all the Cloverland boys in the navy. He was aboard the President Lincoln when she was torpedoed last May. Being a member of the gun crew he remained on board until literally washed off as the ship went down. He saved himself by seizing a life raft, only to be taken prisoner on the submarine. The commander of the U-boat took him below, gave him a drink of hot coffee and then asked him where the officers of the transport might be located. Knutson failed to respond to the coffee bribe and was then put through the third degree, but refused to tell anything. Giving it up as a bad job the commander ordered him to the deck and choked off into the sea again, but Knutson positively refused to be sunk. He managed to catch on to another life raft and after eighteen hours floating about was picked up by a cruiser that had been summoned by wireless when the transport was torpedoed.



Chief Gunner Joseph Reiter of Cloverland, cited by Secretary Daniels for "getting" a sub.

The submarine commander managed to capture one of the ship's officers, Lieut. Isaac, and an army major, and kept one seaman. Lieut. Isaac was discovered by the gold braid on his arm. He became sick and lay over the side of a life boat, with his arms hanging overboard.

Here is another of those rare incidents of "friends" meeting at sea. After Lieut. Isaac had been taken aboard the U-boat commander looked him over carefully, and said:

"Don't you remember me? We attended Harvard together."

And sure enough, there was Lieut. Isaac's "old college chum" all decorated up in the garb of a submarine commander, ready to skuttle the best ship afloat with a cargo of women and children and Red Cross nurses. When the Hun was masquerading as a white man he had attended Harvard with Lieut. Isaac and later served four years in the United States navy.

*****!!—?—*!! or words to that effect, was Lieut. Isaac's greeting.

The captain of the President Lincoln, anticipating the submarine commander's penchant for officers of the U. S. navy, quickly threw off his officer's uniform and donned that of an ordinary seaman and escaped.

After being one of the principals in this exciting marine episode Knutson was taken to France and later sent home for fifteen days vacation.

Edward Hnilicka, a farmer boy of Menominee county, took the Great Lakes Naval Training Station route to the sea, and had not been in active service a great while when he enjoyed his hair-breadth escape. He was sitting up in the crow's nest of his ship in company with an ensign when a torpedo announced its presence with a crash. Hnilicka and the ensign were tossed out of their perch but managed to grasp some of the flying tackle and slid safely down to the deck.

The big scurry for life boats was on, and Hnilicka, being one of the belated ones, found himself and a few others the only men aboard ship. Several life boats were tossing about near the listing vessel, and Hnilicka, possibly remembering the handy flying tackle that had served such good purpose in unloading the crow's nest, grasped the end of a loose rope and swung outward toward a boat. The rope was not long enough so Hnilicka jumped the rest of the way. His aim was good and he landed plunk in the middle of the life boat. Later all the survivors were picked up by cruisers.

And so on, the tales of the sea are drifting in with thrilling embellishments as the boys are coming home and the censorship is being lifted. They are real stories of a venture, of daring, of bravery, of amusing incidents under the gravest situations, and it appears that Cloverland boys have had their share of the fun as well as danger.

The large service flag representing the soldiers of St. Paul's Catholic church at Negaunee has again been raised after having two gold stars added. James Bennett, seaman, and Louis Garbolina, who died in France, are the dead heroes thus honored. St. Paul's is one of the largest service banners in the city and contains 174 stars placed on the flag in the form of a cross.

Houghton people are recalling that the state budget commission recommended early last year that a vocational department be established in the College of Mines.

CLOVER LAND

Helping the Homeseeker Is Part of the State's Duty

By B. G. PACKER, Wisconsin's Director of Immigration

GETTING people onto the land is only a part—and by no means the biggest part—in developing the resources of a commonwealth. Getting them on the land with some knowledge of how to open it up, what crops to grow and how to grow them, not only insures a fair prospect of success, but it is a most profitable policy from a purely selfish view on the part of all the people present, residents and incoming settlers as well. Hence, it is an urgent function of the state to convey accurate, intelligent and adaptable information to meet the needs of the man in question, for the settler is at a great disadvantage in his efforts to learn what is necessary for him to know when he makes a selection and invests his money in any new region.

Each state with undeveloped farm land has certain problems in its development. These create a condition of pioneering resulting in successes or failures in proportion to the degree in which the incoming settler is able to adapt himself. The people of the state encouraging settlement through their state experiment stations and allied agricultural societies know what these obstacles are and the homeseeker is entitled to an impartial discussion of them before he invests his money. Will it decrease land sales? Perhaps. But what of it? In one state, the problem may be low rainfall; in another, drainage or obtaining adequate water supply and the fitting of land for irrigation. Again it may be land clearing, while variation in soil occurs in every county in every state. The same thing holds true with climate, also extent of development—yes, and in the amount of work to be done to get that land in shape for growing crops.

Suppose we take an illustration suited to the former timber sections of Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is hard to over-estimate the value of root crops in the early stages of developing this region. But many farmers coming to that territory are from prairie states—Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Potatoes are about the only roots with which they are familiar. The problem in opening up cut-over land is one of getting feed and especially feed for winter. So the settler with several hundred bushels of rutabagas or mangels, even with hay of only fair quality, has a big advantage over his neighbor from Iowa who tries to carry his stock through the winter on purchased feed. Tell this Iowa man he will save money by growing roots. Tell him what varieties to use, how to fit the land, how to harvest, top and store them so they won't spoil. Tell him this before he draws his check for first payment on his land.

Now, you might have difficulty in getting clover hay in Iowa or Illinois by scratching the surface of the soil with a spring-tooth harrow and sowing seed broadcast, but in this upper section after removal of rubbish and brush that is one of the first steps recommended to obtain hay for that second winter, which by the way, is the most critical period in development. Tell him about oats and peas to be cut for hay the first winter.

Take the matter of farm buildings. The tenant farmer from all states is sorely tempted to put his money in buildings rather than in fencing, brushing and seeding. If he does this he is simply inviting disaster, for during the first three years on cut-over land he is building a factory to turn out feed for his cows and other farm animals.

Again, because this is a region where stumps must be removed, he feels he will need a great deal of motive power, so he brings with him six



View taken in a newly settled part of Marinette county, Wis., in August, 1918

or seven horses perhaps too big and certainly too many to open the land to the best advantage. He soon learns that a hungry horse can get outside of a large amount of feed, in a short time, too. Feed! Feed! Food for stock. That's what we must talk and where can you get more of it from the same amount of land than in this new country of Wisconsin and Minnesota?

But let us consider the commanding element of soil. In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, in your own great state, and in Wisconsin, most of the land is highly productive, the records prove it, but there are also areas of discouragingly low value for farming. Now, somebody, somewhere owns these lands. Somebody pays taxes on them. That Mr. Somebody, or perhaps his agent, by no means feels he is his brother's keeper and proceeds to try to unload his holdings upon unsuspecting men or women as land that will grow anything, or as a "chocolate loam," "nitrogen loam mixture," "meadow lands," "white oak soil," only a few of the terms that have come to our desk. Plain sand in the eyes of this man who is selling it is "sandy loam." Of course, it has a "clay subsoil," though the sand extends indefinitely toward the city of Peking.

Now, the farm land dealer with an established reputation for fair dealing is jealous of that reputation and he has a right to be. Like any other business man it is his chief stock in trade although to get it and to live up to it he meets no end of prejudice. His work is simply indispensable. He is justly entitled to liberal commissions for his efforts. He earns them.

But it is this promotion of undesirable lands by unfair salesmanship that has done more to retard American land development than all other causes combined. It has driven settlers to insanity and suicide. It has left dependent widows and children whose only solace is a hope that the streets of hot-town are paved with the mean little souls of these self-seeking land cannibals.

And right in this connection. Salesmanship of the old order of things was the gentle art of putting it over. Mind study, face study, habit study,

and prejudice study, all of them entered into the make-up of the successful seller of goods, bad, better and indifferent.

Behold a pioneer in the field, that itinerant dispenser of knowledge, the agent for books! You remember him! Strolling the countryside garbed in his best; sack beneath the coat, containing prospectus of "The World in a Nut Shell" with the inevitable four feet of colored collapsible binding. Self-reliance was his middle name. His was the life! Commission fifty-fifty with the publishing house, cash on the doorstep to some red-headed freckled-faced co-working collector who knew a thing or two about contract enforcement.

Remember him? Of course, you do. And you paid; paid with a spark of rebellion in your heart coupled with envy of the ability of those lads working people in working their way through college. Oh! Yes, you gave them a lift on their scholastic journey and you paid again when you ordered a portrait enlargement of Aunt Sarah for three-fifty, plus. "Plus" was the ten dollar frame of gilt encircling her placid image. You didn't count on this, did you? But you paid. You overlooked that fine print just above the signature. Salesmanship, false goddess, won you over.

Shall I say the old order of things has passed away? That skillful presentation no longer entices? That the principle departed this good old sphere with the book-man and the picture-man? Blue sky declares their attempts the efforts of amateurs and blue sky is correct.

Are we forced to group the farm land selling situation with stock subscription schemes? Put it to a vote. Why this homeseekers' skepticism? A good deal, I truly believe most of it, is groundless. He may know ten successes of neighbors who sought new farms in Wisconsin or Minnesota and who made good, but the rumor of a single failure, perhaps a quitter, throws him off his balance. That a man should hesitate pulling up stakes in his old neighborhood before striking out for a new community is a well

merited tribute to his appreciation of the true fitness of things. But there is a limit.

The work of protecting incoming settlers in Wisconsin so far as the quality of land is concerned has been greatly simplified by a splendid system of state soil survey work begun and carried on by the soils department of the college of agriculture. It covers all the newer parts of the state and many older counties as well. The men who made these soil surveys traveled all the roads and saw every section of land in the surveys. Their field reports developed into a series of colored maps, by districts. Each map includes six or seven counties. Different colors represent certain types of land. Most of them produce splendidly when cleared. Areas where rock outcrops prevail are shown by symbols. If the soil is sand, we spell it s-a-n-d.

The map is convenient to handle, about twenty-four inches square. It is a fine piece of lithograph work. Legends are simple. It includes water areas and roads and is placed at the back of an eighty-page pamphlet well indexed, fitting the pocket and generously illustrated. Surface features, drainage, native vegetation and present land development are covered. Under each description is a paragraph about the crops adapted to that type of land and a discussion of problems likely to be met in handling it.

If it is not unbecoming a proper sense of modesty for me to say so, I believe this series of Wisconsin soil bulletins is the most comprehensive, impartial, and accurate material ever gathered together in book form for the use of land-seekers. This is more than an opinion of mine, however, for their value has been attested by a mass of documentary evidence, the best evidence, letters to our immigration division from home-seekers who bought land and are developing farms. Wisconsin has voted money to the soils department of the college of agriculture to enlarge and make still more useful this first aid package for the home-seeker and, best of all, the maps indicate millions of acres of new land capable of yielding handsome returns in forage crops, grains, garden vegetables, peas for canning, sugar beets, potatoes, and other special cash products.

It is one thing, however, to have these surveys available, and quite another to secure the most useful distribution.

Right at this point is where the work of the immigration division of the Wisconsin department of agriculture dove-tails into the work of another state supported activities. We have a fund used to inform people of this soil survey and other useful information is theirs for the asking. It is another tribute to the little class of ad-hats off to him!—a three-line notice in some of the big papers of the country inviting correspondence. You might naturally come to the conclusion that the insertion of such notice would find a liberal response as such is the case. We must reach the people.

The preparation of articles to be published in newspapers conducting campaigns for Wisconsin development furnishes another method of getting in touch with homeseekers. To illustrate, a paper, say the Daily Drivers' Journal sends its representative to Wisconsin dealers who contract for advertising. To keep the thing moving, we also take space. This gives us opportunity to present a large amount of reading matter in articles published Thursdays. We have similar co-operation with other newspapers.

(Continued on Page 35)



With co-operation from state and county experts the new farmer soon becomes independent. Another Marinette county picture.

CLOVER LAND

Cloverland Has Every Prospect of a Great Livestock Future

By LOUIS F. SWIFT of Chicago

I have watched with much interest the activities of your people in placing western sheep and cattle on the cut-over lands of the Great Lakes section. It means a great deal to national food production and soil fertility to have the lands change from a state of idleness to one of economic production.

Last fall I made a trip to Escanaba, Michigan, with Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth, so as to look over those lands personally. We traveled through three or four counties northwest of Escanaba, with Messrs. R. E. McLean, C. W. Kates, George M. Mashek and J. J. Harney. They took us up into the country on the main line of the E. & L. & S. railroad, and also out over several of its branches, in this way covering a considerable territory.

We found most of that section in its raw state. The lumbermen have taken off most of the timber. Very few farmers have as yet located up the railroad distance from Escanaba, but where settlers have taken up land they seem to be doing very well. Dairying, potatoes and hay seem to be their chief source of cash income. This whole section should some day develop into a splendid dairy country. Silos should be one of the first considerations as a successful basis for your development.

Stock grazing in a large way by the stockmen from the western states will be of national benefit in hastening the development which must necessarily precede general farming, and especially dairying. There is an excellent opportunity this very day for a large number of settlers in this vast region of fertile soil.

We visited Mr. Mashek's ranch, and his experiences should be sufficient proof that the Cloverland section is suitable for live stock—both sheep and cattle.

I was surprised to find the feed wherever the land was free from brush, especially where fires had run



Louis F. Swift, President Swift & Company, Chicago packers

over the logged-off lands. The blue grass was still green, and this impressed me very forcibly, as it was late in November. What is claimed about the location with regard to the Great Lakes temporizing the climate must be true.

As Hagenbarth has often said, "The stockman has been the world's agricultural pioneer." I feel that your country offers good future prospects for the cattle and sheep raisers, who will apply good judgment and experience to their operations.

From my observations, I would say that the cut-over lands, when once set in grass, will carry a very large number of stock on a small area. Each year the grass should be thicker, but first you must burn the brush and slashings, and then seed. I saw the land on which the Idaho sheep were grazed this last season, and they had done a wonderful lot in the way of thinning out the brush, and the grasses were much thicker where they had grazed. I was informed while on this trip that Cloverland has never had a drought. Such a condition would make the croppings more certain, as well as insuring dependable summer pasturage.

The stockmen coming to the Cloverland country will find a section with good possibilities, if he burns, seeds and clears land. Grazing will enrich the soil, kill out much of the brush, and after a few years the stumps can be removed much more economically than they could right now. The general farming should come in with more intensive operations. Barley will probably be the best finishing feed, as it may be produced with good yields. Sheep, cattle, (both beef and dairying) and hog production, will fit in well in the future for general farming.

Last, but not least, silos must be built and used. They seem to me to be more practical here than almost any place else that I know of.

A Trip Through the Shops Where Your Tires Are Made

By J. GILBERT TAYLOR

Sales Manager, Northern Hardware & Supply Co., Menominee

I HAD heard much of Akron, the rubber metropolis of the world, and when our company took over the distribution of the Amazon Super-Tire, which is made in Akron, Ohio, I found it necessary to visit and go through their plant.

The factory of the Amazon Rubber Company is the only tire factory built on the Ford plan, that is, the raw materials entering at one end and the finished product coming out at the other end. In my imagination I likened the factory to a monstrous grinding machine, the raw rubber and fabric pouring in one end and the finished tires rolling out the other, with human hands and brains inside, however, doing the work instead of steel wheels and cogs.

It will be interesting to know that Amazon tires are built by hand and are not turned out by automatic machines, as many people suppose. Amazon tires are not put on the market as a quantity—but strictly as a quality product. Many other makes of tires are machine built and therefore the reader must not confuse an Amazon tire with a machine built tire. Here is the answer—Amazon tires built up layer upon layer of fabric by hand only, has got to be as perfect as expert tire making skill and brains can make them. It is almost impossible for an error to creep in, because inspectors are constantly on the alert and watch carefully every operation of the tire builder who must be an

expert. I have stood watching with wonder, respect and amazement the marvelous skill of these tire builders, building without flaw the tires that have changed many a man's opinion

regards the kind of tires he should use. Surely the Amazon is named well "The Super-tire."

The materials used in Amazon Super-tires I soon found were of the

very highest quality; huge hams of pure Para rubber from the lowlands of the mighty Amazon river and sturdy, snowy white Sea Island fabric, each square yard weighing seventeen and one quarter ounces. A square inch of high quality tire building fabric has an approximate breaking strength of from 275 to 300 pounds. A roll of fabric is rejected unless it meets these inspections and tests, and is free from grease and other foreign matter. It is rather tiresome to stand and watch the inspection of a roll of fabric, because the inspection is so careful—so slow—so very exacting—making everything sure and safe for the ultimate user of Amazon Super-tires.

The crude rubber as it comes from the tropics usually contains considerable dirt and foreign matter, I even saw a bone necklace and crude rubber slippers used by the natives in one batch, so the first step is to thoroughly wash and clean the rubber, which is done by running the chunks through a huge mill. This mill may be likened to a huge and powerful clothes-wringer, only the rollers are made of iron with corrugations or teeth. Water is constantly running over and between the rollers, between which the chunks of rubber pass.

This operation is repeated a number of times until the rubber is clean and after passing between the rollers of this mill so many times it



SECTION OF TIRE BUILDING ROOM

(Continued on Page 46)

CLOVER LAND

Presque Isle County Typical of Michigan's Land Resources

By JOHN G. KRAUTH of Millersburg

A GLANCE at the map of Michigan reveals the state divided into two large peninsulas by the Great Lakes, and the merits of the soil of Presque Isle county, the subject of this article, as well as the soil of adjacent counties in the northeastern part of lower Michigan with its rightful place in the farm world, is like a sealed book to many of your readers because we have never been the beneficiary of a world-wide publicity from large transcontinental trunk lines with their immense land grants and free government homesteads ready for the plow, within their territory to encourage settlement.

Our early settlers, for the most part, were not lured here by the seductive call of the land, but by the timber and demand for labor, and divided their time between mill work, camp work and field work, and for ready money marketed their hay, oats and potatoes at the lumber camps, fully realizing that not until the forests disappeared and adequate shipping facilities provided, could the land come into its own. And we have arrived. A little late, but still in time to prevent many in the cities from growing real hungry.

It was not merit, prestige or climate that was responsible for the rapid development of many localities elsewhere, lacking by far our diversified resources, but by fortunately being in the line of travel with all that this implies. This is not a song of the "Knocking Bird," but an explanation of the reason why we were so tardy in arriving (and there is always a reason) with our sparsely settled, rich agricultural lands, favored with close proximity to the large north central cities of America by rail and water, and remaining almost unknown to the man with the land thirst.

I doubt if there is any vacant low-priced land awaiting settlement in any section of any state, whose soil yields a greater variety of grains and soil building crops, such as clover, alfalfa, vetch, peas, etc. With these soil builders assured, the settler with a purpose has the pleasure of beholding the mortgage melt and likewise enjoy the security of knowing his children will inherit fertile fields.

Our soil varies from light sand to sandy loam and clay loam. The latter two soils constitute the base of our agricultural lands and are destined to become most favorably known for its meat, vegetables and dairy products, and the big red apple, always where "McGregor sits"—at the head of the table.

Our wealth in virgin forests of hardwoods and soft woods, save an occasional tract here and there, is no more, and the thousands of acres of rich, fire-swept, cut-over lands, with its decaying stumps and verdant carpets of luxuriant blue grass, as valuable as any field crop, accessible by good roads and convenient to schools now offer an inviting field to the real force that makes a nation—the pioneer settler—who, however, will not be obliged to face the early pioneer problem of hewing out a home in the green timber, as the woodsman's axe and the torch have prepared the way for even the tenderfoot with a longing for the simple life. "It's an ill wind that blows no good."

The greatest beds of the purest limestone in the world are located in Presque Isle county and the adjacent county of Alpena. The famous blue grass region of Kentucky is bottomed on limestone, so it is not strange that blue grass flourishes here as in the most favored localities where the value of the land is highest, because "Grass is King" in the plant life in the world over.



It is also not surprising that alfalfa, red and alsike clover grow here as persistently as blue grass, and these most envied assets, protected from winter killing by a never-failing mantle of snow, assures the grower of all kinds of livestock the cheapest and highest form of bone, muscle and fat makers.

In this region, recording no crop failures, and alike healthful to man and beast, I recognize the shepherd's home and for thirteen successive years I was everything but a wet nurse in the care of lambs at the Rainy Lake Ranch in Presque Isle county, and while the dairy cow and the growing of beef—grass fat—is very profitable there is, however, no branch of farming that requires so little attention, yields so great a profit for the money invested and performs so valuable a service to the land, particularly wild land, as sheep.

My first experience at the Rainy Lake Ranch was with a band of grade Merinos, but drifted into black faces. Experience and observation enable me to say that all the middle wools and fine wools thrive here, it is but a matter of preference—and care.

The sheep sheds on the Rainy Lake Ranch were draft-proof on the north, east and west sides, with wide doors on the south side, and they were nailed open all winter. No matted wool or snotty noses in my flock as a result.

During the summer the sheds were darkened, as a protection from flies and the midday heat, the cheapest

service ever rendered to a sheep or any other dumb brute. Never bred ewes before November 20, as then the lambs come with a warm sun, when the ewes were on grass and could lamb out in the wild pasture during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. Penned heavy ewes up at sundown and released them late in the morning, then if any lambs were dropped during the night or early in the morning, they were almost sure to be strong and independent. My years of profit saved by just a little expensive attention at the proper time.

Wintered sheep on red and alsike clover, alfalfa, pea straw and oat straw and a very slight ration of oats, but more often none at all, and an occasional feed of bran if a laxative were necessary.

The wool crop and droppings always paid for the feed and care, making no charge for pasture on our low-priced land, as my sheep were rendering me a valuable service by cleaning and enriching my cut-over land.

There are but a few large bands of sheep in my immediate vicinity as most of our settlers are engaged in mixed farming. However, there are many small flock owners, and at this writing, their sheep are a gladdening sight to the eye of a shepherd.

The dairy and beef strain of cattle are here also, from the purest to the scrubbiest, scrubs predominating as in all new localities.

The farmer's silo-wintered and grass-fattened cattle and the thin stuff

brought here in carload lots from the outside in the spring to feed on the woodland pasture and marketed in the fall maketh "the man with the hoe" smile—and thumb automobile catalogues.

Our livestock is marketed in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, with a new plant in course of construction at Bay City, Mich., to care for the growing livestock industry.

The Big Red Apple

Almost every farm here has its never-failing orchard and large commercial orchards are following, the latest newcomer being A. F. Bunting of Detroit, an experienced apple grower and the owner of orchards. After scanning the state over for an orchard site, Mr. Bunting finally, on August 20, last, selected 320 acres of heavy clay loam, fire-swept, cut-over land near Onaway, in this county, land which a few years ago supported heavy growth of maple, beech, elm, birch, basswood, hemlock, with a small sprinkling of pine, and with a experienced force immediately began to clear this land and up to December 9 had cleared and stumped 30 acres, besides plowing 150 acres, at total expense of \$3,100, paying wages for labor and dynamite. This spring Mr. Bunting contemplates putting out 200 acres to apple trees and at the same time plant the entire 30 acres to beans to properly aid in fitting the land for the orchard.

The writer is well aware that many homeseekers avoid land in the timber belts on account of the time and expense involved in clearing when never in the memory of living man has the business of farming in all its branches been so remunerative as assured and the means so readily obtained for fitting the land for the plow as now. I might also add: Should do the proceeds from the fire crop fail to defray the entire expense of clearing old cuttings.

The exaggerated impression of the obstacles to overcome in subduing fire-swept cuttings has discouraged many worthy homeseekers from acquiring their own fireside, but "what's one man's loss is another's gain." There is only one crop of land and northeastern Michigan is gradually but surely finding its allotted space in the sun without much fireworks, either.

The announcement has been made recently that Carr & Barrett are to move their saw mill from Hendrick to Newberry. The mill will be rebuilt near the Horner flooring plant where a site has already been secured. Carr & Barrett, it is understood, have entered into a contract with the local people, according to the Newberry News. The Horner people, who recently secured control of a tract of 30,000 acres of virgin hardwood south of Newberry, have decided to lumber and manufacture the tract at once. The logs are to be hauled over the tracks of the Charcoal Iron company to McMillan and from there over the South Shore to Newberry, where they will be sawed into lumber and manufactured into flooring. This is one of the finest tracks of hardwood remaining undisturbed in the peninsula.

The Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Lutheran churches of Calumet, in common with other churches of those synods throughout the United States, have launched a campaign to raise \$500,000 to be used in reconstruction work in Europe.

The 85th Division, in which is a large number of Cloverland boys, has been ordered home from France.



CLOVER LAND

There Should Be Sheep on Every Farm in Cloverland

By J. A. JEFFERY of Duluth

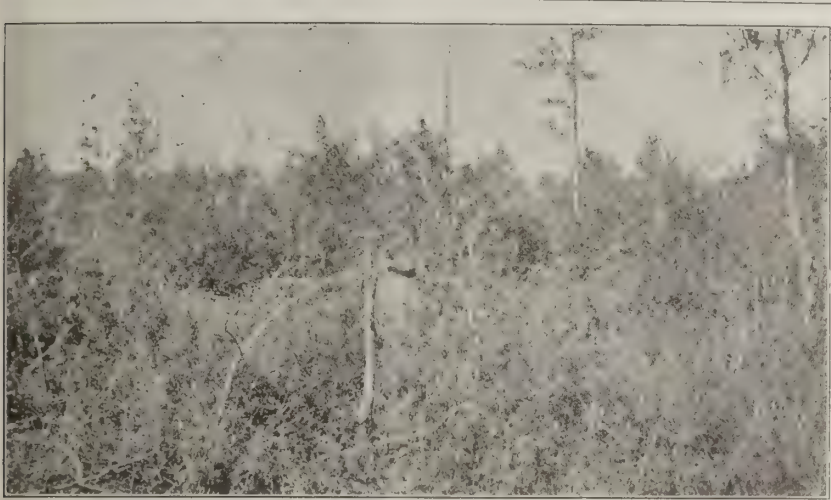
FOR YEARS the writer has been impressed with the possibilities of the sheep industry in Cloverland. He has felt that there should be a flock, small or large, on the farm of every settler who has a liking for sheep and sheep management, and that includes a great many farms. No industry can thrive in these days

flock, she seemed pleased to tell me of her successes, and of her failures as well, and of her general methods. Her ewes were of mixed Shropshire and Hampshire blood. Upon these the previous season she had crossed a Shropshire ram.

Irving, Cooper, etc., etc., with no books that could really be termed trashy.

I was told of the plans for enlarging and caring for the flock. I was shown the new barn in course of construction, partly to hold feed and partly to house sheep. I was asked to estimate the number of ewes the housing part would house conveniently. My estimate was 120. She had planned to have it house only 100, thus using splendid judgment from the sanitary standpoint. Abundant light was provided.

Cloverland is the country par excellence for sheep. All nature conspires to make the business succeed. The conditions of soil and climate make possible an abundance of summer and winter feed, and both assist the animal to make the largest growth of mutton and wool. Every settler who likes sheep should have sheep. There is profit in the business. They are wonderfully efficient in clearing land. The farmer who has new land similar to that shown in our illustration has ideal pasturage for sheep. If these areas have clover and grass sown upon them (if they are not already seeded) and sheep are pastured on them, the



Sheep's paradise. Thousands of similar acres in Cloverland.

without intelligent management. And, conversely, most industries thrive with intelligent management.

Here is a case of splendid success that came to my attention a few years ago. I had many times passed a farm in which there was frequently seen a very attractive, though not large, flock of sheep. It was a sufficiently striking bunch to greatly interest me and one day I visited the farm to learn more of it.

My knock brought to the door of the home a bright young girl. I asked here I might find the "boss." The reply was: "She is in the back yard."

"But I mean the man boss." "There is no man boss." "Very well, then I shall be glad to see the lady boss."

The "lady boss" received me pleasantly, and when she was convinced that I really was interested in her

Of her 65 ewes, 62 had dropped 104 lambs, and of these she had saved 95 splendid lambs, losing only nine. This was an increase of 153 per cent. The other ewes would drop lambs later. I do not recall the reason for the late breeding.

"To meet with such success in saving your lambs," I said, "you must have given your ewes very careful attention at lambing time." She replied: "I was with every ewe when she dropped her lambs." All of this told me that this woman not only loved her sheep, but possessed in very large degree that greatest of all instincts—the mother instinct.

It may further interest and possibly surprise the reader to be told that on the shelves in the library-parlor, while waiting for the mid-day meal, I counted over 600 volumes, including complete sets of Shakespeare, Hugo,



Four of the ninety-five lambs, and their mothers.

Successful sheep raising will depend upon three things: Good stock, good care and good environment. Environment, in this case, includes soil, climate, natural feed and water. In one of the illustrations a picture taken at the time of the visit in early June, is shown the quality of ewes and lambs. There is indicated something of the care they have received. Foreground and background show also something of the environment that renders so much of this north country so splendid for the sheep industry.

brush and weeds rapidly disappear and grass and clover occupy the land. Two things are thus accomplished. The sheep have done an important job in land clearing. They have developed a permanent pasture. At the same time they have also produced a profitable crop of mutton and wool.

Wise men tell us there is, and will be, a good demand for both mutton and wool for years to come. The time is at hand when every farm in Cloverland may become, to a greater or less degree, a sheep farm.



Hon. E. G. Quamme of St. Paul, President of Federal Land Bank

Farms Offered to Energetic Men Without Money

(An interview with the President of the Federal Land Bank)

ANY penniless American citizen can have a farm, fully equipped and accessible to a desired market, till it for one year and obtain the full profit of his production without the payment of a single cent toward its purchase price, under a land settlement plan developed by President E. G. Quamme, of the St. Paul Federal Land Bank.

Details of the plan, which is nationwide in its scope and which expert economists and business men are confident will solve the land and crop production problems of the construction period, were disclosed by President Quamme recently.

The inauguration of the plan requires the enactment of laws to remove some existent restrictions and legalize new functions and the legislatures of Minnesota and other states will be called upon to pass the necessary statutes.

In brief, the plan provides for the utilization of tens of millions of acres of uncultivated but productive land throughout the United States by the chartering of large colonization com-

panies, which, rigidly supervised by the state, will plan and fully equip thousands of farms in tracts of varying size and sell them to the settler on annual payments, the first payment not to be due until after the first year.

Economists assert that it will solve the problem of providing land for the industrial workers.

Sponsors of the plan, who already have placed it before members of the Minnesota legislature, point to the safeguarding of the settler and ease in obtaining a good home and a start in agriculture which it assures.

Equal or even better opportunities to obtain a home and farm business is afforded the citizen of small capital, although even he is not required to pay a cent on his contract for the deed until after the first year, said President Quamme. After the first year thrift and energy are held, the only essentials to the success of the settler.

Individual states would legalize the plan, but it is considered best where a number of contiguous states with

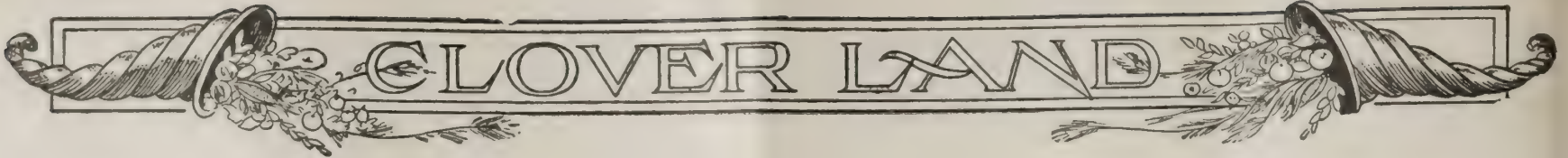
closely similar agricultural conditions should co-operate in carrying it out. Steps have been taken for such a move by Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

"Every thinking person knows that we have grave economic problems to solve in the next five to ten years," said President Quamme.

Emphasis should be placed on the securing of homes and lands for the industrial workers in the large cities because that is going to be the biggest phase of the problem. Most of our returning soldiers will go back in their farms and business they left and will thus be taken care of as soon as they are discharged from service.

"Our population may reach 150,000,000 in the next fifteen years, due to natural growth and immigration. And unless we increase our production of food and raw materials we will have reached a period where it will be necessary to have a Hoover rationing us all the time.

"Rural population is decreasing and city population increasing. Poverty (Continued on Page 34)



Greater Cloverland, the Cow Man's Opportunity



By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

(Before the Arizona Cattle Men's Convention at Phoenix, February 14, 1919)

YOU have been very kind to ask me to speak to you here today at this very busy meeting. I have nothing to sell you or to give away. Your friends that know my country want you to know more about this excellent opportunity for the cattlemen of the southwest. For three days problems confronting you cow men have been discussed, and the biggest one seems to be future range. Thirty million acres of idle land called Greater Cloverland, awaits your pleasure in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of these lands are in grass, brush or need seeding, but all can be made into good permanent range land and eventually develop into farming lands.

During the fall of 1917 you will remember that the government sent out a demand that we produce more food. "Food will win the war." With this broad demand special attention was laid upon the need for increased production of beef, mutton and wool. No one had an idea how long the war would last and to what extent we would have to increase the food supply. The west was already crowded, as you so well know. Mr. Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' association, came to the Great Lakes former timber cut-over section where he had been informed there were millions of acres of idle lands that grew a very nutritious grass and brouse. He visited this country called Cloverland and found all conditions favorable for experienced sheep and cattle men to go there and successfully increase the nation's wool and meat supply.

The land owners of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan were the first to take advantage of Mr. Hagenbarth's advice and arranged to offer their idle cut-over lands to the western sheep and cattlemen that the nation could supply sufficient food to feed her great army, and people at home, also wool for clothing.

We presented definite lease option propositions to western stockmen at the National Wool Growers' convention at Salt Lake City in January, 1918. This was the first time that these lands were ever offered to stockmen for grazing purposes. The lumbermen had held their lands intact, not wishing to be bothered with fires that were often started by settlers while they were still lumbering. But when this national cry went out for production they felt it their duty to do everything to supply the nation's needs.

As a result of this meeting in the west with these stockmen at Salt Lake City and the follow-up information received through the Cloverland Magazine, 43 western grazers came to Cloverland and picked out tracts for ranches. During the year 1918, 2,000,000 pounds of beef and 2,000,000 pounds of mutton, more than ever was produced in Cloverland before,

were sent to the Chicago market. The westerners found the grasses growing there very nutritious. They found sufficient good drinking water for their stock on every section of land; they found that the rainfall was so distributed through the hot summer months as to protect the country against such a thing as drought.

This was the first year's demonstration of what the westerners could do in this Great Lakes section where the United States Department of Interior says there are over 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands that are idle today, and that with proper development, they make good farming lands.

This first year's movement or demonstration was mostly confined to the upper peninsula of Michigan, called Cloverland, because there clover is a weed. Today, the entire Great Lakes cut-over section with its 30,000,000 of acres, western stockmen will find wonderful opportunities to develop finishing ranches which will work very nicely with their breeding ranches in the west. This entire territory is now called Greater Cloverland.

When the movement was first started, some western people remarked that the grass was too soft and would not produce the desirable flesh for finishing stock. One of the largest stockmen in the northwest who operates in several states, started to visit that territory early in the spring of 1918. He was discouraged about the opportunities when he met some people who misrepresented the proposition to him and turned around and went back to Montana when he was about half way there. But in September, he heard what excellent gains the western sheep and cattle were making in Cloverland, that had been shipped from drought stricken sections. He made a personal visit and after spending three weeks there, looking over the country and visiting farms, thus giving the country a careful inspection, he bought 100,000 acres.

We do not wish to make great claims of what this country will do for you. It is not a place where you can go and get rich in a year's time. It is an opportunity where you can get lands that will develop into a good permanent ranch that will be improved after they have been grazed for a number of years and will increase much more in value than I dare say. Because, eventually, this country is destined to be the greatest dairy section in the United States. It produces all crops necessary for the growing and finishing of all kinds of live stock.

We have on the average an eight months' grazing season and four months when you have to feed. Some years the feeding period will not be

so long. Last winter some of our stockmen only had to feed their stock-cattle 59 days. The winters are not so severe as they are in many other northern states, because of the fact that the Great Lakes temper the climate. These same lakes insure us against drought, and seem to guard off cyclones, tornadoes, damaging hail storms and the hot, sultry weather.

About a year ago, I came to Tucson, Ariz., and met your friend, Frank M. King. I told him about the opportunities in Cloverland. He said it seemed too good to be true. Yet, when I told him I had nothing to sell, I just wanted him to come and look the country over, he promised me he

would do so. He and his partner, M. S. Plummer, purchased a township for their finishing ranch. They will ship 1,000 head of big cattle about April first. They have grass there on their new ranch already for twice that many, but they want to go at it in a conservative manner. They have a breeding ranch here in Arizona. Mr. King was so pleased with the country that he desired that other Arizona cattlemen should know about this new range country, and he has, through his paper, made it possible for a number of you to learn considerable about it. Up to date 12 Arizona cattlemen have arranged tracts in Cloverland where they will ship stock this coming spring. Likewise, in other states you will find a number

(Continued on Page 39)

The Name
Johnston
is "Famous for Biscuits"
and has been for more than sixty years

OUR chocolate enrobed specialties such as Chocolate Angel Food, Chocolate Eclair, Chocolate Fig Cake and others are already very popular in Cloverland.

If you have not as yet tried them, ask any high-class dealer in your town

"The taste lingers"

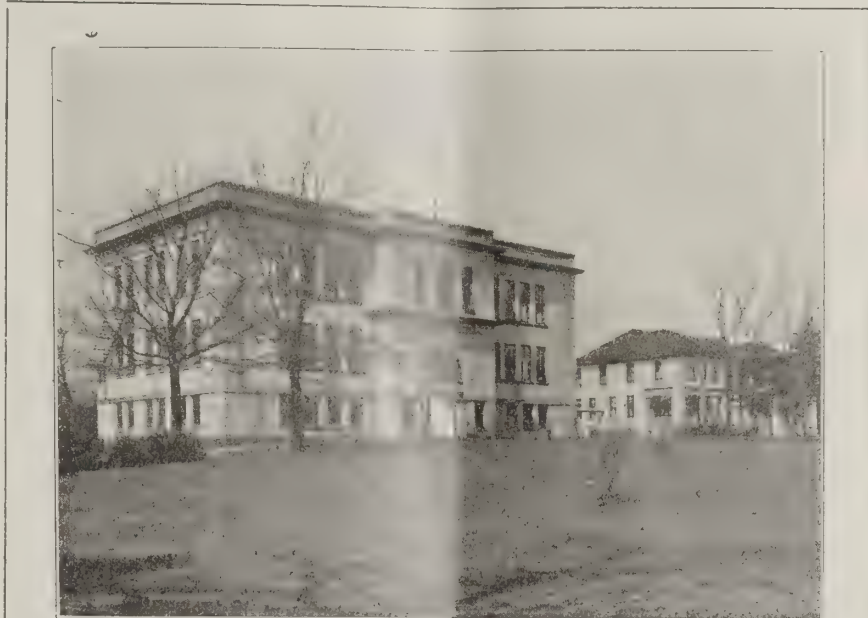
ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

CLOVER LAND

Preparing to Meet America's Call for Better Farming

By R. N. KEBLER of Menominee



Menominee County Agricultural School, R. N. Kebler, Superintendent.
Tuition is free to all residing within the State of Michigan.

the prescribed course of study.

1. The agricultural course is based on general science, botany, bacteriology and chemistry as a foundation for the purely agricultural subjects such as horticulture, field crops, animal husbandry, dairy, feeds and feedings, farm management, soils and fertilizers. All subjects are divided into their proper phases, and each phase is dealt with in due season to allow the field laboratory and farm and school equipment, to be used most advantageously.

2. The manual training work dovetails into the agricultural course, making it of a still more practical nature.

The manual training course is organized along four distinct lines—woodwork, forging, farm mechanics, and drawing. The various articles manufactured by the students have an agricultural trend and involve the care and handling of tools used in the common processes of farm handicraft.

In the woodworking department in the basement of the main school building, the first year students are given benchwork, the projects selected conforming to actual farm and

farmstead needs. The course is adapted to the abilities of the individual student, yet conforms to a definitely organized arrangement of processes. Trap nests, brooders, self feeders, troughs, stanchions, model gates and fences, sack holders, fireless cookers, flytraps, butter workers and molds, eveners and harness racks are some of the problems demanding various degrees of skill. The second year students are given a course in carpentry, involving the construction and repair of various farm buildings.

A separate forge shop houses the equipment of the iron working classes. The students meet here for practice in the construction of rings, chains, cold shuts, clevises, neck-yoke and whiffle-tree irons and clips, and simple tools. Particular emphasis is placed on iron repair work on implements by welding, riveting, and use of bolts and straps.

In the farm mechanics classes, instruction is given in surveying, drainage, types and care of farm machinery, gas engines and motors, and the heating, lighting, and plumbing systems in use on the farm. Davidson's "Agricultural Engineering" is used as



Demonstration cattle on Menominee County Agricultural School farm.

a text for theoretical instruction, but actual shop and field experience in the operation, care, and repair of mechanical devices used about the farm furnishes the practical knowledge.

The course in drawing offered to both the first and second year students is correlated with their wood and iron work and covers the drafting of woodshop and forge projects, details in the design and construction of farm buildings, and the plotting of fields and drainage systems.

With the gradual extension of work along industrial lines, plans are being formulated for the introduction of short courses in cement work and simple plumbing, as applied to agricultural needs.

Through the academic course we endeavor to broaden and advance each student's education along those lines which are commonly recognized as essential for good, intelligent citizenship. To this end the effort is made to train him in the ability to speak and write clearly, intelligently and forcibly, and to find pleasure and profit in reading; to familiarize him with the principles of our government and the outstanding features of our history; to cultivate the knowledge and skill necessary for solving such mathematical problems as arise in connection with the farm and home, and to enable him to keep accurate business records. In short, the aim of this course is to help the student grow into a well-rounded, worth-while citizen, instead of permitting him to develop into a mere machine.

The home economics course is theoretical and practical, thus training the hands as well as the head. Through the course in cookery the student gains much practical experience in the preparation of wholesome and nourishing foods. She learns how to plan, prepare and serve meals attractively in the home. The sewing course gives the student knowledge of stitches, garment making and pattern drafting. Information on economical use of materials at hand, cost and quality of materials, suitable colors, etc., teaches the girl what it means to be well dressed at all times and places and with little expense.

By establishing laws of sanitation, proper feeding, good dressing and artistic surroundings, housework becomes a pleasure, not a drudgery. Our dwelling becomes a home, not merely a house. The result of this training is skilled, healthful, happy homemakers. Just as the welfare of a nation is founded upon the welfare of families, so the welfare of a family depends upon its having a healthful, happy home.

The schedule of academics and vocational studies offered by this school will prepare the student to become a well educated agricultural leader, qualified to assist democracy through the paths of rural reconstruction.

William Johnson and Fred Rhodes, of Sault Ste. Marie, have taken a ten-year lease of the Liberty theatre in the Odd Fellows building, Negaunee. The picture house will be operated under the title of Negaunee Amusement company. Messrs. Johnson and Rhodes are quoted as prominent business men of the Soo and thoroughly understand the moving picture show business.

Several copper country people will be obliged to refund money that had been sent them in allotment checks. It is said mistakes were made by the war risk insurance bureau of the war department. This will prove to be a great hardship to many people in that section who have depended on the allotments they had received.

NOW that the smoke of the world's great battle is clearing away, revealing the fiendish bloodthirsty plans of the enemy, civilization turns her eyes, blurred with the grime and dust of war, to America. The small, weak body of reconstruction is feebly crawling from the carnage, and though still bleeding, is slowly growing in strength. It will take years before it will assume its former position in the universe, and then years to reach the stage of development that Democracy's great war has made possible. Young America, how are you preparing yourself to meet Reconstruction's call for leadership, statesmanship, and fellowship?

The industry that has been revolutionized and evolutionized more than any other in this world war is agriculture. Previous to the starvation and food necessities brought on by the war, people were prone to classify agriculture as a secondary industry. Today, agriculture stands foremost. Europe is well aware of this fact, and America is fast coming to realize it. With this great change in agricultural conditions, thousands of young rural leaders and community builders are needed to replace the older men that have worked beyond their strength and endurance so that the son might go forth into battle and check the Hun. The question now before you, youth of the nation, "what will you do?"

In order to prepare for this present day emergency, a training should be sought under the direction of specially qualified men. No doubt the State Agricultural college offers the best opportunity, but is not within easy reach of a large class of students, both as to distance and preparation for entrance. There is, however, an institution located in the upper peninsula within easy reach of all—the Menominee County Agricultural school.

In the past, the Menominee County Agricultural school has offered a two year practical course in agriculture as a preparatory link between the eighth grade of the rural school and the junior class of the high school. The winter short course is especially designed to take up only the practical farm problems. This is a boiled-down course, intended for the person who has only the short winter months in which to further his education. Plans are now under way to introduce a four year course in agriculture, making the school a preparatory step toward college entrance, as a sophomore. This will afford an opportunity to the young people who have missed out in their early education, and wish to fit themselves for college work. It will also enable people to procure a practical course in agriculture, which can be taken directly back to the farm. The regular two year course will also be given, as has been the custom in past years.

The school is located on a beautiful campus, three miles from the heart of the city of Menominee, within a block of the street car line. The 107 acre farm upon which the school is located is equipped with all modern buildings and machinery, pure bred live-stock, poultry, orchard, and garden, making it a splendid field laboratory for all practical and theoretical agricultural work.

There is a large dormitory in connection with the school which offers all home conveniences at a very reasonable rate. Tuition is free for everyone within the state.

The course of study is divided into four departments, with a competent instructor for each department. Students are allowed to choose any subject they desire, but in order to receive the diploma for a high school or college entrance, they must take

Cloverland Magazine's Page of Moving Picture Facts and Fancies

James J. Corbett, ex-champion heavyweight of the world has gone to Universal City where he will be featured in the films. It is said that Corbett is longing to appear in a picture in a regular free-for-all mixup in order to illustrate how the fistic science can overcome mere brute force.

Shorthand Comments on Recent Productions

By the printer's devil.

"Under the Top"—The assistant manager.

"The Silver King"—A bank cashier.

"Jane Goes A-Wooing"—Bachelors, Beware!

"The Gold Cure"—Recommended for financial weaknesses.

"The Secret Garden"—Produces blossoms on the nose.

"The Danger Zone"—Telling wifey she's looking older.

"The Bluffer"—Giddy young girl of forty.

"Fair Enough"—Heads, I win—Tails, you lose.

"Life's Greatest Problem"—Getting, today, our daily bread.

"Love in a Hurry"—Pause a moment, consider the cost of a steam-heated flat.

"The Midnight Stage"—When the boys sing "Sweet Adeline."

"Out of the Shadow"—And when the "flu" is over—

"The Panther Woman"—Some bear-cat.

"The Siren's Song"—Steam caliope with the circus.

"Smiles"—First aid to perfect digestion.

"Woman"—?

Mary Pickford has been stricken with influenza but it is reported that she is not seriously ill. Mary always was strong on being right in style.

They're regular dare-devils in the movies. Take Marie Wolcamp for instance and the thrillers in which she appears. But we'll let you in on a dead secret—when Marie was recently visited by a burglar, she acted just like any other girl would—she screamed so lustily that Mr. Burglar took to his heels.

Mabel Normand and Mae Marsh, both stars with the Goldwyn pictures, have been laid up with the "flu" but are now back working on their newest pictures.

Ladies, would you give \$250 to kiss Charlie Chaplin? Lady Stewart McKenzie, a visiting noblewoman from Scotland did, with the stipulation that the money was to be given to the Red Cross. And where was Mildred Harris all this time? Mildred is Charlie's

EDITED BY KENNETH R. EDDY
of Menominee



brand new wife and—wouldn't you be jealous if hubby could sell his kisses for \$250 apiece?

A new film concern will release a twice-a-week news reel called Kinograms through the exchanges of the World Film Corporation. Terry Ramsaye and Ray Hall are the instigators of the latest news pictures and their past experience and success in the field of motion pictures insures "Kinograms" a place on the program of progressive theaters.

Sessue Hayakawa, the clever Japanese screen star, will, it is rumored, soon return to Japan where he will produce some of the best of the Japanese stage classics. The Hayakawa type of acting appeals to American audiences on account of his repression in deep emotional roles. The French type with its superfluous gestures and extravagant facial expression, leaves nothing to the imagination, and the American people are an imaginative race. They love to feel for themselves all the emotions which they imagine the character feels and Hayakawa by a flash of his eye can convey adequately to the audience an emotion which in a French drama would appear over-acted.

W. D. Griffith, producer of "Birth of a Nation," "Hearts of the World," "The Great Love," and other famous screen pictures has been asked to lead a fight against the proposed federal censorship bureau. The federal censorship board is a part of the Randall bill which it is expected will shortly be introduced in congress. Mr. Griffith's views as to censorship for motion pictures are well known, he being very much opposed to censorship in any form, and that he will make an ideal leader in the fight against the proposed bill is admitted

by everybody connected with the motion picture industry in America. More power to him.

A long time ago in the play "The Fortune Hunter," everybody insisted that John Barrymore marry a girl with oodles of money. Jack had never met the girl but his friends said everything would be arranged if he would only promise to marry the girl. Finally Jack said, "What's wrong with her?" And now in the picture, "Here Comes the Bride," he marries a veiled lady and when the veil is lifted he doesn't kiss her. When you see her on the screen, you won't blame him!

The champion "baby vamp" is at work. Marie Osborn in a trip across country is stopping at all the big cities and kissing all the officials, mayors, governors and all. However, there will probably be only a few divorce cases on this account as Marie is only seven.

Many of the big producing companies are sending out their films to be printed by commercial film concerns such as the Rothacker Film Manufacturing company of Chicago, a mammoth plant devoted to the making of motion pictures for business or commercial purposes. They find that the making of positive film entails a heavy outlay in equipment and that in the long run they can do as well by having other concerns already equipped for the work, do their finishing.

Paramount-Artcraft, releasing their products through the exchanges of the Famous Players—Lasky corporation, were the first to place really big stars on their program and are still among the recognized leaders in the film industry. With such stars as

Fairbanks, Mary and Jack Pickford, Pauline Frederick, Dorothy Dalton, D. W. Griffith, Cecil B. DeMille, Julian Eltinge, George Beban, J. Stuart Blackton, Sessue Hayakawa, Vivian Martin, Billie Burke, Enid Bennett, Charles Ray, Wallace Reid, Wm. S. Hart, George M. Cohan, Geraldine Farrar, Elsie Ferguson, Marquerite Clark and John Barrymore, together with their plan of national advertising in the largest magazines, they manage to hold the lead among film producers although the competition is getting stronger constantly. Through the Saturday Evening Post and other publications of immense circulation you are being constantly urged to go to the theater showing the Paramount-Artcraft sign.

Theater parties are becoming the vogue in many cities and towns and the idea of taking your friends to a motion picture house for an hour or more by way of entertaining is achieving popularity. Usually managers are only too glad to co-operate with the entertainer in providing good amusement and the idea works equally well whether you are giving a party for children or grown-ups. Try it next time you are planning a party.

Among the readers of this page there are many who would like to learn by what processes the pictures are made and we will undertake to explain step by step in an early issue, using illustrations which will explain the various stages in the process.

Now that the war is over and the "flu" epidemic well under control everywhere, the American public will turn again to the motion pictures for the pleasure and excitement which seems part and parcel of American life. In no other form of amusement can be found the variety of entertaining and instructive matter than is provided at a very nominal price at the motion picture theaters.

Kenneth Webb had lots of fun with his company when making "The Adventure Shop," a picturization of Bu Fisher's "The Green Gullabloom." There were fights and rough stuff a through it and Webb says that he has the time of his life standing on the side lines and watching his players go all mussed up.

The question of whether Sunday shows are a help or a detriment to community is to be decided by local option vote in New York state. Some sections of that state motion picture shows on Sunday are a matter of course, and again in other sections they are frowned upon. Looking the matter with the eye of the public

NINETEEN HUNDRED NINETEEN

Will it be Cloverland's Year
of Greatest Development?

We KNOW we live in the most wonderful country under the sun, but there are MILLIONS OF PEOPLE who are unacquainted with the Great Northwest.

MOTION PICTURES WILL CARRY YOUR MESSAGE

Entertaining, Interesting, Artistic, Authentic, Convincing—the Modern Method of Advertising. Get in touch with—

KENNETH R. EDDY

The Movie Man of Cloverland

MENOMINEE, MICH.

(Successor to Chippewa Film Company)

He can put your proposition into pictures that breathe the BEAUTIES and OPPORTUNITIES of Cloverland.

"PHOTOPLAYLETS"

Advertising Films in Short Lengths for All
Lines of Business

Posed-from-life subjects, each a complete little story in itself and colored to suit purchaser. The NEWEST and FINEST Screen Advertising

KENNETH R. EDDY

The Movie Man of Cloverland

MENOMINEE, MICH.

Exclusive Representative for Photoplaylets Throughout Cloverland.

ens of thousands of persons are being given a good, wholesome and clean entertainment which is deprived to others in certain sections, through a complexity of legal decisions and intolerance.

Particularly timely is a new release of McClure Productions called, "The Fighting Roosevelts," a picture depicting the life and works of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt himself furnished the greater part of the material from which the scenario was made and had taken an active interest in the progress of the work from its inception. That there will be a big demand for this picture from all sections of his country is realized and a number of extra prints from the original will keep this demand supplied.

"Wid" Gunning of New York left for Los Angeles on Jan. 15th, where he will locate. He has taken his family with him and expects to make Los Angeles his permanent home. Mr. Gunning publishes a book of film reviews called "Wids" which has come to be known as the exhibitor's "bible", so truthful and careful are his reviews on the new productions.

"The Romance of Happy Valley" is the latest of the D. W. Griffith productions featuring Robert Harron and Lillian Gish. Like all other Griffith pictures, "The Romance of Happy Valley" ranks among the screen masterpieces from the producer of "The Birth of a Nation," "Intolerance" and "Hearts of the World."

"Cloverland" has recently been enlarged to include the northern part of Wisconsin and surrounding country. This opens up a new field for the increased facilities of the "Cloverland Magazine" and we trust that our readers throughout the newly added territory will not be backward in sending for use in these columns, news of the pictures and picture houses in their vicinity. The "movies" are the one bright spot in a goodly number of somewhat drab lives and to add to the pleasure and entertainment afforded by the pictures this page is conducted by the publishers of "Cloverland Magazine."

One of the big New York dailies recently published a sensational story stating that: "With a rendezvous that looked as if it might be the den of movie stricken juveniles who had combined the melodramatic ideas of the novel writers with those of the scenario writers of today, detectives arrested three youths in a cellar den at No. 2756 Eighth avenue." We cannot help but add: "Who did they pick up before the movies arrived?"

For those Michigan people who are impatient under the present dry laws we suggest a trip to Pump, N. C.

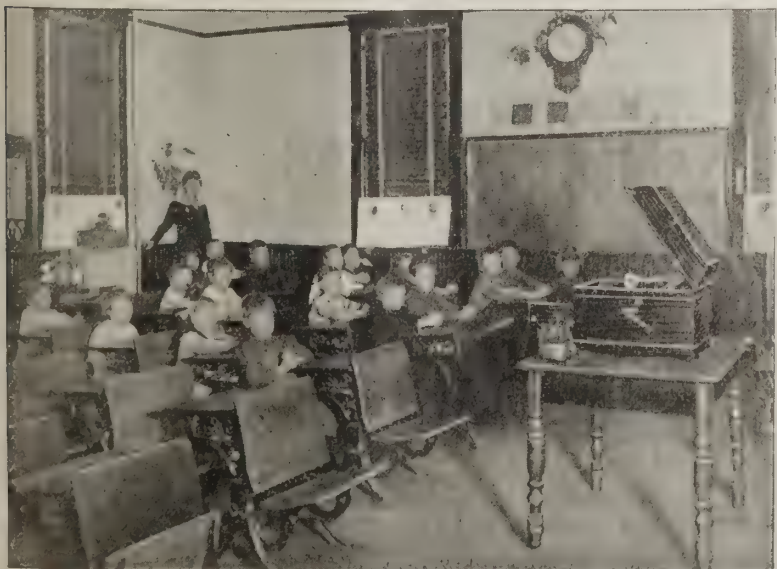
Harold Lockwood's last picture before he died a victim to the influenza was "The Great Romance," in which he appears opposite Ruby DeRemer under the banner of Screen Classics. This picture is now ready for the market and the many lovers of Harold Lockwood are eagerly awaiting its debut.

Pauline Fredrick is another of the recent stars to sign a contract with the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation and having completed her first picture under the new brand, Miss Fredrick and her husband, Willard Mack have gone to the west coast studios where they will work together in a new play, taken from a recent stage success. Mr. Mack is a scenarist of ability besides having a reputation as a sterling actor on both stage and screen.

The United States government is using motion pictures very largely in its several departments since the war demands were met successfully by the use of motion pictures. The Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior have outlined plans which will necessitate the use of a large amount of film which will be taken in various parts of the country. We trust that the Development Bureau will see to it that the section of the United States designated as "Cloverland" will be given a goodly share of representation in the coming pictures.

The famous stage success "Arizona" has been screened with "Doug" Fairbanks in the leading role. The story was enacted for the screen several years ago, but it was decided that with the improvements made in all lines of motion picture work that a new screen version of this well-known play could be produced which would rank high among the classics of the screen. The new "Arizona" is meeting with great success which fact indicates that people will go to see the best screen productions several times just as we have been accustomed to see a stage play a second time or to re-read a favorite book.

It is to be hoped that those Cloverland companies now being or previously organized, who have grazing lands for sale or rent, or who propose to interest grazers in the possibilities of this section, will not overlook the potency of the movies in carrying their message to those it is desired to reach. Truthful, convincing, entertaining, the motion picture method of advertising is particularly well adapted to cover this field. This season will open up greater opportunities for Cloverland than this section has ever known before. Are you prepared to take the greatest advantage of these opportunities?



For several years Cloverland rural schools have used talking machines

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL

Chosen for Tone

THIS is the phonograph with the wonderful, pure, natural tone that you've dreamed of, but never imagined actually existed. Sonora's perfection is most strikingly illustrated by comparison. The more instruments you hear the more thoroughly convinced you will be that there is *no instrument that equals the Sonora!*

A complete line of superb models is now available.

\$50 to \$1000

YAH & LANGE DRUG CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World



To Our Cloverland Dealers:

We are exclusive representatives of the famous Sonora phonographs in this territory. It is the fastest selling and most satisfactory machine on the market.

We invite inquiries from music, furniture, jewelry and drug stores as to terms and exclusive territory. We have a special offer for you today.

YAH & LANGE DRUG CO.
207-215 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all
its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Collections, Bond Department,
Savings Department,
Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial
and industrial cities of Menominee,
Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having
a combined population of 35,000
people.

Five hundred and twenty acres
of Cloverland's richest soil—all in
one piece and cleared, with the ex-
ception of about 15 or 20 acres of
hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein
cattle — all young stock — pigs,
chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one
could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds
for all purposes, big house—build-
ings shown on page six of last
month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over
land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands
are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

Our Own Ninth Federal District Made Great Record

By HON. ARTHUR R. ROGERS

THE machinery for floating the First Loan in the Ninth district was crude and inadequate. In spite of this, we raised \$75,926,250, a large proportion of which was financed by the banks rather than by the public.

Appreciating that the First Loan methods were faulty, an entire new system was adopted for the Second Loan, the thought being that with the war continuing as it might for years, it was vital that the government securities be distributed as widely as possible. We knew that if the big majority of individuals did not each do his share it would not be possible to secure the funds that would be needed and asked for from time to time. In addition, we were firmly convinced that the only way the people could be made to appreciate the significance of the war as a whole and the financial problem specifically was by selling securities to them—by making them bondholders or co-partners, if you please, in the governmental concern.

Our Second Loan went off better than the First. We were asked for \$105,000,000, and we subscribed \$132,940,350.

The Third Loan was still better, and with an allotment of \$105,000,000 we subscribed \$180,920,450, or 172.2 per cent of our allotment. We topped the list in oversubscription.

The Fourth Loan request was for \$210,000,000, and we subscribed \$242,046,050, or 115 per cent. No attempt was made in the Fourth Loan to over-subscribe; in fact, our people were told that we did not want them to do more than to take their allotment. We could not hold them back, however, and the \$32,000,000 extra shows the impetus that Ninth district loyalty had gained.

Distribution of Bonds.

The method of distributing bonds in this district has been unique in many ways and has made bond selling history that other districts and nations have and will study and attempt to copy.

We are an agricultural district. Up to April, 1917, our people had never purchased bonds. For the most part, they did not know what a bond was. During the past twenty months our people have not only been educated to what a government security is, but the district has changed from one in which they were practically no bond buyers to one that boasts considerably over one and a quarter million bond holding individuals. In the Fourth Liberty loan, bonds were sold to 1,301,856 individuals in this district, the average purchase per individual being \$185.92.

A very proper question and one that has been asked is: Don't the banks and trust companies of this district buy a large portion of the Liberty bonds?

Startling as it may seem, our answer is decidedly—No. As a matter of fact, practically no bonds have been sold to either banks or trust companies in the Third and Fourth Liberty bond campaigns except in a few instances where these institutions bought them of their own volition or in order to help out a local situation which needed temporary assistance.

Value of Distribution.

We must recognize, and I am sure we do, that with 25 per cent of the district's population owning Fourth Liberty bonds, plus other individuals who purchased bonds of preceding issues, we have brought into this district a moral influence for good government that will be of inestimable value and will be forcibly expressed in improved conditions.

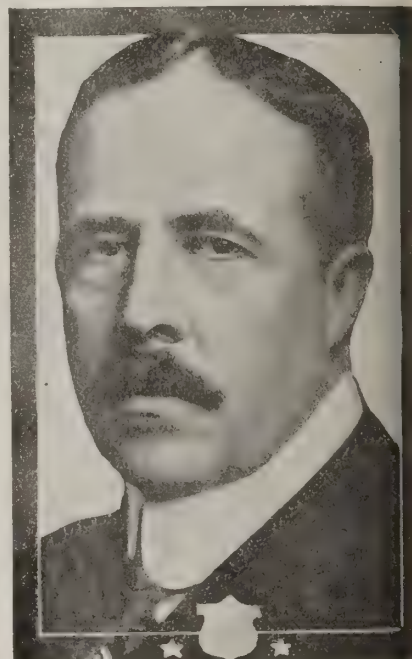
Don't you think that the owning of government securities by so large a percentage of our people is going to be a safe ground against the spread

of Bolshevism? Stockholders in a concern won't purposely wreck that concern.

In addition to this public benefit, it is hoped that by buying and owning government securities our people have learned the first principle at least of a necessity for saving, as well as the benefits and the joy of thrift and economy.

The District's Difficulties.

The floating of these immense bond issues in the Ninth district has been difficult for many reasons. As I have said before, our people were not accustomed to the buying of bonds, and it was necessary to educate them, not only as to the value of these securities, but as to the necessary details of bond buying and bond owning; and, beside this, we have had practically no war contracts in the entire Ninth



Hon. A. R. Rogers

district. Our money for investment has come to us through the regular channels and as the result of marketing products of the soil, or conducting the regular business of the district. In fact, many lines of business have been seriously handicapped because of war conditions, and this of course has been an added handicap to bond sales.

We have been further hampered by having in certain parts of our district decidedly pro-German citizens and communities, where the propaganda of enemy nations has had the effect of interfering seriously with the work of our committees.

Our Pre-eminence.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the Ninth district stands at the head of all the districts of the United States in many noteworthy particulars:

First—We originated and perfected the allotment system which is no recognized throughout the nation in the most equitable, fair and just manner of distributing bonds. At first in many portions of the country, our plan was looked upon with suspicion. Now the leaders in these same districts are wishing they had adopted our methods, and are wondering if it is possible to use them for the Fifth Loan.

Second—We initiated and perfected the system of voluntary subscription. This plan was tried out in the Third Loan in a modified form, and it was so successful that it was used during the Fourth Loan in 85 per cent of the counties of the district. In the other counties not less than 80 per cent.

(Continued on Page 30)

The Northern Michigan Home Plan

Read This Plan Carefully—It's Worth While

We have 400,000 acres of land in the Counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger and Marquette, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It is largely "cut over" and meadow land with a soil of lake washed clay interspersed with rich vegetable loam.

It has been carefully selected and is adapted to diversified farming and grazing. Eventually the staple industry of this entire section will be DAIRYING.

The Company has set aside two blocks of this land for community colonization. Each block contains 25,000 acres which will be divided into small farms attractive to actual settlers.

These co-operative colonies will each be supervised by a resident director—whose duty it will be to assist settlers and to report the needs of the growing communities to the Company.

The Township and County organizations will co-operate with this Company in establishing roads and in the promotion of MARKETS and CREAMERIES as the community develops.

The land has been surveyed as to quality and adaptability for various kinds of farming. The prices of the small farms will represent intrinsic value as near as careful and scientific examination can determine.

The Company is establishing Central Farms for the purpose of breeding registered livestock, so that the settler may have the benefit of expert advice on stock raising and agriculture.

THE COMPANY HAS SET ASIDE A CASH FUND—IN TRUST—for the purpose of HELPING THE SETTLER to start right.

It is to be used in CLEARING THE LAND — BUILDING HOUSES AND BARNs and in SUPPLYING THE FARMER WITH LIVESTOCK, ETC.

ALL SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE PURCHASE PRICE; and payment of the total will be spread over a term of years on easy payments.

The Company will do this as a part of its plan of co-operation with the settler—so that he can get started without the usual hardships of the first few years, and so that he may pay the Company with a maximum of certainty and a minimum of delay.

It is expected in return for these benefits that the settler will have a reasonable amount of money of his own to start with—though a willingness and ability to work is even more important.

THIS IS NOT A CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE—it is a common sense co-operative plan in which both the Company and the settler will eventually profit.

You have a right to know all about us—we earnestly invite your investigation. We have requested that Federal Officials and other interested concerns examine our books from time to time and look into our methods.

THE COMPANY'S PLAN HAS THE ENDORSEMENT of the Commissions in the States of MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA.

The fact that we have MILLIONS invested in Upper Michigan—and the liberal terms we offer in further development, is the strongest evidence of our confidence in our proposition as a business enterprise. We want EVERY SETTLER to appreciate this opportunity and he will justify our faith and share our success. **OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.**

WE BELIEVE IN THIS PLAN, and have facts and figures to prove that only ORDINARY, HONEST EFFORT is necessary to succeed.

We are also in a position to offer the small grazer and stockman a comprehensive plan whereby he can purchase tracts of 800 to 3,000 acres and get financial assistance in stocking and fencing same, and we earnestly solicit your inquiry as to the wonderful possibilities our territory offers for this particular industry. There are over 40 western grazers in this territory now.

Good tracts suitable for small grazers available with financial assistance in stocking and fencing same.

You have an opportunity to share in the most sensible and practical co-operative plan ever DEvised.

Prices will be made according to a just valuation of the land.

We establish central farms for breeding registered stock.

We provide financial and practical assistance that virtually assures your success.

Payment spread over a term of years.

You are expected to give your best effort and industry.

This plan is PRACTICAL and will be mutually profitable.

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(INCORPORATED)
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Grazing and Farming Lands Lake Lots for Summer Homes

7,000 ACRES

*In the beautiful Lake region of Vilas and
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This acreage includes:

Solid blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 acres
of cut-over lands well suited for
grazing purposes.

Many groups of fine farming lands
that can quickly and cheaply be
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And several well located lake shore
lots on the larger lakes that will
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IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

The New Michigan Farm Bureau

By EARL R. TRANGMAR

WITH the organization last month at East Lansing of the Michigan Farm Bureau, a new force made its appearance in the agricultural affairs of Michigan, which observers of events in the world of farming expect will become one of the most powerful influences within the state in supporting and furthering the cause of tillers of the soil. While the Farmers' Week meetings were in progress at M. A. C., delegates from farm bureaus in sixty counties met and formed the new association, which its sponsors count upon to do for Michigan as a whole what the smaller bureaus are accomplishing in the various counties. In the course of two days of stirring meetings the delegates laid the foundation and erected the framework for a state bureau, binding the individual county farm bureaus into one for the furtherance of their common interests.

The individuals assisting at the birth of the lusty youngster—who almost overnight promises to assume a position of leadership—were 200 of Michigan's most esteemed farmers, such men as Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor; F. H. Vandenoorn, of Marquette; Fred Cornair, of Saginaw, and L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester.

The aims of the new organization, as set forth in its constitution, "shall be to encourage, aid and correlate the efforts of the county farm bureaus and to provide ways and means for concerted action in the solution of agricultural problems of state and national scope."

There was some misunderstanding of the real objects and motives of the proposed organization when the meeting opened, but this was quickly dispelled by Dr. Eben Mumford, of M. A. C.

"This is not intended to be a college association in any sense," said Dr. Mumford. "What we desire to assist in bringing about is the formation of an organization by farmers themselves, for the interests of farmers, that will do for the state as a whole what the county farm bureaus do for the individual counties."

Following the adoption of the constitution, Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, was elected president of the new Michigan Farm Bureau.

"We farmers are beginning to learn," declared President Morrill, "that in order to gain a hearing with the government and with the people we must gain access to legislative bodies and to those agencies that work with the farmers. Of recent years we have seen the development by the federal department of agriculture and by the Michigan Agriculture College of an extension service for carrying certain useful information to the farmer, and for doing much important work for the improvement of farming. If we wish to make the most use of these services, and have these services in turn do for us the things we most want done, we must be in a position to reach the ear of the men who direct these enterprises."

"We cannot do this very effectively as individuals. We must act together and decide what it is we need in Michigan. Then we can meet with extension leaders and map out the lines of activity of most advantage to the farmer, and that is what we propose to do."

"We propose, also, to work towards the unification of all the agricultural forces of the state. These should be co-operators and not competitors. We are not a labor union, but among labor unions we see something that as farmers we can well afford to emulate. There are scores of different varieties of labor unions—plumbers, carpenters, machinists, garment workers, printers—all independent. But are they competitors? Not at all. All are united in the American Federation of Labor for the furtherance of their mutual interests. That is what we must have among farmers of

Michigan, and that is the goal we propose to strive towards."

"We have a vast number of problems that are common to all of us. We desire better marketing arrangements; there are inter-county drainage problems to be solved; the extinction of scrub sires is something we must work towards, and if we will put our shoulders to the wheel and act in concert we can win results."

"We hope to make this state farm bureau do for Michigan what the county bureaus are doing for the various counties, only more so."

The state body has been divided into a number of departments for the carrying out of its program. One department will endeavor to bring about some kind of common agreement between such bodies as the Gleaners, Grange and Farmers' Clubs, and such special bodies as the Milk Producers, the Potato Growers' Association, and so forth, on matters of common interest to all. A second department will look up soil questions in the state; another, matters relating to farm crops; a third, fruits and vegetables; a fourth, livestock and poultry; a fifth, dairying; another, questions of buying and selling; still another, matters of farm management; an eighth, boys' and girls' club work; a tenth, problems of the farm home; an eleventh, legislative matters; and the twelfth, publicity.

A prominent farmer has been elected to head each of the departments in the new association (all without compensation of any kind), and each of these will choose two associates to work with him. These will constitute an executive committee, and thus will make the recommendation of the things it believes will be best for the agricultural interests of Michigan.

Every member of a farm bureau in the state, which means every farmer in the state, is eligible to membership in the new body, without the payment of other dues than those paid to the county farm bureaus. The whole organization has been created on a strictly business basis.

The officers elected were the following: President, Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor; first vice-president, Ray Potts, Macomb county; second vice-president, F. H. Vandenoorn, Marquette county; treasurer, Fred Van Orsdahl, St. Joseph county; secretary, C. A. Bingham, Oakland county. Vice-presidents—Fred Cornair, Saginaw county, farm crops; J. P. Munson, Kent county, fruits and vegetables; A. E. Illenden, Lenawee county, livestock; Alfred Hendrickson, Oceana county, dairying; James Nicol, Allegan county, department of buying and selling; Austin Cowles, Clinton county, farm management; Mrs. John C. Ketcham, Barry county, boys' and girls' club work; Miss Jennie Buell, Lenawee county, home economics; Arlie Hopkins, Manistee county, legislative department, and Earl R. Trangmar, East Lansing, publicity.

Meetings of the executive committee of the bureau will be conducted at various times during the year. The secretary will be a paid employee of the association.

John O'Brien of Laurium, acting sergeant in the medical detachment of the 119th field artillery in France, has been recommended for the distinguished service cross.

Representative Ewing has introduced a bill which, if it passes, will give the officers of the Marquette prison the right to borrow money to carry on the extensive industrial activities of that institution.

Portage township is the only large township in Michigan that adheres to the old caucus system for nominating township candidates. It is an expression of pure democracy and the voters have guarded it jealously in the past.

America's Great Food Problem

HERBERT HOOVER, United States food administrator and director general of the international relief organization, has given out the following statement:

"The dominating food problem in the United States at this moment is a very much bigger problem than the Chicago packers. It is a problem of the American farmer.

"If the packers' profit of 2 or 3 per cent on his turnover is too high, it is the duty of congress to tax it out of him. If the farmers' prices threaten to fall below the level of a fair return, it behooves the country to do some quick, clear thinking.

"The perplexities arising out of inability to demobilize totally the food situation of the world in the period between the armistice and peace make make the farmers' position in the matter of much more immediate concern than the future of the Chicago packers.

"Taking it broadly, before the European war begun we exported about five million tons of food a year. This year we are prepared to export at the rate of from fifteen to twenty millions of tons. The increase represents the patriotic service of the American farmer, plus the voluntary sacrifice of the average American under the stimulation of the pleas from the allied governments that without an enormous increase in our food supplies their very lives would be menaced.

"We are thus faced with a serious problem with respect to our own great supplies, patriotically accumulated. If an early peace is signed and the markets of Europe are opened freely to trade, there will be a greater demand for food from the new mouths than ever this surplus could supply. But in the periods between the armistice and peace we have a very difficult situation.

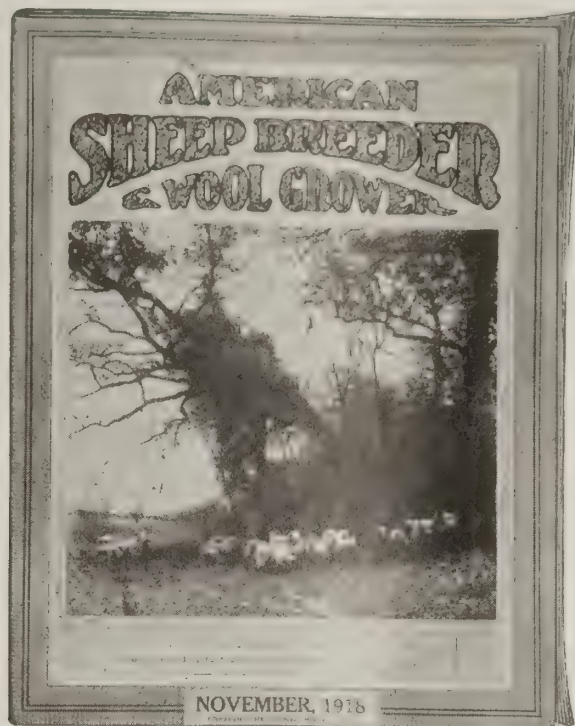
"One of the most critical food shortages in the world was that of fats, and the only help lay in an increase in the American hog. Our agricultural department and the food administration spared no efforts to stimulate this production. Our farmers were assured that in the general shortage, subject to the uncertainties of war, they would experience no difficulty in marketing their products. Due to the savings of our people and the gradually increased production of our farmers, we have lifted our ability to export from fifty million pounds of fats per month in the summer of 1917 to 400,000,000 million pounds per month in this January.

"To achieve this mobilization of fats it was necessary to mobilize the packers as well as the farmers. There is no doubt that the vast volume of business brought profit to the packers, although at a less percentage than before the food administration took charge of it.

"Other factors have entered into the situation. For instance, the inactive armies and munition workers are consuming less fats and the vegetable is freed for human consumption. This came upon us immediately with the armistice in early November, in the midst of our heaviest hog marketing season, which lasts from October until March. When I left home for Europe in November this problem was already facing me as one among many others for which assistance had to be found, in the protection of our American farmers, lest from failure to find a market of peace his prices might fall below his cost of production, entailing great waste of surplus commodities.

"We have found it possible to protect the American farmer in the two and one-half months since the armistice. This we have done by co-operating with the allies, in opening

(Continued on page 32)



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

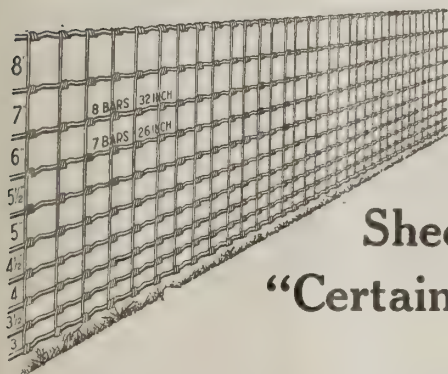
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The American Sheep Breeder Co.

U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

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CLOVERLAND'S greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

**Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
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**Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
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Famous Bull, Iron Range Fobes de Kol, Owned by John Quayle, Rock, Delta County, Cloverland.

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come, write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company
Menominee, Michigan



HANSEN GLOVES



No. 559
Staysoft Horsehide

EVERYBODY salutes the man who does his "bit" as best he can, wherever he is. And the hand that is in a Hansen Glove has the best chance to be efficient. Whether you handle a motor car or horse, a plow or an engine, you do it best in a Hansen. Every glove, gauntlet and mitten made from the pattern and the leather suited to its special purpose; durable, pliable; fitted for free motion. Warm, cozy lined styles for cold weather.

Free book shows scores of our 500 styles for men, women and children. Write for it. If your dealer is not supplied let us know.

O. C. Hansen Manufacturing Co.
135 -B Detroit Street Milwaukee, Wis.

Authorization has been granted by the war department for such officers as can meet qualifications to remain in the service permanently if they desire. A number of officers were commissioned for five years, it is also understood.

Cities on the Great Lakes are gradually awakening to the significance of the new Welland and St. Lawrence river canals which, when completed, will make their harbors virtual seaports, open to direct commerce with all the ports of the world.

Sprayed Apple Orchards Return Large Profits

SPRAYING paid in twelve Missouri counties last season and it will pay in every neglected apple orchard if the work is properly done. In practically every case unprofitable orchards may be made to yield an income greater than any other equal area on the farm by putting into operation good orchard methods. T. J. Talbert, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, reports the following results from sprayed orchards, which should convince the most skeptical that fruit growing in Missouri is profitable:

W. T. Sallee, Exeter, Barry county, sprayed 600 trees at a cost of \$50 and made a profit of \$1,550; J. C. Elston, Exeter, Barry county, sprayed 1,600 trees at a cost of \$607.40 and made a profit of \$1,663.73; J. B. Bargold, Wakenda, Carroll county, sprayed 700 trees at a cost of 144, profit \$1,156; J. E. Roberts, Maysville, DeKalb county, sprayed 20 trees, cost \$12.31, profit \$147.69; P. R. Jaeger, Boonville, Cooper county, sprayed 450 trees, cost \$160, profit \$2,840; R. H. Hamilton, Gazette, Montgomery county, sprayed 1,000 trees, cost \$130, profit \$2,570; Harry

Barrett, New Haven, Franklin county, sprayed 90 trees, cost \$12, profit \$263; Oberle Brothers, Weldon Springs, St. Charles county, sprayed 3,000 trees, cost \$500, profit \$6,771.39; A. K. Stephens, Farmington, St. Francois county, sprayed 200 trees, cost \$35.48, profit \$136.37; O. E. Tanzberger, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis county, sprayed 36 trees, cost \$17, profit \$711.85; George Weinreich, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis county, sprayed 36 trees, cost \$21, profit \$599.45; Oscar Thurwalcher, Jefferson Barrackse, St. Louis county, sprayed 45 trees, cost \$25, profit \$475; R. T. McDougal, Holden, Johnson county, sprayed 212 trees, cost \$37.50, profit \$400; W. W. Francis, Lutesville, Bollinger county, sprayed 300 trees, cost \$75, profit \$775; Julius Wagner, Eldon, Miller county, sprayed 200 trees, cost \$16, profit \$234.

Equally as good or even better results than these may be obtained in many apple orchards which are not yielding under present practices enough fruit to pay the taxes and interest on the value of the land occupied by the orchard.

Feeding Barley

THIS year, barley is about the cheapest feed in the grain line that sheep men can buy. It is selling in eastern Idaho around two cents per pound and at the same price in eastern Oregon. As against this, cottonseed cake is now selling approximately at three cents per pound, and as it has to be shipped a great distance it is costing sheepmen about one and one-quarter cents per pound more than barley. Of course barley cannot be fed on the ground, and it must be fed in the trough to prevent waste, but under some conditions, especially where ewes are being lambed in sheds barley can frequently be used. In feeding value barley stands next to corn. Some authorities class it as valuable

as corn for fattening purposes, and all authorities agree that it is almost, if not quite, as good as corn. Most sheepmen are under the misapprehension that barley must be rolled or ground before fed to sheep, but as a matter of fact sheep will actually do better on whole barley than on rolled barley. Any sheep that has reasonably good teeth can eat barley that is not ground, and any sheep that can eat corn can eat barley. In fact, whole barley should be fed to all sheep and lambs except toothless ewes. At four months of age lambs eat whole barley very readily; in fact, more readily than they eat the rolled or ground barley. There is a lot of waste in ground barley, for in rolling or grinding it a lot of fine dust is produced that blows away or sifts out of the sacks.



Stockmen

We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

The Business Interests of

Three Great States BELIEVE in Cloverland

Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota join in offering aggressive, intelligent and constructive aid to rancher or farmer, or to the new industry, seeking location, and planning permanent establishment in this,

The Last Great American Frontier

—endowed with all the immense, natural resources that gave the nation its wealth and its impetus in other years. Inquiries may be directed to the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Michigan, or to the Commercial Club of Duluth, Minnesota. If you would know more of

Northern Wisconsin

Cloverland's Heart

Write to the Land Commission

MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

*One of the largest
and best equipped
hospitals in the
Northwest,*



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,

St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,

Menominee, Michigan.

Raising Orphan Lambs

W. S. HANSEN of Collinston, Utah, who breeds Ramboulllets, has designed a stanchion for feeding orphan lambs. In design this stanchion is much like that used for dairy cows. His arrangement is a row of ten stanchions, into each of which a lamb sticks its head and when they are all filled all are closed by one lever. The idea of the stanchion was that in raising many lambs they moved around so much that much milk was wasted and some lambs drank too much. In front of each stanchion is set a small pan containing the amount of milk each lamb is to receive. When the lambs are through drinking the stanchions are opened and the lambs let out, and a new bunch let in. The lambs soon leave their places and no difficulty is experienced in getting them in or out.

Orphan lambs generally are not very thrifty, simply due to the fact that they don't get enough to eat, as they require far more than is generally supposed. Cow's milk is a satisfactory substitute for ewe's milk. Sometimes water is added to cow's milk, under the assumption that it is too rich for a lamb. This is a mistake, as ewe's milk is always richer than cow's milk. Lambs learn to drink very readily if a large hole is cut in the end of the nipple and the other end inserted in a pail of milk. Two or three feedings this way and the lamb will drink without further trouble. If orphan lambs are to be kept growing, a large supply of milk will be required. The young lamb requires about one-half pint of milk four times per day up until five weeks old. For the next five weeks it will require about one pint of milk three times daily, and for the next five weeks about one quart twice daily. In addition, it should be fed grain, and it will begin to eat this at three weeks old. A mixture of ground oats,

corn meal and bran is excellent, or ground barley or oats may be substituted. Lambs will soon learn to eat as much as one-half pound of the grain mixture per day. Even with careful and abundant feeding, the orphan lamb will seldom be as good as the lamb raised on the ewe, but Mr. Hansen had his almost as good and he raised about eighty orphan lambs last year. They were cared for by his boys. Of course, one could not afford to feed market lambs this way unless large quantities of milk were available, of which no other use could be made. On the other hand, such feeding will prove profitable in the case of pure-bred lambs. If the lamb is to have enough milk to keep him growing, it will take about one hundred quarts to finish him, which would be worth around six dollars, plus about fifty pounds of grain worth about one dollar and fifty cents. In addition to this, he would require some hay and pasture, making the total cost to feed the lamb about eight dollars without figuring the labor.

The Andrews Transportation company of Escanaba, J. R. Andrews, president, closed a deal for the sale of that company's entire fleet of boats to the Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper company. The deal is one of the biggest of the year in marine property and marks the retirement of the Escanaba company from the boat operating field.

A twelve-star service pin was due Rev. H. Windsor of Rayville, La., and so the American Red Cross had one made for him. The pin consists of four pendant bars, topped by a red cross. On the first bar are five stars, representing five of the twelve sons in service. The next two bars have two stars apiece, each bar representing a pair of twins. The last bar has three stars representing his triplets.

To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before you start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest department



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

"The Store With a Conscience."

Good Roads to Be Made Better

AS A RESULT of the sessions of the county highway engineers of the Upper Peninsula at Manistique, Michigan, in February, the highways of the district will be better marked than ever before for the guidance of tourists the coming season.

It was decided that the Cloverleaf signs now found in certain counties shall be used on all the main roads of the Upper Peninsula. These signs will direct the tourists to important road turnings, where they will be found more elaborate signs indicating the distance to nearby important places. With this information the tourist will be able to lay out his route, and much confusion that has attended touring in the district in the past will be obviated.

County engineers present at the sessions agreed to take up vigorously this matter of properly marking the highways. It is also desired that the cities co-operate, with signs that will show how to reach the business districts. Where numerous roads turn off from the main road, this is frequently a perplexing question for tourists.

It was also decided at the Manistique meeting that the so-called reporting system would be introduced in the Upper Peninsula. In the past tourists, securing as much publicity they have got onto roads that were under repair, were being rebuilt, or were not good automobile roads. Under the reporting plan, the county engineers will notify the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of the condition of the main highways from time to time, and the bureau will make this information available to tourists securing as much publicity for it as possible. It is a measure that, it is believed, will greatly increase the pleasure of touring in the Upper Peninsula.

K. I. Sawyer, the county highway engineer; John Stickney and Victor Fahlstedt, the two latter representing the board of supervisors, represented Marquette county at the meeting. They returned praising highly the practical value of the sessions, as well as the hospitable manner in which the visitors were entertained at Manistique.

One of the most important events of the meeting was a discussion by F. F. Rogers, the state highway commissioner, of the proposed constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to issue bonds to encourage good roads construction. The point that it is merely an enabling amendment, with a proposed limit of \$50,000,000, and not an amendment in itself carrying an issue of bonds, was accepted by Mr. Rogers, and he laid stress on the importance of having this generally understood.

Since the state highway engineers met in Lansing recently, Mr. Rogers said the enabling legislation which has been framed in the expectation that the bond issue will be approved has been passed by the house, and will be accepted by the senate. This legislation was explained in detail by Mr. Rogers, who threw light on new points, and convinced those in attendance at the Manistique meeting that it is a well considered and comprehensive measure.

An important point brought out by Mr. Rogers is the purpose of the state, under the enabling legislation, to share with the counties the expense of maintenance of the roads in the same proportion that it shares the expense of building them. Under the new plan, it is estimated that Marquette county will have state aid for trunk line roads to the extent of 60 per cent of their cost. After these roads are built, the county will also have state aid for maintenance in the same amount, or 60 per cent of the annual cost of this work. There is no state aid for maintenance under the present law, and as the roads come older the annual cost of this work mounts to larger figures.

The new law, it was pointed out, applies all the lessons that have been learned from operations under the present law, and corrects the mistakes that have been revealed in that statute, so that there is excellent reason for expecting exceptional results under it.

While if the proposed amendment is adopted it will take some time to work out the details of the enlarged good roads plan, and it cannot be made effective the coming summer. Mr. Rogers informed the engineers assembled at Manistique that it will be possible for the counties to get more state aid the coming season, than under the present law, as a bill, now pending, has as its purpose encouraging good roads work at once, so that needed projects may be taken up without delay, thus relieving the labor situation appreciably if there should be a labor congestion in the spring. It is expected that there will be an unusual amount of new work entered on as soon as possible after the breakup.

In addition to the address by Mr. Rogers, there were a number of excellent talks on technical subjects at the sessions, among the speakers being Mueller, on bituminum; Ege, on cement, and Owen, on lime. Other speakers were Prof. Cox, of the U. of M., and Broad, Luce; Larson, Crystal Falls; Winkler, Bessemer; McCarthy, Schoolcraft; Collings, Munising; Neal, Chippewa; Coon, Houghton; John Stickney, Marquette; and J. A. Doelle, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Mr. Doelle was also a speaker at a dinner given the delegates by the Manistique Chamber of Commerce.

A formal organization of the Upper Peninsula engineers was effected at the Manistique meeting, with Sawyer as president, and McCarthy, Schoolcraft, as vice president. The association of the engineers for several years past has been a purely informal one.

The Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission has handed down a decision denying the application of the Ashland Water Works company for authority to increase its rates.



Some Lake Independence cut-over grazing lands.

★

★

WANTED

An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man

WE have about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy, excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years, stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps.

The soil is of Cloverland's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock.

We have the buildings of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad.

We want to go in partnership with a man who has the sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch.

Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE CO., Big Bay, Mich.

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

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have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.

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Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

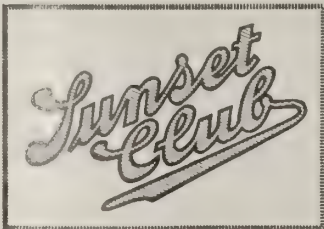
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An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.



Truly a Quality Coffee

It is the result of twenty-two years of careful and intelligent blending by coffee experts.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Our Own Ninth Federal District Made Great Record

(Continued from Page 22)

the people who purchased bonds did so voluntarily, calling at a given point and buying them "over the counter." In the opinion of those in charge of this work, this is the most pronounced step forward of any plan adopted. In my opinion, nothing has been done which is of greater importance for the future than the adoption and putting into successful operation of this feature. I could cite you many illustrations showing the benefit of this system upon individuals and communities and give you innumerable testimonials, but you probably know some of them yourselves, and I will spare you.

Third—We have had the only entirely volunteer organization in the nation. Practically our entire staff of workers has been made up of volunteers. Our per capita cost of selling Liberty bonds will be lower than that of any other district.

Fourth—We have done our work in shorter time than any other district, thus causing less disarrangement of business. In the Third and Fourth Loans, we were the first over the top, although we were not given national recognition on account of a technicality.

Fifth—I believe we have the finest co-operation from the people of the district as a whole, from everyone who has had anything to do with the floating of the loans, from every institution which has been connected with this program, either directly or indirectly.

As a partial summing up of our accomplishments, I want to call your attention to these facts:

As a result of the campaigns in this district our people have been Americanized. They are better citizens than they have ever been before. They have supported their government in all the ways which they have been asked. They have given men and money. They have bought in this district \$606,239,450 worth of Liberty bonds, approximately \$70,000,000 worth of War Savings stamps, have contributed approximately \$53,500,000 to the Red Cross and other war charities and activities, making a total expenditure of practically \$730,000,000; and, in spite of this stupendous outpouring of capital, our farmers and business men are wealthier today than ever before in their history. The value of the farm produce for the district during 1918, estimated by the government, was \$1,668,739,000, and the banking resources have increased from \$1,358,992,387 in April, 1917, to \$1,671,782,847 in the fall of 1918, and in all probability are by now at least \$75,000,000 more, or in round numbers \$1,750,000,000. If this is not a record to be proud of, I can point to none such.

Hold Your Securities.

Most of the value of this work will be lost, however, unless the people go on and finish the job by buying the new securities offered to them, and at the same time retain the stamps and bonds already purchased. We are endeavoring with all the energy we possess to urge upon our people to hold their securities—not to be separated from them by the methods devised by promoters and crooked financiers for the catching of suckers. "Hold your Government securities" should be the subject of written and spoken words by every individual who has the Government's best interests at heart.

Newspaper Support.

One reason why we have been able to accomplish what we have in the past has been due to the wonderful co-operation, splendid liberality and the fine spirit shown by the press of the district. In our early campaigns many mistakes were made. We were ignorant of the best way to handle our problems. Many favors were unnecessarily asked of our newspaper friends, and as a whole it was a badly mixed up situation. Throughout the entire time, however, the greatest

charity has been shown the members of this organization by the press of the district, notwithstanding the fact that they felt—and justly—that they were giving more in proportion than almost anyone else. We have learned, however, and I believe have been able to overcome many of our earlier mistakes. We hope we know how to handle future problems somewhat more satisfactorily.

Future Program.

The work ahead of us is in many respects more difficult than the work we have done. We realize that the ending of the war has taken away from us the immensely effective patriotic appeal. We are nevertheless confronted with the fact that the Government's expenditures for the present are larger than ever before. The Treasury Department is confronted with a problem that to solve will require tact, skill, organization, preparation and an indefinite amount of hard work. They have passed on to us their problem so far as this district is concerned.

To raise a great sum of money is the answer to this problem. In order to raise this money from the people it is necessary that the people shall economize. This means that they must economize in time and merchandise, as well as in money. We believe that true economy and the kind that is best for all is that economy which eliminates waste. We therefore propose, at the suggestion of the Treasury Department, to institute a campaign of thrift an economy as intensified as we can make it.

Our first task then is to teach the people of the Ninth district the theory of economy, to induce them to put their theory into practice by saving for their own future and welfare and investing in the securities that will allow the Government to pay its obligations in the shortest possible time.

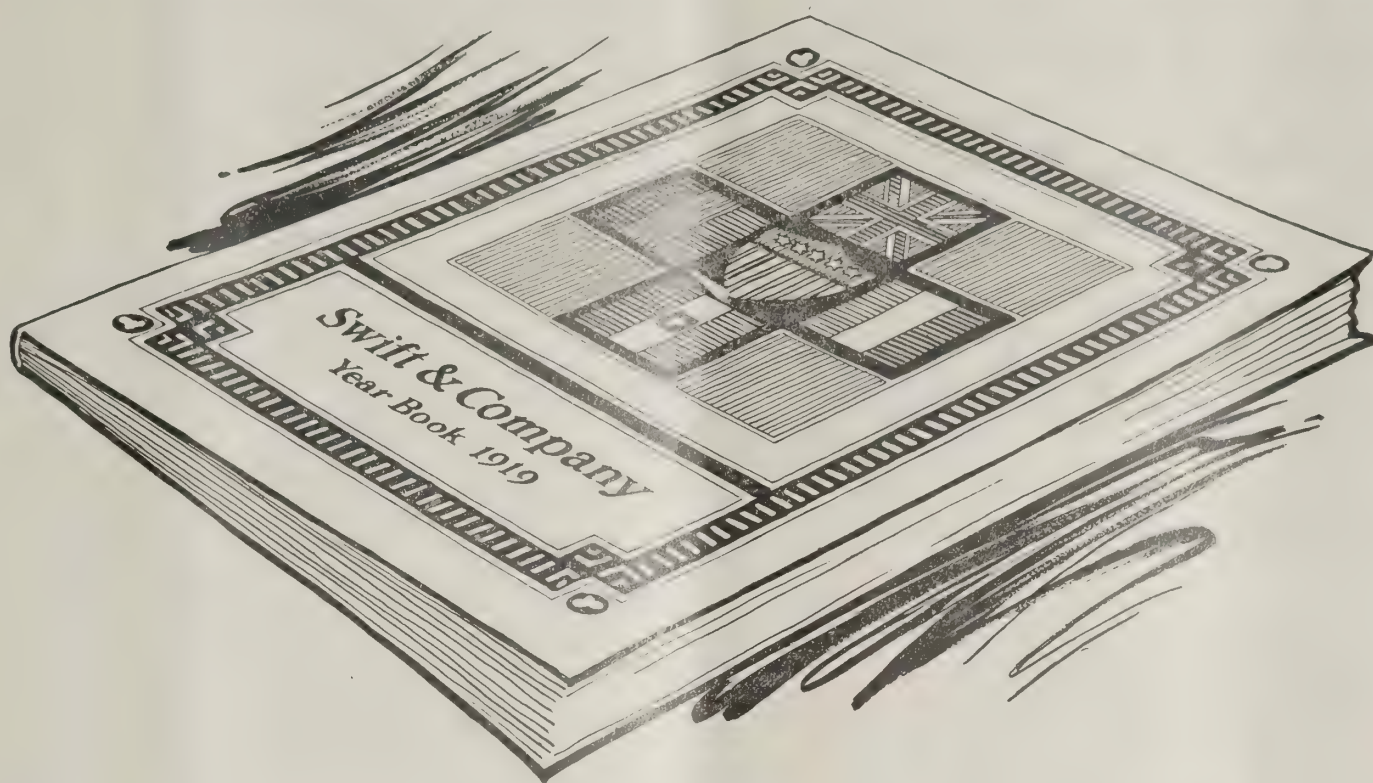
There will be a Fifth Liberty Loan some time this spring. In the mean time the Treasury Department has asked us as a district to sell a not inconsiderable number of War Savings Stamps. The purpose of this sale is twofold.

First, it will visualize and put into concrete form the theory of thrift. I will start the saving habit and make better citizens.

Second, it raises money for the immediate use of the Government.

Our Job.

Your committee has undertaken the work of endeavoring to educate the people to economize, to save and to invest. We have undertaken the task also of floating the Fifth Loan. Do you realize (I doubt if even we do) the difficulties which are confronting us in this tremendous undertaking? What has been done in the past is simple as compared to what we must do in the future. We are not in position to lay down a rule and say "It is your patriotic duty to support your son, or my son, or someone else's son fighting in France." We cannot say: "You must back up your Government in its war program for the freedom of the world." We cannot use hundreds of other war phrases or war ideas, but must now come down to the cold-blooded proposition of selling the bonds to the people, many of whom do not wish to buy securities, or urging economy and selling stamp when people are tired of being preached to, particularly of saving. They have saved sugar, flour, pork meats and money, and now they want to play and spend, but they must still be urged and induced to save and invest. You will certainly agree that we have undertaken no easy task. The big immediate task is to sell War Savings Stamps. Whatever stamp we sell will be deducted from our bond allotment, and this credit will be applied to individuals so that on often urged objection to buying stamps or excuse for not buying them has been removed.



The answer to your questions about the cost of meat!

Send for Swift & Company's 1919 Year Book. Gives facts and figures about America's meat supply that every home should understand. Write for it now — sent free

Why is the price of meat so high?

Do the packers control it?

What has the war had to do with it?

How was the American army fed?

Why are the prices of butter and eggs so high?

Are the packers responsible for the high price of shoes?

What are the real facts revealed by the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packing industry?

* * *

Swift & Company's year book shown above, will give the answers to these

and many other interesting questions about your greatest food problem. Write for it now.

There is no mystery in the meat packing business. It operates under conditions of intense competition and, like every other industry, is controlled by fundamental business principles.

This Year Book presents a review of Swift & Company's operations during 1918 and shows that the profits earned (about 2 cents on each dollar of meat sales) were too small to have any noticeable effect on live stock and meat prices.

Send us your name for this valuable book now—sent free—a postal will do.

Address

Swift & Company

4183 Packers Avenue, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

Established 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 23,000 stockholders



Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Thousands of Acres

of the very best Farming and
Grazing Lands in Cloverland

We have cut the hardwood timber off and grass is growing thick on these idle lands.

We cannot use them now that the timber is removed.

Farmers, Ranchmen, come and see us. We can show you great opportunities. From one section to a solid township, all wild land, or with buildings and cleared land. All well located.

Write stating size tract needed.

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

Here and There in Cloverland

In practically every county of Michigan excellent headway has been made in collecting data on records of Michigan soldiers and sailors, which is being compiled under the direction of the War Preparedness Board. Mrs. William M. Stebbens of Detroit is arranging the file. The work is being done through county and township directors. A complete record of Michigan's fighting men is sought.

Thomas F. Cole has resigned as president of the North Butte Mining company. Robert Linton, who has been first vice president in charge of mining and development operations, has been elected president. Mr. Cole continues as a member of the board of directors.

Dr. A. L. Swinton, of Ontonagon, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Upper Peninsula, will make his home in Marquette in the future and will be associated with Dr. S. M. Janes in practice and the conduct of the Marquette hospital.

J. A. Daly of Mohawk, president of the Upper Peninsula Poultry association and superintendent of the Allouez township schools, has been informed that he is among the prize winners at the annual exposition at the Northern Orpington club held in Minneapolis in February. Mr. Daly exhibited four birds, two black Orpingtons and two buff Orpingtons. They were awarded two firsts, one second and one third.

As the result of the last influenza epidemic, which caused suspension of school work in the Copper Country schools for some time, following a similar suspension during the first epidemic, sessions are to be held Saturdays in many towns. In some of the

schools the daily school hours have also been added to.

Calumet soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the service and who are still retaining their government insurance are being sent their certificates by the war risk insurance bureau. The certificates are being sent to the beneficiaries of the soldiers and sailors.

Unless you go after a thing you don't get it, is the way the Fish and Game club felt when they petitioned for a car of fish spawn to be placed in the rivers and lakes of Langlade county, Wisconsin. As a result of this petition fifty cans of rainbow trout have already been shipped to Antigo for distribution.

Industrial opportunities in Michigan are day by day more alluringly revealed. Charles M. Grow, of Detroit, 70 years old, has for fifty years prepared a mixture of sugar and soda and sold it as a medicine in many Michigan towns, charging \$10 for a month's treatment, the cost of which was, perhaps, 25 cents. Grow was arrested recently, following the death of a woman who had been consuming quantities of the medicine.

Calumet has an opportunity to pay homage to a real "devil dog," and incidentally, the proud possessor of the French Croix de Guerre, with palms. The man who helped stem the German tide on its rush to Paris last June is Joseph Kerns, a son of Mrs. Patrick Kerns of Laurium.

Calumet sportsmen are circulating petitions urging a change in the opening of the brook trout season on May 1st.

America's Great Food Problem

(Continued from Page 25)

wider markets to neutral countries and by relief shipments into the liberated territories. The next and last six weeks of the high fat production season will be still more difficult to manage, as peace cannot be expected in that time, restoring extended markets.

"On the other hand, five-sixths of this problem is already completed, and by next May, if we have peace and freedom, any surplus that accumulates now will be turned into another world shortage of fats. Indeed, if the entire consuming populations of the world were able to obtain fats today, there would be a shortage at this moment, even with our great surplus production.

"Practically all restrictions on American food exports have been removed. Progress has been made in lifting neutral blockade restrictions.

"It is, however, no more possible to demobilize in a week the whole of these intricate forces set up during the war than it is to demobilize our army by dismissing it on the field. Pending the solutions, the American farmers, merchants, packers and banks simply must stand together for two or three months to carry our excess surplus over until the markets of the world have been extended and finally liberated by peace. The meeting of farmers' and packers' representatives, called at Chicago on Tuesday, has to consider these problems."



The annual hay crop of Greater Cloverland is three times as great as that of Wyoming and four times as great as that of Texas

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“NO MORE”

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CLOVERLAND

(The Upper Peninsula of Michigan)

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“NO LESS”

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Bank by Mail or Telephone

THIS is to remind our out-of-town patrons that they need never hesitate about using the mails or telephone in transacting their business with us.

When it is inconvenient for you to come in, write or 'phone.

You can make deposits by mail; if currency is included register your letter.

If you want information regarding your account, or a draft, telephone and we will take care of you. We have saved our patrons much time and trouble with this service. Take advantage of it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the Cloverland Magazine.

Farms Offered to Energetic Men Without Money

(Continued from Page 17)

and distress are dangerous elements in any government and especially so in a democracy. We must avoid such conditions.

"Happily, we have tens of millions of acres of arable land waiting a man with energy and foresight to turn them into prosperous productive farms.

"In developing the plan of land settlement for the penniless the co-operation of bankers, trust companies, mortgage companies and land men should be secured. The law would be such as will permit the chartering of large colonization companies, preferably only those with capital of \$250,000 or more which are managed by high class, well trained land men thoroughly familiar with the practical side of such work.

President Quamme's plan provides that colonization companies, besides being chartered by the state and subject to supervision of the bank examining department, should be empowered by the law to deposit their contracts with the settler with a designated trust company, as collateral security and bonds up to 75 per cent of the value of the contracts and these securities could be sold to the investing public.

It also provides that each company set aside one-eighth of 1 per cent of all payments received on contract to place in a trust fund to give additional security so as to take care of individual contract failures.

Each farm would be equipped with buildings, farm implements, poultry, tuberculine tested cows of a good grade, seed, a well, partial fencing and with a certain number of acres cleared.

The colonization companies would build roads, with state and county co-operation, establish elevators, potato warehouses, pickle stations, creameries, cheese factories and other agencies of distribution for the settler. Community stores would be establish-

ed and the settlers given credit by these establishments.

There would be no initial payment on the contract for the deed, no interest payment the first year, a small interest payment the second and increased payments the following years.

To the price of the land would be added the cost of the equipment and improvements and a profit, this profit to be reasonable and the maximum amount of profit per acre fixed by law.

In Cloverland

In Cloverland, where slope and stream
Presents a pleasing scene;
Where champaign, upland, town and
grange
Forever blend and interchange.

Amid fields of green, the fairies realm;
The meadow lark, in tones serene,
On every blooming spray,
With joyous music wakes the dawning day.

Where at eventide the shadows float;
In forest's depths is heard the note,
Like a lost spirit, earthbound still,
Can be heard the whip-poor-will.

The nightingale, type of the wise who
soars but never roams,
True to the kindred points of heaven and
home,

In the privacy of glorious light sublime,
Sends forth a flood of harmony most
divine.

Its streams that wind through grassy vale
Onward flows past hill and dale;
Their beauties are far renowned,
And is a place where fish abound.

It's many deer, though fleet of foot,
May oft be seen, though in retreat,
And in their flight are quite safe,
As they roam from place to place.

Its climate and soil to us wealth do
bring,
And in which will grow most anything;
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood
ring,
A message of love to you I bring.

Its scenic beauty is but an air divine,
Through which the mind's all gent
graces shine;
When, as the sun irradiates between,
To be appreciated it must be seen.

—Chas. B. Wheeler, Foster City, Mich.

*This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands,
and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.*

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

Helping the Homeseeker Is Part of the State's Duty

(Continued from Page 14)

Many names are sent to us by dealers in Wisconsin lands who have offices within and outside the state. Dealers are encouraged to send their prospects postal cards addressed to the department of agriculture asking about the sections in which they operate. A good many names are received from the state experiment station and some from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the federal department of labor.

Where care is used in receiving them, valuable lists can be obtained at exhibits, fairs and expositions. If the list of names comes as a result of solicitation by those in charge of the exhibit, it is of little value.

Our classified notices appear in the same column with the land dealers' advertisements, and bring requests from thousands in the territory we find most desirable to cover, a matter I do not care to discuss with you at this meeting except to say that no names received are sent to land dealers. We publish no list.

Ninety-five per cent ask about the three subjects of soil, climate and crops. Very few ask for names of land dealers. Most of them prefer to choose their own. I believe this the best practice, too. A list doesn't mean much to a dealer, for every other dealer gets the same list.

More than eighty per cent of our inquiries come from rural communities as the result of classified advertising in a selected list of newspapers, the names of which I do not care to mention.

If he writes from a large city as the result of using an English newspaper, the chances are five to one, or even better, that the writer is of Norwegian, German, Swedish, or Danish birth or parentage, most of them with farm experience.

The man who writes you about opportunities for profitable farming in your locality is entitled to a prompt, complete and impartial statement of the situation based on official information. In the absence of a soil survey you are going to be up against it in competing with a state that has one. One soil survey often serves a group of eight or ten homeseekers. They like it because it is impartial. We have exhausted several large editions. They serve us as silent missionaries in nearly every farm section of the middle west, second in favor only to the mail order catalogue lying on top of the sewing machine. Before answering his letter a soil survey is mailed to the inquirer asking about a particular county. This is about the only publication we send that requires postage.

We have pooled our interests with the state experiment station and U. S. Department of Agriculture and get our publications out jointly, yes, even more than jointly so far as expense to us is concerned. Under this arrangement our printed matter travels the railroads on a pass. No postage is needed and Uncle Sam smiles. We invite the homeseeker to shake hands with the experiment station by sending a farm library catalogue of 113 publications, any or all of which are his for a postal. These catalogues contain a symbol that is checked on return to the mailing room. We can follow his interest. It extends the work of the experiment station. It's a big help to us. It enlightens the homeseeker. It keeps him posted.

Service is what the homeseeker is looking for, personal service, too. We urge every inquirer to throw all formality into the waste basket and to come back and tell us all about himself and his family. And they do it. They do it so thoroughly that one is profoundly impressed with his own problems in getting to them what they want to find out and what they have a right to ask.

For that reason the State Board of Health, the Live Stock Breeders' Association, State Experiment Station, State Horticultural Society, Superintendent of Schools and the Traveling

Library Commission connect up with us in this work. In the follow-up every inquirer receives a communication from the heads of these departments. Every one of them manifests a lively interest in what the inquirer proposes to undertake. Our department has been supplied with these letters and we co-operate with the central mailing room in getting them out and into the mail at stated intervals.

So, in addition to publications each man gets ten letter covering matters that will be helpful to him after he locates. The letter is more effective than a bulletin. It's more to the point. Part of the postage is borne by these co-operating branches of state government working with us. Home-seekers appreciate personal service. More than 37 per cent come back by letter for specific information. From 10 to 14 per cent report purchasing and the extent of the work is limited only by the amount at our disposal for use in such work.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the value of all state agencies assuming the right relationship toward each other in encouraging settlement. We simply must work together to get anywhere. It pays. To illustrate: Co-operation with one department enables us to tell the intending settler that much talked about margin between what the purchaser pays for his potatoes, onions, eggs, butter and hay and the price the producer gets for his product. Work with another makes it possible to tell him what was grown on any farm in Wisconsin this year. We have followed this system of co-operation for nearly eight years. To keep in touch with the situation we make it a point to get out and visit some of those we have helped to locate. This helps to keep our feet on the ground where they belong. No man is quite so familiar with what the new settler should do as the man out in the field developing a place of his own. We ask these men what they want us to tell people about their country and very largely govern ourselves accordingly.

The last few years have witnessed the start of a new era in land settlement, that of colonization companies who are seriously interested in seeing their communities enlarged and who are using mortgage loan associations and the land bank to finance them. There is now a larger outlet for mortgages on farms partly developed. This means better credit facilities for the settler. It means deadly competition for the mere promoter whose only interest is the transfer of title and getting a commission. We have several of these companies doing business in Wisconsin, operating along sane, constructive lines. They take a definite interest in what the settler is doing, encourage land clearing contests, rent teams and equipment to beginners, provide for a suspension of payments the first three years or more, in a word, they are paying tribute to "service." It has been a pleasure to see this evidence of helpfulness, this actual appreciation of what all new farmers must overcome to win. We are still a great distance from a perfect system of land settlement in Wisconsin. There's a long, long trail awinding, but we're on our way.

A very few of the original men of the old Thirty-third Michigan infantry, who were stationed at Fort Brady under the command of Major Guy Wilson, now remain with the 125th infantry and will come home with that unit. They have been killed and many more wounded, writes Major Wilson, and there is hardly a handful of the old men.

Three men were captured in a raid on anarchists by state constabulary and sheriff's deputies at Iron River and were given 30-day sentences. Considerable anarchistic literature was found in trunks of those convicted.

CUT-OVER LANDS

**17,000 Acres all adaptable
for Sheep or Cattle Grazing**

One choice section fenced and portions well seeded. A very desirable location for a small operator, or a breeding ranch. Two creeks furnish an abundance of pure, fresh water. Within half mile of railroad.

Larger Tracts to Suit Purchaser

WEIDMAN & SON COMPANY

TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN

We Are on the Job

The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

THE PRESCOTT CO.

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

"If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Look Around"

This compelling invitation is a part of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, and today it is a thousand times more true than when it was adopted by the founders of Michigan, more than eighty years ago.

Michigan is not merely a state, she is an empire. Today, with the greatness of her agricultural and livestock opportunities, commanding nation, if not world, wide attention, Michigan is an empire of opportunity.

There is at this moment plenty of splendid acreage, plenty of clover and water, plenty of former timber land, plenty of rich areas at the lowest figure today in America for good grazing lands (with generous offers of free trial and inviting lease-options from the present owners), in the northern half of the lower peninsula and the entire upper peninsula of this great state.

Michigan is the largest state, except Georgia, east of the Mississippi, and within the rich borders of her northern counties was born the Cloverland idea, based upon the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, that here was indeed: "The greatest dairy and livestock section in the United States, if not in the world."

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan, created to foster and promote the land, timber, soil and water resources of the state, heartily joins the commercial and advancement associations now doing such splendid service for all concerned, resident and new-comer alike, in extending to the man who wants a chance, under the best conditions on earth, to farm or raise livestock to come and see for himself what Michigan has to offer in this "back to the land" year of 1919.

Converting Former Timber Lands Into Grazing Ranches

(Continued from Page 12)

twelve great western live stock states. Already his work in the northern peninsula has had excellent results. On October 1 Mr. Hutcheson accepted the editorial management of Cloverland and since that date has had charge of its work in connection with the development of the entire northern territory referred to, in the promotion of not only cattle and sheep raising, but in forwarding the growth of other products to which the northern country is adaptable. Mr. Hutcheson in his new work will not only carry on the highly specialized campaign which he has heretofore undertaken, but will have even greater latitude in his efforts for the colonization of the northern territory by stock growers.

One of the leaders in the development work of the Upper Peninsula is Richard E. MacLean, general manager of the I. Stephenson Co., Trustees, Wells, Mich. Mr. MacLean originally became interested in this development because his company owns 500,000 acres of timbered and cut-over areas in the northern peninsula that have been placed on the market for settlers or for leasing and ultimate sale to sheep and cattle men, for it has been found that cattle thrive just as well as sheep on the rich pasturage afforded throughout the northern territory. In a recent contribution to Cloverland, under the title of "The Sunny Side of Cloverland," Mr. MacLean describes the physical characteristics of that territory. For many years he has been chairman of the board of supervisors of Delta county, Michigan, and has taken an advanced position relative to the construction of highways to such purpose that today Delta county contains many miles of splendid highways, macadamized mostly, but in the highest degree of condition. That same policy has been followed more or less by nearly every county in the northern peninsula, so that there are now few sections of the United States where roads are so well constructed for either hauling the products of the farm or for pleasure riding as in Cloverland.

In the article referred to Mr. MacLean calls attention to the fact that five years ago a law went into effect in Michigan which exempts from taxation settlers on cut-over or wild lands for five years from the time of their settlement. This is a great advantage to the pioneer settler, as it means to him a saving of a part or all of the expense of clearing the land of stumps.

One of the prominent Michigan farmers and sheep owners states that there is enough pasturage in the northern peninsula of Michigan to graze one-quarter of all the sheep of the United States. As there are about 50,000,000 sheep, it is believed, in the country, the northern peninsula could therefore graze about 12,000,000. That the project has been barely

entered upon to this date is shown by the fact that in all Michigan on January 1, 1918, there were 1,926,000 head, and in all Wisconsin, on the same date, there were but 351,000 head. It is estimated by competent sheep men in the north, however, that on the average two sheep can be grazed to the acre, and the 10,000,000 acres of available cut-over lands, therefore, would mean the grazing of 20,000,000 sheep—and there are probably at this time only one-tenth of that number in the entire state!

The Cloverland Michigan section comprises 10,329,699 acres, and of this vast possibility only 400,000 acres were used for farming or live stock this year. This total of 400,000 acres is controlled by 13,480 farmers, while only 10,000 acres, or 2½ per cent of the total, are used for grazing sheep and cattle.

The 1918 work of the bureau resulted in the location there of forty-three grazers from Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Montana and the western country generally. However, there have been sixty-seven men engaged in sheep raising in the west and southwest who had announced that they would visit the Upper Peninsula this season, and had set the dates for their visit, while 131 stated that they were coming, but had not fixed the date of their arrival. Besides, there were 123 stock raisers who had corresponded with the bureau and had stated that they were interested and would at some time investigate. These inquiries have been followed up closely and no doubt will have resulted by this date in numerous further additions to the sheep industry of the north.

Indicative of the favorable attractions of Northern Michigan for the stockman and the agriculturist, data have been compiled setting forth all of the weather features, freakish and otherwise, that have occurred during the last ten years, from 1908 to 1918. In this period the latest killing frost at the beginning of any season was on May 27, and the earliest killing frost in any year was on September 23. The shortest growing season known within the period named was 134 days, which is not far from the average of the decade, which is 144 days. The average annual rainfall for the ten years was 29.1 inches. The least rainfall during any summer month was in August, 1908, when there was a rainfall of but 1.06 inches.

These figures make a decidedly favorable comparison in the matter of annual rainfall, as well as otherwise at other points of observation. For instance, in Lander, Wyo., the average annual rainfall is 13.1 inches; at Helena, Mont., 15.2 inches; at Salt Lake City, Utah, 16.8 inches; at Boise, N. M., 12.6 inches, and at Boise, Idaho, 14.1 inches. It will thus be seen that for vegetation the annual rainfall in northern territory averages



Cattle in clover grow fat and firm

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

FRED L. KEELER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

more than double that of the principal sheep and cattle districts of the west.

One of the sheep promotion companies that has been recently started is the Cloverland Sheep & Wool Company, which has its headquarters at Iron Mountain, Mich. This company is capitalized at \$260,000, of which \$200,000 has been subscribed and the balance is now being offered to the public. It is proposed to acquire 10,000 acres of land in a body and on this will be placed at the start 5,000 sheep. Among the lumbermen who are interested in this enterprise are W. W. Earle, of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, Hermansville, Mich.; M. J. Fox, general manager of the Von Platten Lumber Company at Iron Mountain, and F. C. Cole, owner of the City Lumber Company, Iron Mountain.

As a sample of what can be done in sheep raising for profit, the following is given authority. A farmer in Oscoda county, Michigan, last year sold about 220 sheep for \$13 a head. He had bought them in 1912 and kept them the year round. Up to last fall he had sold \$10,000 worth of wool and lambs, and had retained a nice flock of young sheep out of the increase. There is no doubt that the flock he has today is worth from 30 to 40 per cent more than he sold the old sheep or last fall.

The J. W. Wells Lumber Company of Menominee, Mich., is the owner of large tracts of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron and Logebic counties, Michigan. This concern was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands in the northern peninsula and has made it an increasing financial success each year. Elmer Quinn, of Henry, Ill., last year purchased a large tract of land near Ralph, Mich., and put on it 3,000 oats. He made a handsome success of his enterprise, and this year repeated the operation.

John L. Grey, of Buhl, Idaho, also bought a considerable tract of cut-over lands near Ralph and has this year put on it 19,000 head of ewes and lambs.

Early in 1917 a band of 8,600 yearling sheep from Oregon were turned into a fenced range of 4,600 acres in Northern Michigan. Their average weight in May was eighty pounds; in November, when they were brought into winter quarters, they averaged 110 pounds.

One of the most enthusiastic of recent additions to the Cloverland colony of sheep owners is Francis R. K. Hewlett. Mr. Hewlett came to Cloverland from Rapid City, S. D., and has acquired a large tract of range land in the northern peninsula and has announced his intention of putting in between 40,000 and 50,000 head of sheep. He is one of the most enthusiastic men in the north country over its possibilities for stock raising.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, which was organized several years ago, is not a company formed for profit. It spends money, but does not invest a dollar in any enterprise, except the promotion of the interests of the land owners of the Upper Peninsula. Its president is a lumberman, Leo C. Harmon, of Manistique, and among its officers and directors are other gentlemen who are or have been interested in lumber. F. H. Vandenberg, of Marquette, is first vice president, and Howard Nadeau, of an old lumber family, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Menominee, is second vice president. H. W. Reade, of the National Pole Company, Escanaba, is treasurer, and John A. Doelle of Marquette, is secretary and manager.

One of the leading members of the bureau is George M. Mashek, who has been grazing cattle and sheep on his lands northwest of Escanaba for several years and who is devoting more attention to that branch of agriculture than any other man in the territory. Mr. Mashek is a thorough-going lumberman and has made a great success in all of his undertakings. In a talk about his methods and the results he said: "I'd been looking into those cut-over lands a good deal and getting all the information I could about range sheep, and in 1913 I decided to try

(Continued on Page 40)



1,600 Acre Stock Farm Equipped Complete For \$65,000

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

Mail us a card for our FREE book and list of farms for sale, with full information in regard to farming, stock-raising and the possibilities in Menominee County, Cloverland.

We own 100,000 acres of the best quality of grass land, within four miles of a railroad, and are selling it to farmers and stockmen at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Come to Menominee County, the most southern, best developed agricultural county and the Gateway to Cloverland, only nine hours' ride from Chicago.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.



Milady Chocolates
Every Piece a Surprise

DISCRIMINATING candy lovers prefer MILADY CHOCOLATES on account of their unvarying excellence and goodness.

AMERICAN CANDY CO., Milwaukee
Makers of REX brand confections
MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

THIS company paid, in cash,
to Michigan and Wisconsin
farmers who grew Sugar Beets
for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Personal Experience of a Native Cloverland Sheep Raiser

(Continued from Page 11)

THAT the cut-over lands of Cloverland are affording an unexcelled opportunity for small farmers to engage in sheep raising, and that the small farmers already are opening up a big field for this industry is indicated in two "testimonials" by Michigan farmers in the last issue of the American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower. Cheever Buckbee, of Delta county, who has had several years' experience in handling sheep and has made the business a success, says:

"We have approximately eleven hundred sheep at the present time. Five hundred of these are western ewes; have some natives and a few Oxfords and Hampshires. Our percentages of lambs for three years varied from 75 to 90 per cent. We dock the lambs, using hot irons; we castrate the ram lambs. In 1916 we marketed our lambs in October and November; in 1917 we marketed the last of November and first part of December. We have not put our lambs through the feed lots but put them on clover.

"The grade of our wool varies, probably more quarter blood than anything else. Average weight of fleece last year a fraction over seven pounds. The ewes were not sheared before shearing. Price received for wool in 1916, 34 cents; 1917, 55 cents; 1918, 65 cents. The grade of wool was approximately the same each year. We have generally disposed of our wool to woolen mills. I consider the 1917 price the best comparative price we have received. The 1918 prices allowed by the government are too low and not in proportion to the high cost of feed, labor, etc. My personal opinion is that restricting the price on raw material and not at the same time restricting the price on finished articles discourages the producer of the raw material and allows the manufacturers and dealers in the finished articles to make an abnormal profit at the expense of the general public. The amount of a raw material will be increased by increasing the profits of the producer. As an example, it is perfectly proper to fix the price on a bushel of wheat provided the price allows the grower to make a fair profit and provided further that the weight and price of a loaf of bread is fixed. If we are to have a fixed price for wool by all means have a fixed standard and price for the goods the wool goes into.

"Have lost an occasional sheep from dogs. In the spring of 1917 lost 20 lambs from foxes. In 1916 lost 17 ewes from pink eye. In the spring of 1918 lost 20 ewes from ergot or smut poisoning in grain. We shoot every

dog that comes on the place, but them deep and keep quiet.

"There is no active sheep or wool organization here. We are talking of such an organization at the present time. No community ram breeding is practiced in this district. I believe it is a splendid practice for owners of small flocks and is needed here, as small flock owners use inferior rams.

"In the spring of 1918 I secured the services of a shearing machine from lower Michigan which sheared the three largest flocks in this country.

"Heretofore the sheep were in small scattered flocks. Now, however, there are many additional thousand sheep here and machines will be used.

"Every department of the American Sheep Breeder is good and we read it from cover to cover, including the ads.

"The selling end of every business is of the utmost importance and would like to read a little more as to the best method of marketing sheep, especially lambs, with practical information on shipping, feeding en route handling, etc."



Mr. Buckbee returning from a supply trip to his hunting camp

Weather at Duluth, Minn.

THE following letter from the U. S. government meteorologist stationed at Duluth, in charge of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau, is self explanatory: Roger M. Andrews, Publisher, Cloverland Magazine.

Your talk yesterday at the Commercial Club regarding stock raising and grazing conditions in the northern counties of Michigan and Wisconsin and northeast Minnesota was most interesting and convincing, and in entire substantiation of the claims of some of the far-sighted men of this community, who for a long while were regarded as fanciful dreamers and indulgers in picturesque imaginings. But these men are coming into their own, and their prophecies and hopes are beginning to be realized because they were based on facts and sound reasoning. The missionary work you are doing is of the most splendid character and deserving of every encouragement, not alone in its respect to the permanent prosperity of the Lake Superior region but also for what it may mean in the way of helping to feed and clothe the peoples of the earth.

I am inclosing herewith a copy of "The Climate of Duluth," first published by the Commercial Club in

1914, the copy now sent being a revised edition issued in 1918. The climatic facts shown will apply to a large portion of this north country cloverland, and you will doubtless be able to use advantageously and find time to time more or less of the data. Your attention is particularly invited to the chapter on "The Climate at the Head of the Lakes and Its Relation to Agriculture."

I have marked some of the paragraphs as features especially interesting. I may say also that the original manuscript was submitted to the chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, and its publication fully approved.

It will be a real pleasure at any time for me to furnish you such additional climatic facts as may be desired. I will also have your office listed for the monthly reports issued by this office.

Reverting to the data shown in the enclosed booklet, I want to call your attention to the September "hump" in precipitation curve. That accounts for our fine pasturage in the autumn when the grass in many other sections is non est.

Very sincerely yours,

H. W. RICHARDSON
Meteorologist

Greater Cloverland, the Cow Man's Opportunity

(Continued from Page 18)

of trainloads of stock that will be sent to that section in April. A number of stockmen from every state west of the Missouri have picked out tracts in Cloverland.

We are not desirous of having speculators take up these lands; we want stockmen who will use them for production. They will find them better than has ever been represented and the greatest profit will be in the increased valuation of the property. This Cloverland belt is only a day's ride from about one-fourth of the population of the United States. The majority of them are consumers. Greater Cloverland, taking in all the cut-over lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, is at the very door of the world's greatest markets. You will find there now 65,000 farmers that are prospering. There is room for 200,000 more.

W. T. MacBeath, one of your excellent Arizona cattlemen, carried on the first demonstration in a large way of shipping cattle to Cloverland. As you all know, the first year was really the hardest because he had no experience on which to base his plans. The cattle did very well as you will see by the pictures that I have in my possession, which I will gladly show you after this meeting. The largest shipment of his cattle was on the market when there were 65,000 head of cattle dumped onto the Chicago market that one day. But by comparing the day's market reports of Chicago, where his cattle were sold, with those of Denver and California, we find that his cheapest cattle (canners) sold for 5½¢ while canners shipped direct from Arizona to the latter two markets, sold that same day for 4¢. Many of them would have died in Arizona but in Cloverland they got fat. I saved him a big loss. We are indeed sorry that market conditions were as they were last fall. Thousands of stockmen suffered

from it. And especially because of the fact that this was Mr. MacBeath's first year there. His range has improved wonderfully, and I have heard him say several times that the grass will be twice as good next year as it was last. He will make much better success this coming year. Many others are profiting by Mr. MacBeath's experience. Many plan to winter, giving their cattle two summers.

Geo. M. Mashek, Cloverland's most experienced livestock man, made \$34.27 net profit per head on his 127 head of steers last year, which he bought in St. Paul the last of March and grazed until the first of November. His cattle were sold on that low market, which all cattle men in the country will never forget. These cattle were very thin in the spring and weighed at St. Paul, 423 pounds and when sold at Chicago seven months later they averaged 911 pounds, almost 300 pounds net gain. Mr. Mashek says he thinks that with our excellent pastures stockmen can produce good cattle cheaper in Cloverland than anywhere else.

Grazers must come in the first year with reasonable small herds like King and Plummer. The cattle will scatter the grass and help nature form a perfect sod. Blue grass and the various clovers are the permanent pastures. Greater Cloverland is a real "Blue Grass Clover Country." You build a ranch anywhere in Greater Cloverland and you will find that you have built on a sound, dependable and permanent foundation.

Cloverland bankers are arranging to give you the best of financial assistance, just as good as you have ever had. Leo C. Harmon, an old Montana cattlemen's banker, and president of our Development Bureau (a public service bureau not organized for profit, and not owning or selling any land whatever), is there and

(Continued on Page 42)

THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

MENOMINEE,

:-:

MICHIGAN

owns the cut-over lands of a large lumber company operating in various parts of Cloverland.

Inquiries cordially invited.



THE SPIES REALTY COMPANY

Spies Building

Menominee, Mich.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

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Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to Five Solid Body.

Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull. Write for prices or come and inspect my herd. Cattle tuberculin tested

LOUIS HARMON, Cornell, DELTA County Michigan

Quick CASH Money Easily Earned

- By the Returned Soldier or Sailor
- By Ambitious Young Men or Women
- By Teachers, Clerks or any one with pep enough to work a little after hours for excellent pay at the easiest and most worthy task in Greater Cloverland

IT costs nothing to start. We pay a salary if you can earn it, and our young men and women are averaging, for full time, from five to seven dollars a day.

Address for particulars

R. M. ANDREWS, Publisher, Cloverland Magazine
ANDREWS BUILDING, MENOMINEE, MICH.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan



Sheep on cut-over land. C. R. Coffin came from New Mexico in 1918. He is located in Dickinson County, Michigan.

(Continued from Page 37)

them. I bought 200 western range ewes, fenced in 100 acres of pretty wild land and put up cheap, rough sheds for winter shelter. I wintered these sheep on oat straw and some very poor clover hay, just to see how they would come out on such feed. And I had a good lamb crop in the spring; at four and a half months old they averaged sixty-one pounds, which I sold at the market top at Chicago as killers. That settled it with me. I've saved every ewe lamb since and bought others, and I've learned enough about handling them to bring the wethers up to seventy-two pounds in four to four and a half months without grain, and sell at top prices."

President Frank J. Hagenbarth, of the National Wool Growers' Association, did not hesitate to show his preference for a northern climate as being conducive to a better type of live stock. He said: "The best stock is raised in colder climes, where sheep produce the best wool. Sheep and cattle deteriorate in warmer countries." He added that a four-year-old steer would weigh 1,400 to 1,500 pounds here against 1,100 pounds in the south. This, he said, was due to "climatic energy."

Robert Burton, of Wheatland, Mo., a recent investor in Northern Michigan cut-over timber lands for sheep raising, testifies very concisely and authoritatively as to his conversion to the advantages of that territory for sheep. He says: "The first thing that impressed me was your nearness to Chicago. Stockmen suffer severe losses in shipping long distances to market and I have experienced such losses. Your hard roads next attracted my approval, for I have traveled and had freight hauled over roads that were bad dreams come true. Then the sincerity of your organization appealed to me. Your officers and business men seemed to me to wish to get satisfied grazers and not merely dispose of land. The land itself and the grass, clover and crops it raises are all better than I expected. It is easy to see the benefits of snow all winter protecting the crops and grass. And it is to see the vigor of the livestock in your country, due to the bracing cool atmosphere. Your sheep men satisfied my inquiries as to their success with their sheep-raising. Their flocks showed their good health and freedom from the pests and parasites of more southern states. The price of your lands and your reasonable terms showed me that you had confidence in your own proposition and the future of your country. I believe that when sheep and cattle men see your country they will do as I did—close a deal for a tract while it is still available."

The plan of the Upper Michigan Development Bureau is to lease the lands to grazers for a period of three years, free of all charge except taxation, at the end of which period the grazer agrees to buy the land at a stated figure and is given liberal terms

as to payment. Wisconsin owners of land and many of the individual operators in the northern peninsula operate somewhat differently. They themselves often subscribe to the stock in the companies that are organized, but sell their lands outright on favorable terms to the purchaser.

One of those who has recently secured Northern Michigan lands on the lease plan is John Corson, of Wyoming, who has taken 11,000 acres in Luce county. He has contracted with the A. J. Kirstin Co., of Escanaba, to clear 300 acres this season. Mr. Corson will build his fences and sheds during this fall and winter and when his sheep arrive next spring he will have barns ready, winter feed planted and everything in shape to insure success.

As to the profit possible in sheep raising on northern cut-over lands, the statement of William Hogoboom, of Park Falls, Wis., formerly manager of extensive sheep ranches in Montana and a man of conservative ideas, may be accepted as a fair estimate. Mr. Hogoboom stated that the northern lands would easily carry four sheep to the acre and would carry two or three more to the acre after the sheep had run a few years, and that \$40 an acre profit every year was a cinch. Other estimates made by competent sheep authorities are as high as 40 percent annually on the investment. In any case an annual profit of \$40 per acre on land that would cost only \$10 to \$20 an acre is "not so bad."

A number of Mackinac county men are with General Pershing's army occupation in Germany, which have taken up positions in a semi-circle pivoting on Coblenz. There is some discussion looking for the occupation of Berlin by American troops, and if this is done our boys will have an opportunity of reaching their supreme objective abroad, although they may not be able to bring back the kaiser that was. Us folks who stayed at home are going to be regaled by some mighty interesting stories pretty soon when the boys return.

Returned soldiers may now retail their uniforms, according to a ruling made by Secretary of War Baker. Previous to that ruling, all soldiers were required to return all clothing issue to them, with the exception of underwear and socks, within four months after their discharge. All soldiers are permitted to wear their uniforms for a period of 90 days. This ruling has been established so as to give many of the soldiers a chance to purchase civilian clothing.

Copies of the Constitution of the United States, recently donated to a number of the schools of Escanaba by members of the Lewis Cass Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, have been framed by students in the manual training department of the high school.

Grass

(By John J. Ingalls, Late Senator of Kansas.)

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields ramped with battle, saturated with lood, torn with the ruts of cannon, row green again with grass, and arnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown ke rural lanes, and are obliterated; prests decay, harvests perish, flowers anish, but grass is immortal. Beagured by the sullen hosts of winter, withdraws into the impregnable ortress of its subterranean vitality nd emerges upon the solicitation of pring. Sown by the winds, by andering birds, propagated by the ubtle horticulture of the elements, hich are its ministers and servants, softens the rude outing of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the arth in its place, and prevent its

soluble components from washing into the sea. It invades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare or the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes its throne, from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year famine would depopulate the world."

Editor's Note—If the Senator could only visit Cloverland he would write a book on grass, for it is sure the grass land of America.)



A. K. Barnes' sheep in Ontonagon county

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings

Excellent Equipment

Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics. Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

SEEDS



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With carefully written descriptions, true illustrations and conservative statements, Olds' 1919 Catalog is a true guide and a most valuable book for everyone needing seeds.

OLDS' SPECIALTIES

Seed Potatoes. The new Olds' White Beauty and 10 others, choice certified stock. Seed Corn—Wisconsin fancy ear corn. Seed Oats, Wheat, Barley, Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Wisconsin tested, high-grade seed. Samples FREE, all field seeds. Buy from samples. Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Nursery Stock, Poultry Supplies, Tools, etc.

Write today for Olds' 32nd Annual Catalog
L. L. Olds Seed Co. Madison, Wis. Drawer C 69

The Rev. J. A. Nikander, president of the Finnish (Suomi) college, died at his home at Hancock of paralysis. Rev. Nikander, who also was president of the Finnish Lutheran church of the United States, was first elected president of the college in 1896, and had been re-elected every year since. He was 64 years old.

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Officers:

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The Delta

The Leading Hotel of ESCANABA

Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.
Cafe and Lunch Room in connection.

WISCONSIN HOTEL CO., Props

A. N. Merritt, Mgr. Escanaba, Mich.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre.

Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan

*Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over
grazing tracts are located in*

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN

A Real Sheep Opportunity

Investigate Lime Island, Chippewa County, Michigan, in the famous St. Mary's River.

Seven hundred acres, mixture of 550 acres high or sloping land; 150 acres low.

Soil formation—limestone, gravel and sand.

Ideal brush lands for sheep grazing, no fencing and little care required.

A village and school on the island. Daily steamer to Sault Ste. Marie, 35 miles away.

Many farms on the adjoining islands and mainland.

A unique proposition which will be made interesting to some wide awake western sheep grazer.

Write for Information to

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY

T. F. FOLKNER, Manager

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Shearing Shed

By C. A. SOLIDAY

Of Milwaukee Sheep & Wool Co., Phillips, Wis.

I HAVE been asked several times as to my idea of a proper shearing shed or plant to accommodate a medium sized band of sheep. I wish to state that I think that the Milwaukee Sheep & Wool Co. has as practical and convenient a plant and shed as can be built for a band of three to 20,000 head.

It consists of a building 40 by 64; 8 foot walls, and floored throughout; is equipped with a six-man Stewart power driven shearing machine which is arranged along the northeast side of the building. The shafting and machines take up 40 feet and they are built along the outside wall. Each shearer has 8 feet from wall to catching pen which allows room for shearing and wool gatherers to work without being in each other's way. Beginning from this 8 foot space are the catching pens which are 4 by 6 feet square with double hinge doors to allow easy access for the shearers to enter and bring forth the sheep.

The pens are floored with 1 by 4 set in edgways with an inch space between to allow dirt and foreign matter to fall through which does away with any dirty wool. Running lengthwise from these 4 foot pens a 4 foot alley extends the full length then come the general pens. With this arrangement one rangler can drift the sheep from the general pen into the alley then into the catching pens as fast as the shearers take them out.

The idea of this kind of a system is to eliminate confusion and worrying of the sheep as usually at shearing time the weather is quite warm and much crowding and chasing results in a heavy shrinkage and sometimes a serious loss. As a sheep is shorn the shearer turns it outside the building through a trap door into a tally pen 6 by 16 feet; each tally pen is equipped with a trap to keep sheep from running back into the pens. When the pen is filled with shorn sheep the foreman counts and brands them as to age, quality or any of them that are not desirable to keep; each with a different marking so that in the fall they can be run through a cutting shute and separated without individual handling.

The wool is handled in the following manner; along the space allotted to the shearers the wool tyers one to every three shearers operate. As the fleece is taken off and drops the tyer picks it up and rolls it inside out, carries it to the press; presses it into a ten-inch block and ties it with paper wool twine; tosses it up to the sacker. He packs on an average three hundred pounds to a sack; sews the sack and rolls it out of the way into the unused portion of the building which is used for storage room. With this arrangement a thousand to twelve hundred sheep can be shorn and wool taken care of in eight hours.

The Cow Man's Opportunity (Continued from Page 39)

he understands your needs and the way you will have to have assistance. You will find everybody in Cloverland willing to help you succeed, thus making the country the great stock section that natural qualifications and the location destined it to be.

Tracts of land can be secured there ranging from one section to 100,000 acres. The stockmen can have terms arranged to just suit their own case. Anyone wishing to know more about it, we will be glad to have them ask some of the Arizona stockmen who have already been there, or write the Cloverland Magazine, at Menominee, Michigan. We will help you get located. We would much rather keep Arizona cattlemen in the United States than to see them go to South America or other foreign countries. There is no need for them going away from the good old U. S. A. for every western visitor who has made a trip to Cloverland says it is the "makings" of the best grass country in America.



**This
CONCRETE
Manure Pit
will cost you
nothing**

**The horses and cows
will pay for it.**

Unless stable manure is kept so that the valuable liquid contents are saved, 50 per cent of the fertilizing value of the manure is lost. An average horse or cow produces annually manure worth \$35. The liquid portion is worth nearly half of this. **A concrete manure pit will save it all.** So you see how the horses and cows can present you with a concrete manure pit free of charge.

Build one now and get the profits from this form of saving.

Ask for our free booklet telling how to build Concrete Manure Pits. Write our nearest district office.

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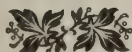
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Concrete for Permanence

Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
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CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
"In the Heart of Cloverland"



Marinette County, Wis. Farm and Grazing LANDS

offer an exceptional opportunity to sheep and cattle men because these lands adjoin the \$150 per acre farm belt, where winter feed is always available in any quantity.

Send for our Sheep Bulletin—It's FREE!

SKIDMORE LAND COMPANY
"Good Lands"

1025 SKIDMORE BUILDING, MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Great Cloverland Farmers Institute at Menominee

(Continued from Page 9)

work and have heard his real practical talks.

Prof. M. M. McCool graduated from the Missouri University of Agriculture in 1908 and from Cornell in 1910. He assisted in the Missouri state soil survey, acted as instructor in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, also as assistant professor in soils at the Oregon Agricultural College and took his position as head of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1914. He has a practical field and laboratory knowledge of every soil in the United States. Surely, a man with a national vision of soil conditions will have a message for all interested in the soil.

Miss Aurelia B. Potts graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1912, was teacher of home economics at Menominee, Mich., a graduate student at Columbia University, extension specialist in home economics for the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

Miss May E. Foley is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College. At present she is home demonstration agent in Menominee county.

Miss Helen Simonson graduated from Stout Institute in 1910. She taught domestic science in Escanaba and Detroit schools for several years, and at the present time is home demonstration agent in Dickinson county, which place she has held for the past year.

Mrs. J. G. Mullen is a practical rural leader and housewife.

D. C. McMillan, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1910, took a farm in lower Michigan, later going west to study the ranching conditions in Idaho, Wyoming and New Mexico. He came to Cloverland about a year ago as sheep specialist for the Upper Peninsula, and in the meantime has helped to introduce thousands of sheep, cattle and their owners to Cloverland.

George Mashek is a live wire herdsman of Delta county, who has invested in the Cloverland cattle game, and has a very interesting story to tell.

R. M. Smith, superintendent of the Peshtigo (Wis.) Asylum Farm, has had charge of that fine herd of cattle of which so much is said. Most people know him as a dairyman, but his real hobby is pigs. He will give the benefit of his experiences in hog-raising on the Asylum Farm.

A. C. Anderson graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1906 and received promotion from an instructor at the Michigan Agricultural College to head of the Dairy Department in 1910. He is a member of the American Society on Animal Nutrition and the American Genetics Association. During the past few years he has made many extended visits to Cloverland to study the dairy conditions here.

Prof. G. C. Humphrey is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College and one of the live men in the central west on dairying and allied subjects. Prof. A. C. Anderson and Prof. G. C. Humphrey represent the dairy interests of this section of the United States.

Miss Mary E. Niles, a graduate of Thomas Training School of Detroit in 1914, taught domestic science in Minnesota for two years and then came to the Menominee County Agricultural School. Her work here among the children has been altogether practical and satisfactory.

Miss E. Solway graduated from the Mercy Hospital at Chicago in 1914. She spent one year practicing in the public health work, and later came to Menominee as school nurse.

Mrs. B. Locke, state chairman of the Woman's Suffrage Committee, is well known over the state as a leader and community worker among the women. Since women have been granted the ballot she has been appointed to rep-

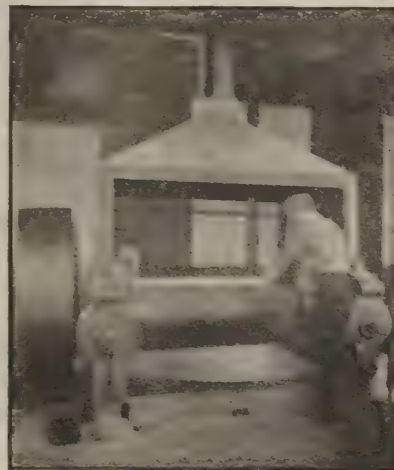
(Continued on Page 46)

A Trip Through the Shops where Your Tires Are Made

(Continued from Page 15)

comes out in the shape of a sheet or blanket resembling and having the appearance of very heavy crepe paper or tripe. In this shape it is sent to the compounding room. Here it is compounded or mixed, to speak plainly. Just enough rubber and compounding materials for one tire is put in a pan and these materials are all carefully weighed so that every batch is the same. Sulphur is added to make the rubber vulcanize or "cure" when heated. Different compounds are added to the rubber for different parts of the tire—the tread stock is compounded so as to be tough and wear resisting the friction (which goes between the layers of fabric in the carcass) and is made very adhesive. Then there are the coloring compounds, which gives the tire that grey or black appearance, because the crude rubber is of a yellowish, semi-transparent color.

Now we have the materials compounded, each pan containing enough for one tire and each pan resembling somewhat the ingredients of a big cake, with its batter, flavoring, coloring, shortening, etc. There are rows and rows of these pans always ready and one at a time they go to several huge mills where the contents are



The mill.

dumped between heavy smooth steam heated rollers. Here the compounds are thoroughly mixed and ground together and after a certain length of time is taken from the rolls like a sheet, folded and placed on a rack.

The compound rubber is now ready to go on and be used for tread stock or "skim coating," as the case may be, the several mills turning out rubber for different parts of the tire.

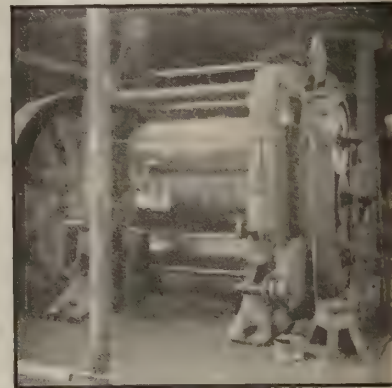
The "skim-coating" process is applying the rubber to the fabric and this is done by running the fabric and rubber stock through a mammoth calendar. This calendar has several huge steam-heated rolls weighing many tons. A roll of fabric is placed so that it unwinds in and out between the rolls, the rubber being forced by terrific pressure through every fibre of the fabric. The fabric as it now comes from the calendar is coated with rubber and is ready to be cut into strips, on the bias, and to be built up into a carcass or body of a tire. As stated before, Amazon Super-tires are built up by hand with the most exacting care. An iron core, the shape of an inflated tire, is the foundation upon which the tire is built up. Layer by layer the piles of skim-coated fabric are laid upon this core, stretched to just the right tension as the fabric goes through the hands of the expert and experienced tire builder. The tread which has been built up layer by layer to the correct thickness and contour, is then applied to the carcass and the whole is ready to be cured.

The built-up tire is then placed in a heavy split iron mold, the non-skid design, size and trade mark being cut in the mold. The molds now are placed in the curing "pit"—a huge vertical steel cylinder like an upright boiler extending twenty to thirty feet below the level of the floor. Each

"pit" holds about twenty molds. After the "pit" is filled the cover or head is clamped on and the tires are cured under intense hydraulic pressure and heat. Recording dials and gauges indicate when the tires are properly cured and then they are taken out and the core stripped from the tire.

All that remains now is to finish the tire by trimming off the surplus rubber from the edge of the beads and then wrapping and tagging it ready for the stock room.

The construction of Amazon Super tubes is also interesting. The tube stock is compounded and milled the same as the other stock, the compounds which are added keep the tubes from deteriorating with age and resist the effects of heat. Tube stock is calandered into thin sheets and cut into proper size strips for the different size tubes. These strips or sheets are laid on a table with an inflated covering. This gives an air cushion and prevents wrinkles and blisters when a steel pole or pipe is rolled over it, causing the sheets of rubber to wrap around the pole to the desired thickness. The pole with the rubber around it is then tightly wrapped with a narrow strip of cloth and cured in a boiler with live steam. After the curing process the strip of cloth is unwound and the tube stripped from the pole (cloth marks inside) and the ends spliced and cured with acid. To gain a clear idea of above operation, lay your pencil on a sheet of paper and wrap the paper around the pencil. After pulling out the pencil you will note that the tube of paper consists of several plies



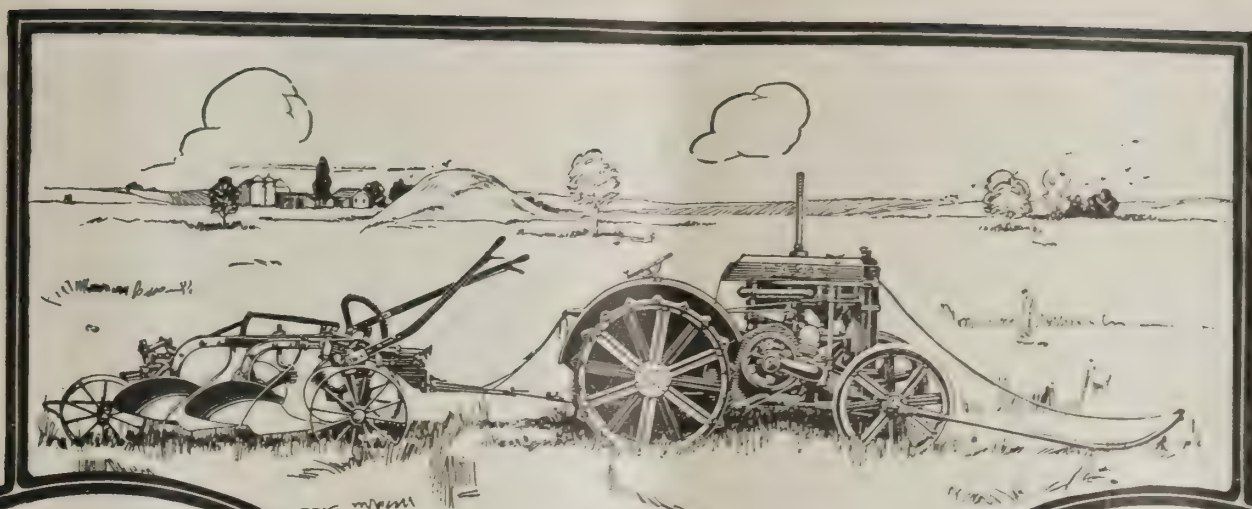
Calander machines.

This is why Amazon Super-tubes are tough and strong because built up of several plies of best quality rubber. Here is what I learned: Amazon Super-tubes have a tensile strength of over one and one-half tons per square inch. Surely a wonderful tube—made both red and grey and approved by the best dealers throughout the United States.

The production manager of the Amazon Rubber Company mixed the compounds of the first pneumatic automobile tire made in America, and has devoted his entire life to the study of rubber. This gentleman stated during an interview with the writer that at the present time he knew of no method whereby money brains could build a better tire or tube than the Amazon Rubber Company were building, but whenever improvements could be made they surely would do so. Research work is being constantly carried on by the engineering department and the laboratories of the Amazon Rubber Company.

The fact that the exacting care and quality materials entering into Amazon Super-tires and Super-tubes, appreciated by the user is proven by the unusual demand for "Amazon" tires in Wisconsin and in Cloverland. The Northern Hardware and Supply Company are Wisconsin and Cloverland distributors for "Amazons," and are appointing agents as fast as they can get our traveling men out of the territory.

Scenes photographed on Wisconsin farm.



The Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor easily pulls two 14-inch plows. It drives a Case 20x28 Thresher with feeder and windstacker.



Case 10-18 Oil Tractor pulling two 14-inch bottoms in the same field. Drawbar pull, 2000 lbs.

A field too hard for horses to plow



KEROSENE TRACTORS



The finished work—Note uniform furrows. Better and deeper plowing than is possible with teams.

Case Superiorities

- 1 Four-cylinder Case valve-in-head motor. Removable head. Motor is set crosswise on frame, affording use of all straight spur gears. This conserves power.
- 2 One-piece cast main frame, forming dustproof housing for rear axle, bull pinion shaft, transmission and the bearings for these parts. Also a base for motor. This construction brings rigidity and prevents disalignment.
- 3 Belt pulley mounted on the engine crank shaft. No gears used to drive it. Pulley is part of the tractor, not an extra-cost accessory.
- 4 All traction gears are cut steel, enclosed and running in oil. No bevel gears, chain, worm or friction drive parts.
- 5 Case Syphon Thermostat controls cooling system and insures complete combustion of kerosene in the motor.
- 6 Case air washer delivers clean air to carburetor. No grit nor dust gets into cylinders to minimize their efficiency and shorten their life.
- 7 All interior motor parts lubricated by a combination pump and splash system. Speed governor, fan drive and magneto are dustproof and well oiled.
- 8 Complete accessibility. No dismantling necessary. Removable covers permit you to get at parts quickly.
- 9 Hyatt roller bearings in rear axle, bull pinion shaft and transmission case. Kingston ignition and carburetor. Five-piece radiator with cast frame. Core, copper fin and tube, non-clogging type.
- 10 Weighs about 3,400 pounds. Little more than a team of horses. Low and compact with short wheelbase. Turns in 22 ft. circle.
- 11 Rated 10 horsepower on drawbar, but can develop 25 per cent more. Rated 18 horsepower on the belt, but can deliver about 25 per cent more. This insures abundant reserve power.

Proven Ideas in Tractor Building

When all is said and done in judging tractors, their work must decide as to where they are classified in public opinion.

That is true of all farm machinery—as we have learned in 77 years of experience.

And that is why we are guided in making Case Kerosene Tractors better than some may think necessary.

Case designing sometimes means more expensive construction. To embody betterments occasionally means additions to our factory equipment.

Furthermore, Case specifications call for the finest materials—superiorities which are frequently overlooked or deemed unimportant.

Yet since 1842 the dominant Case policy has been to build the best, regardless of cost.

Cheap farm machinery is the most expensive in the end. And when it comes

to tractors, with their terrific burdens, it is all the more essential to avoid cheapness in design and materials.

We could never think of building an inferior tractor and giving it the Case name. Only proven ideas appeal to us.

We submit, as evidence of our belief in building a superior product, the Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor, pictured above. Together with our larger sizes.

For those who are desirous of studying these tractors in detail, we have prepared an illustrative, descriptive booklet, which will be sent upon request. Write for a copy today.

Then you will be able to make judicious comparisons.

CASE

FAMOUS SINCE 1842

J. I. Case
Threshing Machine
Company, Inc.
Founded 1842
8000 Erie Street,
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Great Cloverland Farmers' Institute at Menominee

(Continued from Page 44)

resent that side of the house at political gatherings. She comes prepared to discuss this subject in a first-hand way. Every woman expecting to take the ballot owes to herself the opportunity of hearing her.

J. W. Weston is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1914 and district leader of county agents in the Upper Peninsula. It is through his untiring efforts that the potato is coming more and more into its own on Cloverland farms. It is said by men well versed in the potato business that he is one of the leading potato authorities of the state.

E. G. Ames graduated from the

Michigan Agricultural College in 1915, and was county agent in Schoolcraft county for two years. He has just returned from army service to act as county agent in Menominee county.

Supt. R. N. Kebler is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College in 1914, teacher of agriculture in the Hastings schools, district club leader of boys' and girls' clubs in the Upper Peninsula and at present superintendent of the Menominee County Agricultural School.

E. E. Gallop is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, also a graduate of the University of Michigan, and later was superintendent of schools in Chelsea, Adrian, and Hanover, and for the past ten years very prominent in the educational matters of the state. At present he is employed as state assistant in agricultural education.

The last afternoon is planned entirely for children, teachers and parents, with emphasis on the former. All children coming in the morning will be entertained at moving pictures, games and sight-seeing until the forenoon program of the adults is over. All will meet together in the afternoon for a rousing good time before returning home.

All is in order for a rousing good time, but nothing can be accomplished without attendance.



Menominee Motor Truck which has carried mail and express over 200,000 miles in Cloverland

The Most Valuable Service

you can render your country now is giving your every day work the very closest and thoughtful attention. Have the right banking connection. Then use all the advantages it offers. Advice and counsel of the right sort are important.

Bank here.

The Wisconsin National Bank
Milwaukee, Wis.

Two Real Opportunities

On account of other interests I will sell my ranch properties in the Clover Belt of Wisconsin, two miles from railroad stations, partially improved. Small payment down, long time at low interest. Or will sell half interest to responsible parties who will take charge.

The ranch in Barron County contains 2,400 acres, 2,000 acres of it under seven-barb wire fence, surrounded by beautiful farms, and not over half a mile from two railroad towns. Can have own sidetrack if wanted. There are no buildings.

The other ranch has 6500 acres and lies two miles south of Stone Lake, Wis., in Washburn county. Would sell all or part. The new State National Highway is laid out along the north line for six miles. We have one concrete barn with steel roof 100x20 ft.; one stuccoed barn 40x60 ft. with steel roof. Solid concrete silo 40 ft. high. Stuccoed house, with full cellar, screened porches, nine rooms. Chicken house, individual hog houses, corn cribs, machine shed, etc. The men who have the farm leased state they had 160 acres in crop last year, but not all stumped. About 1000 acres are in pasture, fenced. Most of this land is high and rolling. The farm is leased for four years but if some party bought it I would agree to arrange the lease so that they could have possession within sixty days. Address—

R. L. RUDDICK

219 Fifth Street, North

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS

"WE FOOL THE SUN"
[AWNINGS]

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Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Great Jean Du Luth Farm an Inspiration to Minnesota

(Continued from Page 10)

and after the major part of the cultivation is done, in early summer, is when the most of the rainfall comes. Nature wastes no water.

In speaking of weather, there is the one general characteristic of moderate climatic conditions that makes for contentment of cattle and incidentally better development and bigger returns in beef and dairy products.

There is much in the statement of an Iowa cattle raiser: "I am going home to take my son out of the agricultural school, buy him an acre of land, and a heifer calf, and let him make his fortune."

The greatest record in the State of Minnesota for a Guernsey cow is held by a Duluth cow; while the greatest average yield for three years for all breeds is recorded at the Jean Duluth farm, situated in the outskirts of the city proper.

The proximity of markets is a vital consideration. The shorter the haul the less the transportation charges, and the greater the profits for the producer. It is one of the determining factors in the success of any industry.

The cities of Duluth and Superior, with a hundred and fifty thousand population; Minneapolis and St. Paul within a hundred and fifty miles, and Chicago just a night's run from Duluth, affords an active market for all products raised from intensive cultivation of improved farms. The cattle markets of Chicago and St. Paul assures to the grazer the best possible returns from his products.

The farmer of Northern Minnesota enjoys a closer proximity to markets in Northern Minnesota than in any other district that is open for settlement in the United States or Canada.

Farmers and business men generally recognize the value of social intercourse among the farmers and have seen the failure of the isolated settler. A real interest is being taken in the establishment of a land policy for the State of Minnesota, that will discourage unscrupulous dealings with the purchasers of small farms, and make possible successes where failures occurred before, owing to the unfair financial burden carried by the farmer. In short, every man desiring to settle in Northern Minnesota will be assured a square deal and a chance to make good. Owing to the high valuation of most of the school districts, due to mining operations, excellent school facilities are to be had.

St. Louis county was the first county in the United States to have a man who did nothing but devote his time to the agricultural interests of one county. Farmers' clubs have been formed and the co-operation is spelling success.

Experimental and demonstration farms conducted by state employees and private owners, with large interests, are located in all parts of Northern Minnesota, which do much to increase production and save for the farmer many seasons' work with only partial success, by conducting the experimental work for him.

In conclusion, it may be said, that Northern Minnesota offers much to the industrious man that wishes to become a land owner. First, to the renter who finds the purchase of land in older settled communities impossible and yet is anxious to secure a home of his own. He wants the risk in value of the land that has made his landlord wealthy. Second, the farmer owner, who, finding the high price of his land has made it practically impossible to secure more than a very meager net return on his investment has sold his farm and now seeks a new location. Third, the immigrant who is looking for a new home. Fourth, the office man who sees nothing ahead but his salary and who is among the great multitude who want to break into business for themselves. Nowhere can this class of people accomplish more with their money. Fifth, is a great class of people who are overworked or unemployed who will find here a means of securing daily bread and rapidly develop into land owners. Today there is a great wave of sentiment sweeping over the land. It has been estimated that at least 90 per cent of the office men of the city expect to some day be on the land. Sixth, the soldier and sailor who has learned the compensation of an outdoor life, is clamoring for a chance to live out of doors. Laborers have been looking for their opportunity. In Northern Minnesota is the opportunity for tens of thousands of farmers. And Northern Minnesota offers especially fine opportunities for many large grazing operators whose large herds of cattle or sheep will find abundant feed during long grazing seasons and plenty of fodder for the winter months. Large areas of fertile lands, well watered by streams and lakes, can be secured at assurance given operators so engaged not only ideal conditions for years to come, but that he will be only deposed by the encroachment of intensive cultivation of the land, giving to his holdings a valuation that will make his investment a most profitable one. The rancher will go and see, and the act, his herds can serve him to highly profitable purposes: First, the immediate returns; and, second, the assisting in clearing, which will greatly enhance the valuation of the lands. Northern Minnesota will be a more intimate acquaintance. The cut-over land areas are just coming into their own. The sun of prosperity is climbing higher. When high noon is reached a great many will have made fortunes.

WANTED—500 to 1,000 breeding ewes on shares on five year contract. Best of real estate security will be given as guarantee of leasor's share. Sheep to be delivered October 1, 1919, etc.

W. A. GROVER
RIDGELAND, WIS.



DULUTH

*the Metropolis of Northeastern
Minnesota*

extends a cordial invitation to Western
cattle and sheep men to visit the cut-over
timber lands of Northeastern Minnesota
this spring and summer.

No better grazing lands lie out of doors than
these. No more cordial welcome, or more
liberal inducements await you anywhere

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB of Duluth, through its land
development committee, is now blocking suitable tracts
of land for western grazers who are coming in 1919.
These lands will be offered under liberal conditions, and
through a Commercial club representing the great business
interests of Duluth. The club owns no land, has no land
for sale or lease, but will give every aid and encourage-
ment to grazers who desire to locate in the clover districts
of Northeastern Minnesota under most favorable conditions.

*Western cattle and sheep men are invited to write for
further particulars regarding Minnesota's special 1919
grazing land offer in St. Louis and Lake counties to*

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA
W. I. PRINCE, Secretary

An Aviator's Talk with the President by Wireless Phone

(Continued from Page 5)

ly floated away and I finally came to the realization that I was going to be kept over here as an instructor, instead of over there as a fighter. So I began fitting myself as an instructor.

The word "dual" explains the stage very well. Here the cadet is raw in the flying game. He is like the beet when you think of sugar. And he knows just about that much when it comes to flying. We give him his first ride, show him around a bit, and then go to it with him at the controls. Some instructors have been killed by the cadet "freezing," and once during the very latter part of my career as

them very hard that they should be able to take care of themselves when I unbuckled my belt, got out of the front seat and let them, for the first time, have full control of this big bird and help it around the course. The rest of the stage was an audience when there was a cadet making his first solo flight. I do not mean that we blew the whistle and called a halt to all proceedings while the poor fellow sweated his way around the course. But every one was watching, watching for a wreck when he came down to land, and I may say that the onlookers often turned away in disappointment when the cadet did not wreck. And then I am proud of the fact that only one of my cadets ever did any damage to a plane, and the damage was very small, while I was an instructor at Kelly Field.

There were wrecks, and many of them. I remember one muddy Sunday morning when one instructor had three men solo and all of them wrecked badly, while none were seriously hurt. Still it was a mark against him, and that man did not remain on the dual stage much longer.

The first solo flight is almost as sensational for the instructor as for the cadet. After working hard with a fellow for about eight or ten hours you begin to know him pretty well, and in the flying game a certain friendship springs up between the cadet and instructor that would take years in any other line of endeavor. I guess it is because of the hazardness of the game. Anyway, when you get out of the machine to let the cadet take his first solo flight you only get out in flesh, for your soul still remains with him. You are fighting his battles around the course with him. You are giving him advice, coaxing him around, and when he cuts the motor for a landing you begin praying for him. And I believe that these prayers were answered many times, for I cannot see how some of the fellows stayed right side up after hitting the ground the way they did.

In landing, I might say the cadet has his hardest job. It is a difficult thing to gauge your distance, watch the ground, keep your plane straight,

work your feet, hands, and brains (and probably pray) all at the same time. But that is what you have to do. I have seen them forget to level off and plunge straight into the ground. I have seen others level off too soon and hold the machine about twenty-five feet from the ground until it fell a crumbled mass to the ground. I have seen others forget to hold their plane straight and hit on the tip of the wing and smash up. I have seen others, still, that found out that they were not going to land as they should, give it the gun and pull back the controls quickly for a climb without enough speed, so that they also got into a tail spin and wrecked.

But we persisted and made flyers out of a good many American boys like myself, who never thought of flying three years ago.

Along about the 20th of August I received an order to report to Washington at once. Not General Washington. I did so and was sent to Bolling Field, on the Potomac, just a stone's throw from the capital. It was here I learned to fly almost every conceivable plane built up to the present time. We had the little snorting, fighting, treacherous scout; the big, good-hearted, lumbering Handley Page and Martin bombers; the fast, clean DeHaviland, and finally the wonderful LaPere.

It was at Bolling that I had the opportunity of experimenting with the wireless telephone. And after the experimenting was over, and the wireless was mastered, a sending set was placed on the White House lawn, and



All ready for anything

with Mrs. Wilson and the cabinet standing around him President Wilson directed our flight from the ground. In this formation I was number one man and the voice of the President was as clear as a bell. We were flying at an altitude of about 4,500 feet. He explained that it was one of the most remarkable achievements of the war after he found that he had full authority over our formation at any altitude and any distance that we may go. It will be just as easy to direct men in the air as the

And when the armistice was signed I yearned to get back to civilian life. Back to my friends and live doughboys on the ground.

So I asked for my discharge, and on the eleventh of February I was on my way to Marquette, Michigan, the garden spot of the world, where people live and enjoy the living, where men are men. "The sun shines nowhere as bright as it does in Cloverland."



Lieut. Rowell and his Thomas-Morse scout plane

an instructor on the Dual Stage at Kelly I was very nearly put out of commission by just such an operation. But an instructor learns to take these thrills as part of his daily work, probably mentions it to his pal over in the quarters, but thinks no more of it. We were lucky and got another chance, that's about all.

But I liked the work very much. I always had a certain pride in the men I turned out, and worked with

Past Sixty Years

WANT TO RETIRE

FOR SALE—My Farm, where I have made enough to keep me and my family the rest of our days—240 acres, 120 acres in cultivation, fenced and cross fenced. Good eight-room house. Barn room for more than 75 head cattle, with sheds for more.

All kinds of farm machinery and tools that are in excellent shape, just as good as new.

This is one of the very best money making farms in the country—best clay soil, three miles from town.

If looking for a real good farm bargain, write for more complete information. Address:

A. J. F. Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.

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MANUFACTURERS

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Board and Wooden
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MILWAUKEE

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WISCONSIN

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

This Being the Month of March
It is unfortunate for us that the magazine does not appear on the seventeenth this month. It is always with much pleasure that we encounter a logical opportunity for references to the greatness of the Irish as warriors, poets, singers, liberators, governors and what not.

The Irish question still is a source of worry to people who know nothing about it, and probably to those who know most about it. Not being a Sinn Feiner myself, probably because of the distance, we are not going into the matter at great length. We'll say this, however, being anti-English is not being pro-German by a whole-heluvallott.

If they would give some of us in Cloverland a chance we would settle the Irish question in a hurry. Let the peace conference turn the island over to us and we will run it with the following governmental personnel:

President—Mike Moriarity, Crystal Falls.

Vice-President — J. F. Corcoran, Crystal Falls.

Speaker of the House—Matt Ryan, Escanaba.

Secretary of State—Patrick Brennan, L'Anse.

Secretary of War—Capt. Joe Donnelly, Ontonagon.

Secretary of the Navy—Joe G. Ganon, Marquette.

Postmaster General—James J. Byers, Houghton.

Secretary of Commerce—William Kelly, Vulcan.

Secretary of Labor—John J. O'Hara, Menominee.

Secretary of Agriculture—Secretary of the Interior—Tim Foley, Marquette (1).

Secretary of the Treasury—John D. Cuddihy, Calumet.

Attorney General—Jeremiah T. Finnegan, Houghton.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Richard C. Flannigan, Norway; Patrick H. O'Brien, Houghton; George O. Driscoll, Ironwood.

Secretary of Cemeteries—James R. Ryan, Sault Ste. Marie.

Secretary of Plumbing—James H. Gallagher, Escanaba.

Secretary of Aviation—John D. Ryan, Hancock and New York.

Secretary of Health—Dr. C. J. Ennis, Sault Ste. Marie.

(1) This office will be abolished July 1.

We'll confess a difficulty in the choice of postmaster general, with such a wealth of material to choose from, especially in the past six years, but Jim Byers is entitled to it because as far as we have been able to determine he is the only native of the Emerald Isle in the list, though nativity has not been the basis of selection.

We have left the office of secretary of agriculture open, not having an acquaintance with an Irish farmer. We invite suggestions from our readers.

Soy Beans Offer Many Advantages to Dairymen

(Continued from Page 8)

and at the same time he is improving the quality of the soil.

6th. They are an excellent cash crop. Northern grown soy bean seed is always in demand. Marinette county growers last year, who had the beans for sale, disposed of them at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per bushel, and one man who sold 250 bushels stated that he could easily have sold 1,000 bushels. This spring they are also bringing from \$5 a bushel up, showing that they are rising in the estimation of the farmers all over the country since up to 1917, \$3 per bushel was considered a high price for pedigreed soy bean seed.

Taken all in all, it is doubtful if any crop offers more advantages to the dairyman who is trying to produce feed for his cattle on the comparatively new farms of northern Wisconsin or in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.

HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN



Sweepstakes Pedigree Seed Corn

YOU BETTER KNOW THE TRUTH about this wonderful SEED CORN and our other SEEDS and SEED GRAINS before sending your order for your needs for this season to anyone.

GRAND CHAMPION and SWEEPSTAKES (Brands) SEEDS

Are our Exclusive Property and this advertisement is to inform the Public THAT: Any one using either of these names without authority from us or without A CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY Signed by us, in the advertising of SEED PRODUCTS or vending same in any manner, is an Imposter and is liable to prosecution under the Copyright Law as well as anyone who aids or abets such infringement of our rights.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF RELIABLE DEALERS AND THOUSANDS OF FARMERS Handling and Planting Our SEEDS and SEED CORN.

This Cut introduces to you MR. H. B. HUBBARD, who is one of the PIONEER SEED DEALERS of New York State and to him as well as the FARMERS near and far in Cortland County there is Nothing like SWEEPSTAKES. 25 TONS SILAGE PER ACRE. Planted May 25, 6 in. high July 1; 14 ft. high Aug. 20 and eared. Sept. 11, ready for SILO CUTTING; Sept. 19, cut for HUSKING.

2 YIELDS {Silage 20 tons. Husked Corn, 175 bu. per acre. (Some fully matured for seed.)

We have other evidence of worth. We have prepared for this.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

6 STALKS ONLY.. Mention this Paper when you write us as there are some that object to your knowing the TRUTH ABOUT OUR PRODUCTS. International Consolidated Record Ass'n, Inc. Elmira, N. Y. WHEN THE FARMER GROWS SWEEPSTAKES HE HAS THE FACTS WHEN HE FEEDS IT.

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co.

Oconto Lumber Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH. OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

Present and Future of Highways Transport

(Continued from Page 7)

military highways in the country." These roads mostly ran eastward and westward and tapped all the important cities of the central west and most of those in the east. Over these highways have come approximately 18,000 army motor trucks. In addition those trucks carried many thousand tons of government freight. With the heavy snows of last winter, the problem speedily became serious of maintaining schedule time with the truck convoys. In practically every state fine co-operation was given on snow removal and the interesting fact developed that once the road was opened for traffic the local residents made far greater use of the highways than did the army. Most states along these routes were especially co-operative in removing the snow from the roads and it was quickly demonstrated that from purely a commercial standpoint—war or no war—the main highways of every state should be passable for traffic practically 365 days in the year.

Why should highway vehicles run empty one way, as they so frequently do? The railroads or boat lines never paid on this basis. Consequently we urged the establishment of Return Load Bureaus in all the larger centers, and these not only help to supply return loads for vehicles coming into the city, but many of these bureaus have made careful studies of the problem of standardization of rates, bills of lading, insurance and

other features relating to economy of highways transport.

The most striking result of our investigation s were facts about the little known privately owned rural express lines. Maryland and California had already a considerable number running. We went over into Maryland, rode on many of the lines, talked with not only the operators, but by a complete net of questionnaires developed their utility to the farmers. Baltimore and Washington are today the centers for a large number of rural motor express lines—owned in many instances by farmers, these lines starting from the farm and coming into the consuming centers. They bring milk, fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, livestock and all types of farm products. On these lines the farmer's gate has become his shipping platform. If the farmer does not live on the main route he simply drives down a short distance along the side road and meets the truck with his produce as it passes by, for it runs on a daily schedule. In the city these trucks call at various points and pick up consignments for the farmers of freight, express, implement repairs of all sorts and in some instances, do the shopping for the farmer patrons. Thus a return load is assured and rates kept down.

When you realize that the farmer today is the only big business man who is forced to supply his own transportation—and this rarely on an economical basis—you can see the great field for rural express development. I prophesy to you that in five years there will be a network of rural express lines on all the main highways of this country that will cut down the cost of food, increase the quantity and still make it more profitable for the farmer. The volume of business in dollars and cents is usually the criterion of profits on an enterprise. If we furnish better and quicker transportation to our rural districts, we will add greatly to the wealth of the country as a whole, for we stimulate and increase production and bring the market closer to the producer.



A study made by the railroad administration indicated that the very short haul by freight car rarely pays. Switching and transfer charges eat up the margin. The administration co-operated very closely with our committee and much of this short haul traffic was ultimately placed on the highways. There, within reasonable distance, it can be hauled direct from the door of the shipper to the door of the consignee more cheaply than any railroad can carry it.

Door to door delivery is really the essential feature of the highways transport. The cost of rehandling freight is becoming one of the great studies of all transportation experts. This rehandling involves labor, possible damage to goods, warehousing and delay. Within its sphere, highways transportation eliminates these factors and hence its value in the general scheme of transportation. Terminal congestion will always bother the railroads when any extra heavy freight movement occurs. Last winter the big terminals of the east were crowded to overflowing with thousands of freight cars. By putting some of the shorter haul traffic on the roads quite a bit of this congestion was relieved and highways transport can always be depended upon to offer ready help when such emergencies occur.

What is the future of the highways transport? We must all solve this for our own satisfaction because all the new highway construction of the country must conform to the new traffic development. Our road system has now become a great artery of commerce, frequently interstate in character. All will agree that we stand on the threshold of an extraordinary highway building program. We all

see that roads are only justified the traffic over them. And this ever changing constantly increasing use, motor vehicles means that all highway departments, who are trustees of the public fund, must so accurately gauge the traffic for five or ten years that the roads now being constructed will be ready for the burdens of the future. Within the highway departments of the various states some should specialize on highways transportation, its present needs and its future requirements. Certainly co-operation between the highway departments and the highways transport committees in the various states will be helpful in this respect. I am glad to see that in a number of states the chairman of the highways transport committee is the state highway commissioner or engineer and the work proceeding hand in hand.

Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are planning great highway improvements during 1919, and their miles of good roads are to be made even better.

For the first time in the history of the Republican party in Michigan a woman has been chosen as a candidate for a state elective office. Mrs. Dora H. Stockman being nominated at the Republican state convention held at Lansing as one of the party's two candidates for members of the state board of agriculture in the election, April 7.

At a meeting of the McCord Sprague Wheel Company at the Alpha hotel the following directors were elected: P. J. McCord, J. M. Landrigan, R. L. Whitehead, L. Marks, Dave Schuman.



Cloverland's mining district roads are justly famous.

Here Is a Ranch Bargain Worth Looking Into Today

Four hundred and eighty acres of Cloverland's best land, now under cultivation. All fenced in, cleared of stumps, stones, etc. Good hardwood land. Farm buildings complete (insured for \$15,000.) Farm machinery, tractor, gang plow. Silo. Can winter from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

Farm is two miles from railroad station, with good roads. Adjoining 2,500 acres of grazing land, nearly all cleared. Plenty of water.

Another 10,000 acre tract of good grazing land available, on main line of Chicago & North-Western road, in Cloverland.

To bona fide inquirers we will quote terms and grazing offers which make this one of the best opportunities in the section of country which Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, says is: "The greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

We refer, by permission, to Cloverland Magazine.

B. J. GOODMAN, JR.
ISHPEMING, Cloverland, MICHIGAN.



Menominee Motor Trucks are the money-savers in good roads work.

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan
Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US

We are always pleased to serve you

Officers:

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The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers:

L. Anderson, President
J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice President
E. J. Humphrey, Vice President
A. M. Anderson, Cashier

Directors:

L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.
J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek
E. J. Humphrey, Ewen
J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing
J. F. Foglesong, Ewen
Nugent Dodds, Ewen
A. M. Anderson, Ewen

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.

Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers:

G. A. Blesch, President
John Henes, Vice President
C. W. Gram, Cashier

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments. 3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors:

F. P. Bohn, President
W. G. Fretz, Vice President
L. H. Fead, Vice President
E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier
E. L. Fretz, J. C. Foster
Andrew Weston, Matt Surrell

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$125,000.00

Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Ellsworth S. Coe, President
Wm. J. Richards, Vice President
A. J. Pohland, Cashier

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Cloverland

Officers:

Warren S. Carpenter, President
Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers:

R. G. Ferguson, President
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Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.
E. H. Mead, Vice President
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Escanaba National Bank

Escanaba, Michigan

Assets over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over Two Million Dollars of Resources

Officers:

Louis G. Kaufman, President
Edward S. Bice, Vice President
Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of The People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County

Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention

Officers:

O. W. Johnson, President
E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice President and Cashier

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers:

J. M. Longyear, President; D. W. Powell, Vice President; F. H. Begole, Vice President; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Assistant Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Assistant Cashier.

Directors:

John M. Longyear, J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Fred H. Begole, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson, Frank J. Jennison.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository

Capital - - - - \$200,000
Surplus - - - - \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers:

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W. D. Calverley, Vice President
A. N. Baudin, Vice President
C. H. Frimodig, Cashier
R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier
Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier
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The Marquette County Savings Bank



Savings Bank Building

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALGER COUNTY



William G. Mather, President
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*The Fastest Selling Coffee
in Cloverland*



Exclusive Distributors

CARPENTER COOK COMPANY
MENOMINEE and ISHPERING, MICHIGAN



"Good roads mean good business, good prices, good times, good land values."

COVERLAND

10c *The Copy*

MAGAZINE

April, 1919



How to Build NOW at Before the War Costs



\$945 for this Beautiful 7-Room Aladdin Bungalow Home Complete—Aladdin Dollar-a-Knot Quality Materials

Eliminate the Usual 18% Lumber Waste and the Usual 40% Labor Waste!!

The Aladdin System of Home Building has been practicing for 13 years the principle the World has only learned during the war—the elimination of waste. By saving the usual 18% lumber waste and the 40% labor waste in home building as effected by the Aladdin System, it is possible to build now at Before the War Costs.

How to Beat the Present High Cost of Building

Saving waste is more important when prices of material and labor are high. The Aladdin System of Construction has reduced lumber waste to less than 2%. This means in saving to the home builder an amount that approximately brings the cost of a home built this year to what it would have cost before the war. Because the Aladdin System of Construction prepares all the lumber in our mills ready to be nailed in place, you can pay the present high wages and still keep the labor cost where it was before the war. One man will do in six days with Aladdin materials what it requires ten days to accomplish without Aladdin's System. The beautiful Aladdin Catalog explains this very completely and thoroughly.

"One of the best uses for money earned during the war is to set it to work on building a home of your own"—Secretary Wilson, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Secretary Wilson further says: "During the war it was patriotic not to build. Now, we can best show our patriotism by building a home." The great Aladdin organization is planned, arranged and operated to serve home builders. Every phase of the home building project from the excavation to the completed home is in charge of experienced brains. This service becomes a part of every transaction and smooths out the usual difficulties and troubles ordinarily encountered by the home builder.

The Lumber That's Wasted Costs Just As Much As The Lumber That's Used

A better home for less money! That's the verdict of thousands upon thousands of Aladdin customers. Certified records of 25%, 35%, 40% saved by the Aladdin System of Construction are on file in our offices. Ask for copies of these records in your own community. Talk with your neighbors who have built Aladdin homes. Get the facts at first hand. Waste saving is the chief reason. Valuable high-priced lumber is saved from the waste-pile by the Aladdin Read-Cut System, and this money stays in your pocket. "The lumber that's wasted costs just as much as the lumber that's used." Read all about this remarkable system in the Aladdin Catalog.

Aladdin's Dollar-a-Knot Guaranty Proof of High Quality

Knotless lumber, the purest and clearest that ever came out of the forest, is the kind that Aladdin houses are made of. This is evidenced by our famous Dollar-A-Knot guaranty which has now been in effect for over four years. Better quality lumber does not grow. The highest grade paints, hardware, doors, windows, mill work, etc., are all included with every Aladdin house. The same grade, the best, is furnished for the small as for the large houses.

Write for the 100-Page Aladdin Book Today

The Aladdin Book of Homes has a message for you. Amongst its pages, profusely illustrated in colors, leading home designs are represented to you. Aladdin houses are cut-to-fit—no waste of lumber or labor. The Aladdin price includes all materials cut-to-fit as follows: Lumber, millwork, flooring, outside and inside finish, doors, windows, shingles, lath and plaster, hardware, locks, nails, paint, varnishes. The material is shipped to you in a sealed box-car, complete, ready to erect. Safe arrival of the complete material in perfect condition is guaranteed. Send today for a copy of "Aladdin Homes" No. 540.

The ALADDIN Co., 544 Aladdin Ave., Bay City, Mich.
Canadian Branch: C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto, Ont.



\$1548 for this Aladdin Home



\$1315 for this Aladdin Home



\$1213 for this Aladdin Home



\$638 for this Aladdin Home



\$1808 for this Aladdin Home



\$664 for this Aladdin Home

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Enclosed find stamps for your book "Aladdin Homes" No. 540
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ALADDIN

MENOMINEE TRUCKS pay you dividends on the money you invest in them



Built in
Cloverland



Built in
Cloverland

Probably one of the most enthusiastic MENOMINEE boosters is Mr. C. Panter, whose photograph appears above together with his truck which plies out of Bailey's Harbor, Wis. His testimonial is short but to the point—"Forty thousand miles with no expense." Certainly this is a record of which anyone could well be proud and it is little wonder that Mr. Panter cannot say too much concerning the satisfactory service he has received.

DO YOU KNOW

that out of 109 truck manufacturers in 1911 only 18 are in business today?

This fact aptly illustrates the old and oft-quoted saying about the "survival of the fittest." The Menominee Motor Truck Company has not only come through the greatest upheaval the world has ever known, with flying colors, but is in effect, one of

the grand-daddies of the truck business, being one of four companies in existence as far back as 1908.

Therefore in selecting the MENOMINEE you can be sure of a truck that has back of it the experience of ten years of successful truck building. Made in five models: 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton.

MENOMINEE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan

THE vital need of efficient transportation of perishable products makes it essential that the progressive farmer, stock raiser, dairyman and fruit grower gets a truck that satisfies.



EVERY practical size of truck—for every trucking need. MENOMINEE Trucks represent finest construction and are backed by an old, firmly-established organization. Write the Sales Dept. for information.

Vote YES on the Good Roads Amendment

Which Must Be Ratified by the People at the Spring Election

MONDAY, APRIL 7th

If You Approve a Contract System Between Your State and the Government to Build a Comprehensive System of Permanent, Year-Round, Main-Market Highways into Every Community of the Wolverine State.

Uncle Sam is anxious to enter into partnership with you to pull Michigan out of the sand and mud. Your state is a great corporation and every citizen a stockholder.

Uncle Sam stands ready to pay seven million dollars during the next two years to help Michigan tap every city and every county with improved highways. But he demands that his partners in this great Michigan enterprise shall demonstrate their good faith and share the responsibilities by at least matching his investment on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Michigan Must Put Up \$7,000,000, Either by Direct Tax or by Issuing Bonds

If it is to receive this 100 per cent dividend from the United States government. If the Good Roads Amendment is ratified by the people the money will be available to welcome Uncle Sam as a partner in Michigan's great highway project, to do Michigan's share of the work and spread the burden over such a term of years that no single taxpayer will even know he is paying the bill. It will mean a deferred payment plan by which the roads will pay for themselves and coming generations, who will enjoy the benefits, will bear a share of the burden.

A Direct Tax to Assure a Sufficient Sum Means Too Great a Burden. The Highway Amendment Does Not Mean a Bonded Debt of Fifty Million Dollars

But simply gives the people, who are the stockholders of the state, the authority, through their directors or representatives in the legislature, to use the state's credit to borrow money, only as needed, with which to build roads and avail themselves of the 100 per cent Federal Aid dividend.

The Legislature Can Be Trusted to Do No More Than Reflect Your Views

VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

Give Them the Authority to Act, Then Tell Them When and How to Act

MICHIGAN STATE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION, P. T. COLGROVE, President.

CLOVERLAND

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MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, APRIL, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR, 10c THE COPY

Texas Bravely Fights Drought. Cloverland Offers the Remedy



By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

GOVERNMENT statistics show that the state of Texas raises almost twice as many beef cattle as any other state in the Union. The Grand Champion car load lot at the 1918 International Stock Show, were steers that had been raised in Texas and fed in Illinois. One can take an automobile ride in the Pan Handle country, Western Texas, and see more cattle in a day, than could be seen in any other section of the United States in a week. For three years this country has gone through a continuous drought, and one cannot help but marvel at the manner in which these Texas ranch men have fought to keep their cattle from starvation.

These gentlemen have a national reputation for their fellowship, congeniality and optimism, but few people realize, and give them due credit for their persistency. We have heard a great deal about the good cattle which they raise in the state of Texas, but you have to make a visit to that state to get an idea of the splendid life of men who are responsible for taking the lead in agricultural production. They go the limit to make a visitor feel at home among them, and they know how to do it, too.

One week was allotted for our stay in Texas, but it was impossible for us to get away until two weeks had passed. As we approached the state from the west, messages of greeting reached us, and naturally, we began to anticipate a very pleasant time. We arrived at our first stopping place in the evening, and Mr. A. J. Basel was at the station to meet us. Many Cloverland people are personally acquainted with Mr. Basel, as he was the last summer and picked out a tract of land for a ranch, to which he will move his flock of sheep in a few weeks. He escorted us to their beautiful hotel, where we met a number of stockmen who are interested in Cloverland as a future stock country.

The next morning Messrs. W. T. Bishop and W. N. Kelly, who are also coming to Cloverland with their stock

this spring, were there to greet us. The hotel lobby would remind one of a stockmen's convention. These three gentlemen who have picked locations here, are widely known throughout their state, and they have interested many prominent stockmen in the possibilities of Cloverland. These cattle men and sheep men had come from near and far—some driving over 100 miles—to see and talk with the Cloverland representatives about the land that is free from droughts and sand storms.

The above picture will give you some idea of the condition of their pastures at the present time. You could drive all day and not see enough grass to make a bale of hay. Old timers told us they used to cut wild hay on the range, but now they have to irrigate in order to grow any roughage at all. During this last winter they had considerable snow and rain-

fall, but it will take some time to get their pastures back to anything like a normal condition, because the prolonged drought has destroyed the turf, and the ranches are stocked so heavily that the grass will not have a chance to go to seed.

We spent several days driving through what a few years ago was known as the greatest cattle range country in the world, because they never had to feed, winter or summer, in those days. Today, they have to supplement cotton seed cake and alfalfa hay, along with their splendid climate, to keep their cattle and sheep from dying. They are paying \$70 per ton for the cake, and have to haul it to their ranches. One man stated that it cost him \$16 per ton to have feed delivered at his ranch. They were paying from \$40 to \$46 a ton for hay. Almost all of the water for the stock has to be pumped, either by

windmill or gas engine. Each ranch has several windmills. The expense of getting sufficient water for the stock is much more than one would imagine. We drove over one ranch of 16 sections that could only carry 150 steers. Pastures rent by the section, not by the acre. Most of the land is fenced and cross-fenced.

Now compare the above picture to the Cloverland scene below, and other pasture scenes which have appeared from time to time in this magazine. Texas never had a uniform rainfall during the summer months. Cloverland is the only section where, year after year, you will find, by government statistics, there is sufficient rainfall to protect it from drought. The logic of this is proven by the fact that on each side of Cloverland is a great body of water.

One afternoon while we were in Texas, about a dozen of the best stockmen held a round table discussion, and they called in Messrs. Basel, Bishop and Kelly, and myself, to answer a lot of questions about Cloverland. After five hours of cross-examining they cleared us, and promised us that if this country was half as good as it seemed to them from the information which we had furnished, they could make more money up here each year than they had lost each year in Texas during the drought.

Cloverland has many advantages over West Texas for cattle raising. The saving in freight and shrinkage alone, should more than pay the winter expense. Cattle can be finished here on grain and will bring top market prices.

I found that the West Texas cattle men are using very good sires, and that they have a splendid bunch of well bred cows. They have the foundation stock to bring to Cloverland, and with their wonderful experience in the cattle business, along with the natural conditions which exist here,



A typical Cloverland grazing pasture.

(Continued on Page 44)

CLOVER LAND

Good Roads Lead to Everything

By JOHN A. DOELLE

Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

GOOD roads lead to everything. They mean that the country where they are built is going to have tourists. Tourists spend on an average of \$3 a day. One hundred tourists will spend \$300 a day and for one month 100 tourists will spend 30 times \$300 or \$9,000.

This immense profit should not be lost sight of when we talk good roads. It should not be lost sight of when we go to the polls on April 7th. It should not be lost sight of after we have voted "Yes." We need good roads and we are going to have them by going into business with the state and federal government.

Suppose a reliable man walked up to you and said, "John, I have a legitimate proposition that I want you to go into where we can make a 25 per cent profit." Would you turn it down, or would you take a seat at the side of this friend and listen to the rest of his story? You would hang on to him until you got the remarkable tale from soup to nuts.

Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, has this fellow at its elbow today. He is trying to interest every one in the Upper Peninsula whereby every tax-payer, farmer, land owner, business man, banker, and all concerned in the welfare of this beautiful country, are to make this profit. Not 25 per cent, but more.

Good roads have paid Minnesota so well during the past few years that they are asking the state for a bond issue of \$100,000,000 to build 6,000 miles of road. All Michigan asks is a right to ask the state to amend its constitution so that it might aid the counties in building the much needed highways.

California makes \$1,000,000 per day on its tourist trade. Colorado alone made \$15,600,000 last year on her tourists. Minnesota has voted \$100,000 for publicity work to get tourists.

We have the scenery. We have the mines. We have the lakes, small and large. And we have the right kind of voters to put across the amendment on April 7th.

The highways of Cloverland are good so far as they go. In fact, they cannot be equalled. But, they do not go far enough. They stop too near the west, the east, the north and the south.

Come up the Dixie Highway, if you will, and you will get to the Soo. But you cannot get into Western Cloverland. Then start from Wisconsin and go north and you will not reach that beautiful north country over good roads.

We cannot afford to pass up this amendment. You cannot afford to vote "No" April 7. You owe it to your children and to the people of Cloverland to pass this amendment big.

You must think good roads, talk good roads, and eat good roads, if you are to be a Cloverland booster. If you are to make a big profit on your investment you must improve, get in the latest money makers and keep astride of the times, even though it work pretty fast.

Cloverland is improving. It is getting grazers, settlers, industries and they are coming fast. But they will not stay if they cannot move over good roads. They will be favorably impressed if they can step from the passenger car and ride over a smooth well built highway to the front door of the place that is to be their future home. Good roads mean everything, contentment, satisfaction, enthusiasm, entertainment, and money.

Now the government is asking to help us. Our government is asking us to help ourselves. Are we going to turn it down? Are we going to make it necessary for her to come in and



Roads like this are making Cloverland famous as a touring paradise

build the roads for us? Are we going to allow the other states at our very doors to take the tourists and settlers away from us? You are if you do not say "Yes," to the proposed \$50,000,000 good roads amendment on April 7.

Today the value of anything is decided in figures with the dollar sign in front of it, except possibly in war. There necessity alone is the deciding feature. But in the future probably there are to be no more wars, so we might say that there is no exception.

No business can stand without a profit. No railroad can exist without money, although many people seem to think so. No merchant can keep his door unlocked unless he has the necessary where-with-all to support him. Money is business, and business is money. Therefore, as an army moves on its stomach, we move upon the money that we can make and save.

Cloverland is rich in money. It has the biggest mining interests in the United States. It is rich in land and forests and beauty. Then let's use our natural resources to make us more money. But we cannot unless and until we get our highways in

such shape that the outside world can travel through our peninsula and see what we have.

Cloverland was a long time in getting started. Not because it was a bad place to live in, but because history was repeating itself. It was slow in getting started because the people who lived without its boundaries had a foolish, almost childish conception, of what it really was. When they learned that the little peninsula in the "frozen north" was not as cold as northern New York, Minnesota, and Montana and parts of North Dakota and Wisconsin they began coming. When they learned it had valuable minerals lying beneath its surface they came here under conditions that were hardly comfortable.

And when the people outside learn that we have the best highways, the finest climate and most picturesque country this side of nowhere, they are going to come in greater numbers.

The people that come here are going to bring money. Tourists must have the money to tour. And they take home with them the fond memories of beautiful highways, wonderful

mines, and God-fearing people. We want tourists because they bring money. We want grazers because they clear the land and add to our land value and spend money. We want the small settlers, because they make our land more productive and make our merchants happier. We want the industrial man, because he will give us a close market and hire our men and women. We need them all, and we can get them if we only give them what they want.

The grazer wants good land for sheep and cattle, plenty water and a close market. Cloverland has that. The small settler wants productive soil, a close market, good neighbors good merchants, and schools and churches. Cloverland has that. The industrial man wants the raw materials and the labor. Cloverland has that.

They all want GOOD ROADS, and Cloverland is going to give them it assurance on the highway question on April 7th.

A Wonderful Opportunity

By Leo C. Harmon

President of the U. P. Bureau

THE Development Bureau stand back of any movement that will aid in the development of Cloverland," said Mr. Harmon, president of the bureau in connection with the proposed \$50,000,000 bond issue which will be decided by the voters of Michigan on April 7. "I hope that the people of Cloverland will give this movement an overwhelming majority, and know they will if its advantages are properly understood. We have a wonderful opportunity and must not let it escape."

This amendment is a proposition whereby the federal government is trying to help the local taxpayer, and only asks him to come half way to get \$100 for every \$50 he spends. It is a means of getting good roads, supplying labor with work, cementing vast areas together, and making possible for the farmer to market his crops and be in easy reach of some of the larger cities of his community.

The state does not intend to float this entire amount at one time, but will probably take 10 per cent the first drive and as much as is necessary to carry on the work from that time on. And the road engineers seem to think that the entire amount will never have to be floated.

The State of Michigan has a proposed highway program of 5,100 miles of roads. Of this amount 2,100 miles have already been built, and in order to close the gaps it will be necessary to build 3,000 miles more. The road system has been carefully worked out and a definite plan established for the final solution of the 3,000 miles yet to be built.

Should a county wish to build a road, it applies to the state for the construction. The state furnishes the plans and estimates and notifies the county to pay its share to the state treasury. After approval of the plans, the county mails a check to the state treasurer to cover the amount to be paid by the county. The state then advertises for bids, which when received are compiled. The county is then notified of the bids and amounts, and if the county considers the bids too high they can notify the state that they will take the work over at figures less than the low bidder and proceed to build the road. The state, however, reserves the right to inspect, and accept or reject.

(Continued on Page 23)



Here is a Cloverland picture, strikingly portraying steam, water, and highway transport facilities side by side.

CLOVER LAND

Pigs in Cloverland, a Cash Profit Proposition

IT HAS been proven so many times that as much pork can be raised from ten pure-bred hogs as there can be from twenty-five of the "just hog" variety, that it seems a sheer waste of space to again repeat it. But when this is proven to many thousands of farmers to the extent that they will believe it, and then go ahead and put it into practice by starting their pork production with pure-bred seed stock, then, and not until then, will several millions of food Americans get a smell of the succulent pork chop without first considering the size of their bank balance or going into bankruptcy. It is a well known fact that "hogs" and "corn belt" have been synonymous terms for years, although no one can dispute the statement that clover is the greatest hog feed that grows, because it has been proven such.



A pure-bred hog

Then why are not hogs going to be a big factor in making Greater Cloverland come fully into its own? If clover has proven to be the greatest hog feed, and clover grows like a weed and never winterkills in Cloverland, it should naturally follow that Cloverland should become the greatest hog-raising district in the United States—or the world! It just depends on the mentality of the individual farmer. There are many who will say, "you're all wrong," but they either live in the corn belt where hogs have done their duty by paying off all the mortgages, or they are not in possession of the facts. After twenty-five years of intensive campaigns of education that have been conducted by many excellent farm journals, magazines, newspapers, agricultural schools, county agents

By E. F. SEAVOLT, Sterling Stock Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

making actual demonstrations and numerous other methods advocating the raising of pure-bred stock, it should be comparatively easy just now to convince the farmer that hogs are made big by breeding and not by feeding; that he should start his pork production by securing pure-bred seed stock. If pork prices are low, it should be all the more reason why he should have an efficient "pork machine" so as to produce a greater amount of finished product with much less effort. With foreign countries famishing for fats, with all their seed stock sadly diminished or totally gone on account of war, with less hogs in the United States than several years ago, farmers need have no cause for worry about either over-production or prices for several years to come. While the whole country has been requested to conserve food, it is apparent some constructive work must be done to produce food. So the farmer is performing a patriotic duty, as well as engaging in a profitable industry, when he busies himself in arranging for increased pork production whatever the prevailing prices are. Inasmuch as pork prices usually are on parity with grain prices, profits are generally the same whatever the cost of feed. It is interesting to note that the two carloads of finest hogs that arrived at the Chicago market in 1917 were grown in northern Montana—surely not a corn-growing locality. Canada hasn't made any strong bid as a corn-growing country up to now, yet some of the best hogs that come to market are raised there. And surely the farmers in Cloverland, a locality blessed with an abundant rainfall, good shipping facilities and so close to the world's greatest markets, would not be indulging in any experiment by raising hogs. It only remains for the farmer to insist—with himself—that he start hog-raising with pure-bred stock. But as long as he considers hogs are only necessary around the farm for their garbage-consuming propensities and that a convenient "hog wallow" must be provided, just that long is he going to complain that it does not pay to raise hogs. But if he will only realize that a pure-bred sow will produce

for him from one to two tons of pork per year, and he is the owner of a patch of clover and a well of water and will raise enough small grain to top them off for market, then he gets a different angle on hog-raising, which is just another way of repeating what was stated in a foregoing paragraph—it all depends on the mentality of the individual farmer. An unthinking, unknowing public has maligned the hog by imagining him to be nothing but a dirty animal and that he must have dirty surroundings, whereas a hog knows no difference between what is clean and what is filthy. And it follows that if his owner provides a dirty place for him it's all the same to the hog. However, if provided with clean quarters he will prove to be the cleanest animal raised on the farm, requiring less care than any other farm animal. Show me a farming community that does not appear prosperous and it will be found that few, if any, hogs are raised there. Show me a farming community where quantities of hogs are raised and still does not appear prosperous and you will find they are feeding the "just hog" type and wondering why they don't make any money. You can tell every farmer that raises pure-bred stock of some kind by looking at his buildings even if a mile away from them. Statistics gathered by officials of the state of Georgia at the close of 1918 show that the boys and girls added \$500,000 to the wealth of that state in one year by pig clubs alone. Kids! Did it for fun—and profit! If school children did this, who is able to estimate what full-of-pep Cloverland farmers can do toward rolling up big bank balances for themselves, if they conclude to make a start. If a person was to state the kind of breed that is the most profitable to raise, he is at once confronted with a diversity of opinions as to what is, and what is not. Taking the records at the different stock markets for your answer, they indicate that the Duroc-Jersey type are largely in the majority when it comes to "top" hogs. It is a well known fact that they are hardy, very prolific and thrive well under ordinary farm conditions and have greater pork producing ability than any other breed.

On Sunday, January 26, 1919, Herbert C. Hoover made a statement in Paris, calling attention to the fact that while the United States exported 5,000,000 tons of food annually before the war, we must now be prepared to export from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons. He further stated that it was far more necessary to encourage the farmer than to discourage the packer, from which can be inferred that high prices will be maintained. The conditions surrounding meat production in general are best evidences that the farmer should infuse more efficiency in his business by feeding and raising nothing but pure-bred stock, otherwise he is doing much work he is not and cannot get paid for. If he hasn't the ready cash to procure pure-bred seed stock and he evinces a desire to line up and become prosperous, perhaps a word or two to his local banker might be the means of him getting a start. Any banker knows that the raising of pure-bred hogs means increased bank deposits. And while all Cloverland is looking for cattle and sheep and blasting powder and stump-pulling machines and men who have a determination to remake what the lumberman made of Cloverland, it should be remembered that the hog—the pure-bred Mr. Hog, the aristocratic Duroc-Jersey hog, if you please, will put the banker, the business man, the farmer, the community and Cloverland in general in the corn belt class, where failures and mortgages are unknown, and usher in the era of good roads, prosperous people and high-powered cars.



"Just hog"

Farm Leaders of Tomorrow Honored at Michigan Agricultural College

OF ALL the many hundreds of visitors who flocked through the halls of the Michigan Agricultural College during Farmers' Week and the Housewife's Congress, none received a more cordial welcome, and none were accorded a greater measure of respect than 225 boys and girls who came upon invitation of the boys' and girls' club department of the college. The young people were "achievement" members of the young people's clubs—boys and girls who had carried on their club work in full and filed reports with the state leaders. Among them were a half dozen state champions, members of a number of prize-winning demonstration teams. The demonstration teams were one of the highlights of the club exhibits of the college exposition. One of these was the championship canning team from Coldwater—Helen Hadley, Alice Ross and Ruby Butcher; another was the sewing team, Ruth Weiss, Marvel Beckman and Alice Wachowicz, from Lena Vista, in Saginaw county; a third was the hot school lunch team from Coopersville. The members of these teams were Jennie Hinken, Ester Lou

Cook and Minnie Van Allsburg. A hot school lunch team was also present from Scotts, in Kalamazoo county. The members of this were Lucille Goldsmith, Louise Smith and Alice Hayward. A boys' poultry demonstration team was another feature. The members of this, who were Eland Spotts, Clifford Geddings and Fay Welding, came from Hillsdale. The boys put on, for the instruction and edification of their elders, a series of demonstrations in the practices of culling pullets and hens, identifying



breeds and making feed hoppers. But to the grown-ups in attendance, the records made by the members of the club themselves were of most interest. As doers of deeds, the 225 young men and women—the farmers of tomorrow in Michigan—would probably have been able to excel any other similar number of junior citizens within the state. While in East Lansing, Ray M. Turner, state leader of junior extension and Miss Anna M. Cowles, leader of girls' clubs, compiled a list of the accomplishments of their guests. These showed that among the 225 there were 46 who owned liberty bonds; 134 who owned war savings stamps; 103 who had bank deposits; 18 girls who had earned the money to buy their kitchen equipment; 15 who owned pigs; 8 who owned sheep; 25 who owned poultry; 19 who owned calves; 69 were attending high school, and 68 expected to go to college. It was also mentioned that during the year these young people, with the other members of the boys' and girls' clubs in Michigan, earned a net profit of more than \$188,000 in 1918.

CLOVER LAND

Land Clearing Contests in Sawyer County, Wisconsin



THEY sometimes say that a corn-belt farmer cannot adapt himself to northern Wisconsin conditions; that farming in a timbered country requires a different kind of a man than farming in a prairie country. This certainly is not true in the case of J. E. Shinn. In the spring of 1918, he moved from Iowa to his new farm near Exeland, Sawyer county, Wisconsin. There was not a single improvement on the place at that time. The first job was to build a barn, and other necessary farm buildings. Next he started to clear land so that he could get a crop from his farm the first year. Among other things, Mr. Shinn raised an acre of finer potatoes than he ever saw in Iowa. He kept on clearing his land all season long, and in the fall, during the second land clearing contest held in the community, he won third prize with a 13.6 acre clearing. This added to what he had already cleared during the season, made his total clearing for the first year nearly 30 acres. Besides all this, he fenced his whole eighty with a strong, well-made, barbed wire fence. Could any one man hope to do more in one season?

On the average farm in Northern

Wisconsin, there is nine-tenths of an acre cleared each year, according to the figures compiled by the State Department of Agriculture. 7.7 acres were the average acres cleared during the season of 1918 according to the final report of the 83 farms registered in the Southern Sawyer county land clearing contests. A comparison of .9 and 7.7 shows what the contest idea is capable of doing when applied to land clearing. In fairness, it should be stated that not all the land cleared during the contests was cleared free from stumps.

The urgent call for more food sent out a year ago by the United States government in behalf of our armies, and our allies, met with a warm response all over America. Every section of the country made a supreme effort to increase the amount of food-stuffs it was raising. The new settlers of Southern Sawyer county, Wisconsin, wanted to have a part in this big work. They decided the most assistance they could give would be to make brush-covered no longer "slack-acre," but crop producing acres.

So they organized two land clearing contests. Prizes were contributed by the local merchants, banks, newspapers, land companies, and other business concerns. The farmers registered their farms in the contest, and then the whole community commenced war on the brush line. It was not a one man fight. It was the whole community behind a single idea, and the results astonished even the most optimistic. Some men cleared as high as 20 acres during the season. Twelve and 16 acre clearings were common. Among the 83 registered in the contest, over half of them moved onto their farms after April 15, 1918, and a great many of them did not come until fall. But with brush sythes and brush hooks, cross-cut saws and axes, everyone pitched in with a will, and as a result the old inhabitants hardly know their country.

Two contests were held during the year, one in the spring, and the other in the fall. At the close of each contest, big meetings were held when the results of the contests were announced and the prizes awarded.

Many prominent men attended these meetings. Dean H. L. Russell, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, President E. G. Quamme, Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, and Sen. Herman Schultz, Milwaukee, were among the number. The judges of the contest were Hon. C. P. Norgord, State Commissioner of Agriculture, F. S. McCabe, Industrial Commissioner of the Omaha railroad, Prof. E. R. Jones, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Wisconsin, and John Sweneheart, in charge of land clearing operations, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Chief emphasis and chief credit were given to brushing, but all work connected with making the land ready for crop production was considered in making the awards. Land that was cleared and broken was given twice the credit of land brushed only.

The contests had a real financial value to the community. Assuming raw land to be worth \$25 an acre, and brushed land \$50 an acre, the increase in the value of the land in the community, brought about by the 60 acres that were cleared during 1918 by the men in the contests, would amount to about \$16,000.

FOR the past fifteen years there have been small flocks of sheep successfully raised in Douglas county, Wisconsin, near Lake Superior. About ten years ago the larger flocks began to come in and in nearly every case have made money for the owner.

People have different ideas of the breeds best suited for this locality, but after watching the efforts of the different men who have had them it is plain that the cross-bred sheep with a view of both wool and mutton and of a type that is not too loose woolled is the best. Sheep should be purchased young. The percentage of loss in the winter is very small and they are more effective in clean brush. When sheep come to an age that their teeth bother them they eat but very little brush.

A fleece weighing 17 pounds is held by the young lady in the photograph; also a few sheep that I believe are the right type for Northern Wisconsin. They are a small part of a shipment of 400 yearlings. The 400 averaged to shear 11½ pounds, and it sold at \$6.35 a fleece, f. o. b. cars Superior.

Without a doubt Northern Wisconsin is suitable in every way for the profitable raising of sheep and mutton. Four years ago L. C. Piper, of Absarokee, Montana, brought in 2,800 lambs and fed them on our grasses for a month, and then shipped on to Chicago. He brought this shipment here too late in the season, arriving October 6th and shipping out November 10th. All he succeeded in doing was in bringing the weight up to what his lambs started with from Montana, but he was positive in his statements that it was a wonderful opportunity and that the western ranchers should take hold of it, his idea being that to

Sheep in Douglas County, Wis.

By H. A. JOHNSON of Superior

work out to the best advantage the sheep should be kept in Montana in the winter, then brought to Northern Wisconsin early in the summer on their way to Chicago.

The screenings from our mammoth elevators from Superior and Duluth are shipped all over the country and

fed to sheep. Why should it not be better to bring the sheep to Northern Wisconsin to feed the screenings to?

Land can be obtained at numerous places located close to railroad stations at very cheap prices and feeding yards could be established out from Chicago, but every summer the

grass dries up in Illinois, and our grass is always green. Our land is as good as their best; their price from two to three hundred dollars; the price of ours is from ten to thirty dollars, but will increase in value as probably be as high eventually as the Illinois land.

I have known cases of individual farmers, who have had a good grade of yearling ewes, where the ewe has gained thirty pounds in less than four months and at the same time raised a lamb that weighed more than seventy-five pounds. I have also seen lambs that at less than five months old weighed over 100 pounds and the ewe was in shape to go on the block as mutton.

Wisconsin's Record

There is no state in the union that can equal Wisconsin's 1918 Shorthorn record, says J. L. Tormey.

A Waukesha county farmer recently sold 48 Shorthorn calves at an average of \$1,865. A Columbia county herd of nine head, shown against the best in this country and Canada at the last International Live Stock Exposition, included the senior and grand champion female, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of dam and the second prize aged herd. Even one of these nine animals was bred in Wisconsin, and they were all sired by the same bull. Three of this herd sold at the International sale for \$1,650. Columbia and Waukesha county farmers exhibited at this show three of the four Shorthorn champions. A LaCrosse county farmer exhibited and sold the highest priced steers ever sold at Chicago from Wisconsin. There are no better Shorthorns anywhere than in Wisconsin.



CLOVER LAND

Lest We Forget Our Brothers in Arms

By PRIVATE HARRY ST. LOUIS of Escanaba
Overseas Veteran, 20th Co., 5th Regiment, U. S. Marines

THE war is won. What shall be the division of the spoils and the honors? To how much of the credit for winning the war are we as a nation justly entitled? How shall we judge? In the field of business the profits are divided in exact proportion to the investment or the cost to every shareholder.

Of the spoils we want nothing. We entered the war in the cause of justice and humanity, and desire neither territory nor indemnity. All we ask is that justice be given to whom justice is due and that the loser pay the cost. We united in a common cause with the allied powers. It was our duty as much as theirs. Democracy in her hour of need had just as valid a claim upon us as it did in England, France, Belgium, Italy or, Russia. Democracy personified in the king of brave little Belgium sent broadcast her message of distress, as she stepped forth, alone but determined, to meet the invader. Alone she stood in the path of that vandal host that was soon to lay waste and devastate her country. Three monarchies and a republic heard her call and stepped in on the side of right, to fight and to pay the cost. The agonized cry of a million innocent, suffering people fell on the deaf ears of the great liberty-loving republic across the sea. In one meeting four monarchies and a republic pledged their last ounce of energy that the cause of liberty and democracy might triumph. What was the attitude of our government, our press and of the public? It was simply this: "We feel for you, but can't reach you." "We are sorry for you, but we are too busy making money to help you. We would, however, appreciate your war orders." We cannot deny it. It is in black and white in the back numbers of our journals. If it had been otherwise we would have lined up on the side of right when it was time to line up and made the cause of democracy our cause as well as the cause of our noble allies of three and one-half years later.

Perhaps you have already in your own mind accused the writer of being pro-German or un-American. Suffice it to say that when the call did come we readily enlisted and was one of that little group of American marines who helped to turn the tide at Chateau Thierry in the early days of last June. He is an American soldier, wounded in that conflict and not one of the



Remarkable photograph of a depth bomb explosion. An attack on a German sub. photographed by Lieut. Curry S. Prescott (U. S. Navy) of Menominee

ever present, innocent bystanders who gets hurt and tells the story, but one who was in it and has seen for himself that of which he speaks. So much for the writer. Now let us get back to our subject.

Suppose that the rulers of Germany had possessed ordinary intelligence and had not forced us into the war when victory was almost within their grasp. What would have been the verdict of the future? What alibi would historians have had for the great western empire, which had stood idly by and watched an army, which represented everything low and contemptible from the devil down, sweep through and destroy Belgium, France, England and Russia, and with it the ideals of civilization, which these nations have fought and struggled to preserve? One hundred years from now our descendants would hang their heads in shame because we had through blindness or cowardice permitted a tyrant to conquer, subjugate and force on the world his "kultur." What reasonable excuse could our children devise for our indifference. One national ambition turned hell upside down that the world might read on the bottom these words, "Made in Germany." It was hell, and I take off my hat to those heroes who went through it and made the supreme sacrifice that democracy might live.

Let us powers in thanking Providence that "the powers that were" in Germany were too thick to have used the little judgment and concessions necessary to have kept us out of it. At last, after three and one-half years of murder, rape, bloodshed, insults to our flag and a healthy contempt for our warning "notes," the administration, the American press and the American public woke to the fact that democracy was in danger.

On April 6, 1917, we declared war. I, as an American citizen, am proud of her every thought and action since that date. I am proud of the way she mobilized her every resource. I am proud of the way she sacrificed and gave the billions of dollars to feed and equip her army and navy. I am proud of the way our navy delivered to Europe her precious and much-

needed cargo. I am proud of the way that army fought. I am proud to have been one of them.

As our chests swell with pride in the immortal victories of our boys, let us in justice to ourselves, our boys, and our allies, consider these victories as compared with other allied victories of the war. The American soldiers were young, full of life, hardened by months of training, (while our allies were holding back the Germans), and equipped with everything possible to meet and overcome the enemy. The German army, like the French and English armies of today, is composed of old men and young boys. The pick of those countries have long since been killed off or crippled. We fought a bunch of Kamerads, men who would not fight you man to man. We fought an army that was tired of war, an army that was hungry, cold and discouraged by unfulfilled promises. Defeat at their hands would have meant disgrace. How different from that first German army, that the Belgians, the French and the English first met and defeated! They were soldiers. They were men who were fresh, victorious and bloodthirsty. They did not know what surrender was. They were an army any nation could be proud to defeat. One man did not go out and capture from ten to fifty of them, as was frequently the case in the last year of the war.

Belgium, with her noble soldier king and her brave little army, held them in check until France and England

had a chance to mobilize. There on the field of honor, Belgium sacrificed her army, her country and homes, even her national existence that democracy might live. Her land is devastated, her homes are destroyed, her men gone, never to return, but she has kept the faith. What the civilized world owes to little Belgium is out of all proportion to what it lies within human power to give.

Then came the battle of the Marne. France, with her hastily mobilized and poorly equipped army; England with her 100,000 "Contemptibles." "They shall not pass" was the message that burned in the heart of every soldier who went out to fight as best he could the best trained and equipped army the world has ever seen. There in one battle the French had more casualties than we did in the whole eighteen months that we were in the war.

There are those amongst us who will say: "The British cannot fight," or "The French cannot fight." That is what you will hear from some of our returning soldiers. Compare the casualty lists and it will be readily seen who has done the fighting. The figures are approximate, of course, but will give some idea of just how much we paid as our share of the cost:

England	3,000,000
France	2,500,000
Italy	1,250,000
Belgium	500,000
Serbia	500,000
United States.....	250,000

Add to this the uncounted million that Russia and the smaller countries have lost and you will get some idea of what our share really was. When all is said and done the casualty list is an itemized statement of the cost. We will forget suffering, privation and destruction and confine ourselves only to this item—the killed and crippled. Saving a pound of flour a week and investing our money in gilt-edge four per cent securities are only secondary considerations. The killed and maimed are our real loss, and judging by that standard we are entitled to five per cent of the credit for winning the war. True enough, that was enough to turn the tide, but we didn't win the war all alone.

A friend just asked me why I have written this article. This is the reason: I am tired of listening to conceited Americans telling their listeners that we won the war. We did hold one-eighth of the western front when the armistice was signed; we did do about one-quarter of what should have been our share, so don't mistake American conceit for patriotism. Let us give to our victorious allies, even as we must give to our honored dead, that share of the credit which is justly theirs. Let us be real Americans and may our nation remain forever as it has in the past—liberty enlightening the world in its broadest, truest and noblest sense.

PVT. HARRY H. ST. LOUIS,
20th Co., 5th Regt., U. S. Marines.
Present address: 513 Wells avenue, Escanaba, Mich.



Private Harry St. Louis of Escanaba, a fighting marine

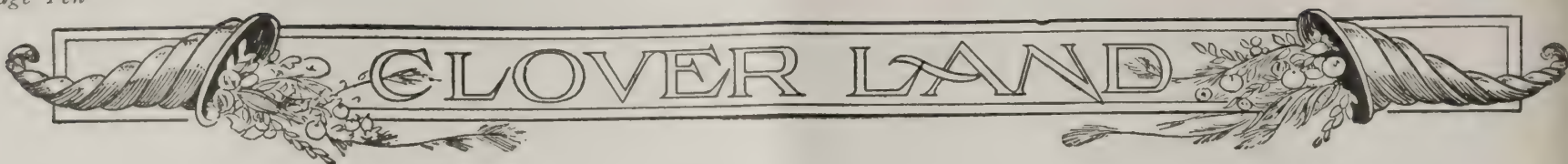
Annual U. P. Bureau Meeting at Escanaba, April, 16th

THE annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development bureau will be held in the city hall at Escanaba, Mich., on April 16.

The meeting will be a live wire one and Mr. John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the bureau said that plans had been worked out for a very enthusiastic and interesting meeting.

The work of the bureau during the past few years has been of immense value to Cloverland. Tourists, grazers and settlers have been directed into the Upper Peninsula by its efforts and the name Cloverland has gone over the entire United States through the publicity department.

(Continued on Page 27)



Farm Management in Relation to Profitable Cloverland Crops



THIS is a momentous subject. I feel, however, from the experience I have had doing the work on the station the past three years, and from the observation of many others, I have gained many ideas, which are beneficial to me. Thinking these might be of use to others, I am writing them for publication in The Cloverland Magazine.

With great interest I have watched some farmers who are operating their farms on a basis of making them pay the very largest economic returns. With equal interest, I have observed others who seemingly word theirs contrary to every natural and practical law for making money. It is the former kind of a farmer most of us are interested in copying after. As a usual thing, the most prosperous set forth the best examples to follow. They are the most enterprising, and the real boosters of the community.

Rules which might be beneficial for me to follow might not be good ones for my neighbor to put into practice. Each individual farm is more or less an experiment station of its own. Therefore, each farmer must have definite, well planned ideas of his own for guidance. The best that can be done is to give or set forth a few good general, well seasoned and long tried principles which have proved themselves worthy of consideration.

A few of the most essential ones, as I recall them, are based upon system, thought and attitude. To have a well thought out system and to work it with the right kind of an attitude is almost always sure to reap reward for the operator. A few things to which system can and should be applied are: System for starting work in the morning; system for the time of feeding each class of livestock; system for the right kinds of feed for each particular kind of farm animals; system to work out details on rainy days; system for regular work; system for the management of fields, as a rotation of crops; system of layout of farm; system for location of buildings in their proper relation to the fields for convenience and appearance of the farm home.

I will endeavor to point out a few of the best policies to pursue for the people who are not entirely acquainted with agricultural conditions as they are in this part of the country. It is required of all successful businesses that they have their work definitely planned so as to avoid confusion among the laborers. No place is this more necessary than on the livestock and grain farm. Each man on the farm should know what his part of the chores are. This will do away with confusion of work. It will prevent

After several years of remarkable success as superintendent at the U. P. station at Chatham, Mr. Housholder has resigned and taken the management of the famous Whitney farm in Menominee County, on April 1, 1919. The new superintendent at Chatham is D. L. McMillan, an expert who needs no introduction to readers of Cloverland Magazine.

By BURTON W. HOUSHOLDER, Supt. Chatham Experiment Farm

one man walking around another, wondering what to do next, and will eliminate feeding of animals twice, or neglecting them at other times, by one man depending upon the other.

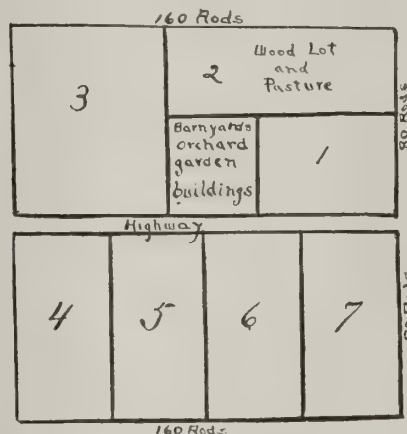
This being a new country, many will have to start from the building of a farm home, which I will refer to as a crop. In this, the selection of the most desirable location in relation to the highway, the fields and the general appearance of the farm is not always easy to determine. A system of the layout of the farm is very essential and should be studied and acted upon with definite, well laid plans. It is very hard to move buildings, once they are constructed. Many country homes are never profitable because the buildings are poorly arranged, poorly located with respect to the fields, and too small or too large for the farm they are on.

Each individual must necessarily select the proper place for his buildings. Many times it would be best to locate them as near the center as possible, for convenience to the fields. Other times this is not practical, as it would destroy the appearance and attractiveness of the farm home. Farm homes are usually isolated enough at the best, and it is almost always preferable to have them on the main traveled highway and as near the central location of the farm as possible.

The cost, size and number of the buildings should be in direct proportion to the size of the farm and its business. Frequently we see buildings constructed by some one who doesn't know the game, so to speak, which are entirely too large and too costly for the farm they are on. Many times the people who have such buildings are from the city and have not given the matter serious thought. Often they think they are the most enterprising persons in the community and are conferring a valuable gift to the country and setting up a model structure for the balance of the farmers to pattern after. In this ecstatic frame of mind they lived happily, until the inevitable turns up and they find it impossible to make the interest, taxes and depreciation upon the investment. There are a good many such places as this scattered broadcast over our land. Whenever I see a farm home like this I always think that the farmer had more money than good judgment.

Contrary to this, are many farm homes with too few buildings of insufficient size for successful management in the storing of hay and grain and proper shedding and feeding of livestock. Such conditions will also bring unprofitable results. When going into a new country, about the best thing one can do is to size up the community, its buildings, outlay, etc., and strike a medium for his own plans.

The location of the fields should be such that they are most accessible and convenient to the buildings. Many miles of travel and hours of time can be saved through the proper location of buildings and the fields in their relation to each other. The following outline of three one hundred and sixty acre farms will illustrate this point very clearly:



It will be noted that the highway passes through the middle of this 160-acre farm. The buildings are ideally located for their proximity to the fields. The nearest point to the field and greatest distance away from the buildings is but 40 rods. The most remote point indicated by the arrow is about 130 rods away. The fields are numbered and laid off in excellent shape for tilling. The only one to which objection might be made is number three, which is nearly square. This would cause much short turning. This man knew how to locate and what arrangement to give his place for convenience and appearance. This alone has increased the value of this farm many hundreds of dollars. Not many pieces of land are so favorably situated for making ideal plans.

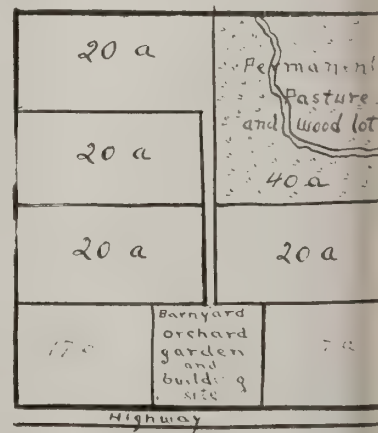


The buildings on this 160-acre farm are located in the corner nearest town

for city going convenience. No thought was given for convenience and reduction costs in operation. The fields are very irregular, poorly planned, costly to farm and very difficult to manage. This is an actual diagram of a farm I was on a few weeks ago. While on the place I met the proprietor and conversed with him upon several topics, among which was informed farming was a poor business in the following language: "I tell ye, there haint no use talkin' cause there haint no money in farmin' in this poor, starvin', God-forsaken country." I thought there was no for him and said nothing. Not what was growing in the fields. I speak of this because it is so common an occurrence in this land of Cloverland for her farmers not to grow C-L-O-V-E-R, nor a good rotation of crops. Instead they raise timothy, one of the most destructive crops of the soil and the one containing the least digestible nutrients as stock feed. It has been impossible for me to buy one car load of pure clover hay this winter. This is an idea of clover country and will grow the crop abundantly, if given the chance.

I can assure my readers that farmers of this class do not make the living from their farms, that they get the most of it out of the woods, and that it will be a blessing to the farming community when the woods are moved on, taking these people with thereby leaving room for some energetic, prosperous person who will rearrange things and make farming profitable.

This particular tract could be laid out in some such a manner as follows and be very convenient and productive:



Following the outline of this plan the buildings would be placed centrally and upon the highway in a very prominent and attractive position. They would be within a quarter mile of the most remote field, instead of about three-quarters as shown in the outline preceding this one. The fields would be rectangular, a most convenient shape for farming.

(Continued on Page 38)

CLOVER LAND

Manistique Women Plan to Defeat the Rag Man

By MISS JENNIE WILLIAMS of Manistique

ON February 12, the day when the greatest exponent of simple substantial living, Abraham Lincoln, was born, Manistique had a unique community meeting. No more business for the rag man unless he deals in real rags. From now on made-over clothes will be the rule.

The cause of this movement was a community clothing meeting held under the auspices of the Schoolcraft County Farm Bureau, Manistique Board of Education and the Woman's Club, and addressed by Miss Aurelia Potts, leader of the Home Demonstration Agents in the Upper Peninsula.

At this meeting all styles and shades of remodeling and origination were shown. The meeting was attended by over six hundred women of Manistique. Women who formerly made over clothes and said nothing, now openly brought their made overs to exhibit. But the made overs brought were unusual ones in that each told a clever idea of thrift. Ideas, which if carried out, will increase the number of warm, comfortably clad youngsters in the world. Not that Johnny should wear his dad's cut-off pants, but how Johnny may be clothed well and economically. An idea exhibited, for example, was a boy's stocking which had grown thin at the knee. The knee had been reinforced, the stocking cut off at the ankle and the leg given a half turn and sewed again to the feet. This brings the weak mended part under the knee where it will not show. One



Community meeting at Manistique, Michigan, Feb. 12, 1919.

hundred and fifty garments telling equally good ideas of how to dress the family economically and well were exhibited.

Miss Potts demonstrated the testing of materials to find if all wool, pure linen, etc., best methods of re-

pair and how to use and alter the commercial pattern. Exhibits from the stores on living models of suitable and unsuitable dresses for different occasions were shown. The Home Economics Department of Manistique's fine high school exhibited hats,

dresses, aprons and various other garments made this year under direction of Miss Nellie Fredeen.

Immediately following the program tea was served by the girls in the Home Economics department and a social time was enjoyed by all.

There are those in a neighboring town who have indulged in some good natured fun in respect to the social effect of this community meeting. They state that even if a child is but four and he must wear a hand-me-down the seeds of Bolshevism are sown. That philosophers are not scarce who attribute practically the whole of history's radicalism to this one cause. This same author, who claims to be a special friend to children, suggests an inter-city exchange of clothing so that a boy who is wearing his father's coat could walk among his fellows without a blush and some boy asking "Where'd you get that coat?" The author expresses a hope that an inter-city exchange of clothing be established, that is ship Manistique's old clothes to Newberry, then Newberry's on to Marquette, etc., and distribute it pro ratio.

We are sorry that our neighbors who fear the social effect could not have been in Manistique to view the exhibit showing the marvelous dexterity of needle and shears. Clothing was so completely transformed that even Johnny's pal would not recognize his friend's suit as a hand-me-down.

The Production of Maple Syrup in Cloverland

By CHARLES B. WHEELER of Foster City

THE production of maple syrup in Cloverland will, with the approach of spring, take up the time and attention of many of its people who have been eagerly awaiting for the time to arrive, although the mild weather of the past winter will not be as favorable as were the past few seasons. However, if the weather conditions the coming spring are favorable, a remarkable quantity can yet be made.

The time for tapping the tree is a somewhat mooted question, but I have found from experience that the best time for tapping is in the full of the moon preceding the vernal equinox, which to some people may seem incredulous, though I can offer proof that will bear out the assertion.

The size of the hole to be made in the tree should be such as will heal over in one season, or the longest in two years. General practice seems to indicate three-eighths to half an inch as the best diameter. Then, if the season is long and a warm spell interrupts the flow, the holes can be reamed out to one-half or five-eighths of an inch, and thereby secure an increased run. The bit should be especially sharp and should bring the shavings to the surface. Its direction should be slightly upward into the tree, thus allowing the hole to drain readily.

The depth of the hole is also an important question on which many people differ. It should, however, be regulated to the size of the tree, as it is only the layers next to the bark that are alive and from which the sap flows. Toward the interior the flow diminishes. With the ordinary tree a hole not more than one and one-half to two inches deep is best. In small second growth trees a short incision, or just through the sap-wood, is usual. Some people consider it imprudent to tap the tree in more than one place the same season, as it shortens the life of the tree, but where one has a large number of trees that are to be

converted into lumber the following winter it is advisable to tap in three or four places.

The spout or spile, as it is called, is the tube through which the sap flows into the buckets. They are usually made of metal, but often hollow reeds are used. Where it is desired to make only a small quantity for home use, spouts made of the elder berry bush answer very well, but for larger quantities those made of metal are best, of which there are several kinds on the market.

Evaporating apparatus in general use may be divided into three classes: iron kettles, arch evaporators and patent evaporators, but where only a few trees are to be tapped and the boiling is done close by, it can be done with sheet iron pans from two to three feet wide and three to six feet long or with a wash tub or boiler. These can be raised above the ground by brick or stone work and the fire built under them and if two wash boilers are used in this way two gallons of syrup can be made in one day.

To determine the finishing point of the syrup, a hydrometer is used which

is very accurate and far superior to the method employed in earlier days. Commercial maple syrup should weigh eleven pounds to the gallon, a syrup made thinner than this will soon sour and one thicker will tend to crystallize. The hydrometer in general use is the Baume and can be obtained at any first class hardware store for 75 cents.

To strain the syrup, I have found that a fabric known as baby flannel is the best that can be used for that purpose and for home use the syrup may be put up in fruit jars and when carefully canned will keep from one season to another without souring or bursting the jars, though it should be stored in a place of even, cool temperature.

Among the largest sugar camps in Cloverland are those at Crystal Falls, Foster City and Corneli; at these camps several thousand trees are tapped each season. The gathering of the sap is accomplished by the use of horses hitched to a stone-boat on which are placed two tanks holding each 80 gallons, and are hauled to the boiling house and placed in two large tanks of eight barrels capacity

each, from which it runs into the evaporating pans, which rest on a stone arch and are divided into sections. The pan is connected to the storage tank with a rubber hose and the flow of the sap into the pan is regulated by an automatic valve and flows from one section of the pan to another through syphons until it reaches the last section, where it is brought to a finished point.

Although my ability as a poet is to a great extent limited, I here add a few words in rhyme which I trust will be heeded by all who have the opportunity:

In the stately maple tree
There awaits for you and me
Something sweet, as sweet can be,
And how happy you will be
If you only tap a tree.

In doing so you'll find
In this product sweet and fine
That it's surely worth your time,
And in this do not decline.
But say: "I'll tap those trees of mine."

No doubt you are aware
That this syrup's mighty rare,
And it's only right and fair
That you who have the ware,
Should say I'll be right there.

So this chance do not pass by,
As the price of sweets is high;
They have almost reached the sky,
And the time is drawing nigh
When that much less you'll have to buy,

And surely if you're wise,
You will at once decide,
And go at it with pride,
And follow with the tide
Of those who Hooverize.

Menominee will have a big plant, making paper boxes — a six-store building, and will employ about seventy people. Local capital is behind the enterprise.



Mortgage lifting potatoes in Schoolcraft County, Mich. Farm of C. R. Miller.

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

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P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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APRIL, 1919.

Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

"Your bureau certainly is a live wire organization," is the comment made all over the country. Too few of our people here in Cloverland appreciate the great good that is being accomplished by the bureau. Too few people attend the meetings and try to help carry out the splendid ideas which this splendid Cloverland development organization stands for.

Over 70 per cent of Cloverland land is lying idle today. The timber has been cut off, the grass is going to waste, and the second growth getting thicker each year. This 70 per cent is not even earning its taxes. Think of such idleness within our borders.

The Upper Peninsula Development bureau has successfully started the grazing of stock on our cut-over lands. This plan is recognized throughout the country as the best possible method of utilizing these idle lands. First of all it changes the idle lands to producing ones. Live stock aids in clearing land of brush, which materially assists in preparing it for cultivation by settlers—home builders.

The grazing movement is only one of many splendid things which our bureau has started, and the general good that it is doing for the future of Cloverland cannot be estimated. If you are a booster for a better Cloverland you should be a booster for the bureau. Do what you can to help its officers in their earnest efforts to make it a stronger, more effective power.

Why Clear Land?

Because it has virgin soil, when cleared, produces yields as good, and in some cases, better than Corn Belt farms—clear more land.

Because the cost of clearing is a very small fraction of the increased valuation of the land when cleared—clear more land.

Because the first crop of peas, wheat or potatoes will pay for the clearing, with a good profit besides—clear more land.

Because time is too valuable to be wasted by plowing or mowing among the stumps—clear more land.

Because there is a crying demand for all hays, grains, legumes and root crops that can be produced—clear more land.

Because there is summer grazing for four million sheep and one million head of cattle, and winter feed must be raised for them—clear more land.

Because it is cheaper to clear land of stumps than to irrigate, as they have to in the west—clear more land.

Because only ten per cent of the food consumed locally is produced locally—clear more land.

Because there never has been a crop failure in Cloverland—clear more land.

Because the rainfall is abundant, uniform and dependable, and ever-green pastures the result—clear more land.

Because stock can make the Chicago market without feed or unloading—clear more land.

Because the number of live stock on each farm is increasing every year—clear more land.

Because cleared land is worth ten times as much as idle, wild, stump land—clear more land.

Because once cleared you can raise sufficient feed to winter all stock, save all your western losses and avoid paying a high freight rate—clear more land.

Because native stock is very vigorous and greatly needed for breeding purposes farther south—clear more land.

Because the climate is extremely healthful for all live stock, and clover hay, peas, barley, oats, rutabagas and mangles bring them through the winter fat and strong—clear more land.

Because the land you clear is the cheapest rich virgin soil in America, and will produce all feeds essential to live stock raising at a lower figure than anywhere else in America—clear more land.

Because Cloverland potatoes are in demand for seed stock as well as for dining car and hotel trade—clear more land.

Because in no other region of cheap lands are there railroads, wagon and auto roads, big cash markets, schools, churches, rural telephones and mail routes, all ready, waiting to be used—clear more land.

Because land values have doubled in the last ten years—clear more land.

Because during the grazing season there are more hours of sunshine than at any point south—clear more land.

Because by pulling, blasting and burning stumps you make way for permanent agricultural operations, bumper crops and local community prosperity—clear more land.

1919—Cloverland Year

My annual trip through the western states, as editor of the Cloverland Magazine, was a very successful one, to say the least. In spite of the fact that the trip was necessarily a hurried one, because of the volume of work waiting for me here in Cloverland, I covered twenty-two states.

I found range conditions in the west about the same as last year—no better. The government is opening up more lands for homesteaders to file on, and this is putting many more range men out of business, unless they can find suitable new range. At the nine different live stock meetings which I attended, the greater part of the time was taken up by the discussion of range and feeding problems. The more I travel in the west and become acquainted with existing range conditions, the extreme changes of temperature during the winter months, and many other disadvantages that the western stockmen have to contend with, the more positive I am that Cloverland will rapidly forge ahead and become the great live stock country that we have anticipated it would be.

Hundreds of western stockmen will visit the Great Lakes cut-over section during the early spring and summer in search of good tracts of land, part of which they will develop for the raising of winter feed, and the balance they will use for pasture. They must be able to buy their land on good terms, as they will have to burn, seed, clear, fence and put up sheds and other permanent improvements. This all takes cash money, and as the improvements on the land will increase its value, the purchasers must have extraordinary terms; otherwise, they cannot succeed.

We do not want a land boom. This is not a real estate project. It is a

development, increased production, and home building movement. Every consideration must be given to the new settlers so that they will prosper, and remain with us permanently.

There are millions of acres here that are idle, and as long as they remain so, Cloverland will fall short of producing sufficient food to sustain its people. An idle acre is like an idle man. It is not independent—it is dependent for its keep. We cannot expect to put every acre of our cut-over lands under cultivation in the very near future. What we can do, is to put sheep and cattle on the wild lands in this way deriving some profit for the owner of the land, and at the same time improving it for pasture, until the time comes to remove the stumps.

We have a demand for many good tracts, ranging from one section to a township. Send in your maps showing lands that are available for grazing purposes, giving all possible information, together with prices and terms. To be suitable for ranch purposes, the lands must be blocked in a solid body, so they can be fenced without unnecessary expense.

Good Roads

Cloverland Magazine feels that we should take advantage of every opportunity to improve our present road system and to build new roads. The good roads bond issue is discussed in this issue. We hope every Cloverland booster will support this bond issue and advise his friends to do likewise.

Plan Now for Next Winter's Feed

Many farmers say, "I want to go into the sheep business. When is the best time to start?" The best answer to this question is, "Start when you are prepared." Then they ask, "What preparation is necessary?"

First of all, you must raise sufficient winter feed. Most farmers have enough extra pasture to take care of a small flock of sheep during the grazing period, but they must raise pea straw and clover hay for wintering.

Hay is not clover hay when only one-third is clover and the balance timothy or quack grass. It is only clover hay when all clover. Timothy has no place in the winter feeding plan for sheep, or for beef or dairy cattle.

When you are sure of sufficient feed for wintering a flock of sheep, then look to the fencing of your pastures. They should be fenced so as to keep the lambs and ewes inside, and the dogs outside.

Then the matter of shelter for winter should be given attention. Sheep should not be kept in an air tight barn

or shed, but rather in a well ventilated place which is dry, and which will give shelter from storms.

If you are going to raise sheep start now. Raise some peas, and after thrashing keep the straw dry. Also, when seeding hay make it pure clover. Timothy is a sheep killer and it will wreck a cow.

What Breed of Sheep?

Cloverland is naturally an excellent wool growing country. But wool will not grow to its best length and weight if the sheep are shut up in an air tight barn. The natural grasses and the climate are conducive to rapid growth and vigorous constitution. There has never been a drought in Cloverland. So the sheep man will find here all the requisite things and conditions for success in sheep raising. Yet, improper management of the flock would result in failure if one had the best flock of sheep in America. It is not so much the breed as it is the manner in which they are cared for.

This is the reason why our Development bureau wants only experienced and successful sheep men to bring their flocks to our cut-over lands. The country possesses every advantage for the man who understands the business.

Proper management should receive first consideration—then the breed. We advise medium priced grade ewes and a very good ram. Start with a small flock of from 25 to 50 head, and raise plenty of the proper kind of feed for wintering them and learn the sheep business in a careful and thorough manner.

There is room on every Cloverland farm for the above number of ewes and a few brood sows. These, added to the dairy herd, will give you splendid returns, if you use just good common sense in handling them.

Keep your good cows, sows and producing ewes—don't keep any boarder—and make every acre of land pay it keep.

Cloverland Family Growing

We wish to thank our subscribers for the manner in which they have responded to our appeal for their aid in adding new subscribers to our list. During the last few months our family of readers has just about doubled. A great many letters are coming in with subscription money, and commenting upon the extraordinary value of the publication in their homes. A this is deeply appreciated, and we sincerely hope that our subscribers will keep up the good work, because the can make the magazine stronger and better. One reader sent in seven subscriptions, another one ten, and number have sent in three or four. all helps.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

The Soo's Corner.

Comes from the Soo the report of the death of Philetus M. Church, the oldest hardware dealer in the Upper Peninsula and the oldest native white man in Chippewa county, having been born there in 1848. The report fails to mention that Mr. Church built and operated the only whaleback tinshop in the world.

John Eichkern tells us this one:

An Irishman was going to work a bit late one morning at the old Huron mine.

"The early bird catches the worm, Mike," said the mining captain, sort of hinting.

"He's wilcome to him," retorted Mike.

A Reliable Rooster.

The next infringement of our personal liberty, we suppose, will be

prohibition against playing marbles for keeps. But until they do, a stone like this one will occasionally be available to prove that all the joy has not been taken out of life.

One of the gang was leaving town and it was decided to give him a party, in order that the kitty could pay for his trunk. Naybur was one of the most enthusiastic participants and it was not till there was a fair suspicion of gold in the east that he approached his homestead. His wife is a very sound sleeper and Naybur was certain he could get away with.

But it happens that Nexdore had taken to raising chickens this winter and just as Naybur reached home one of Nexdore's roosters woke up and gave the cry. The raucous crow, coupled with some little inefficiency on Naybur's part, awoke Mrs. Naybur. Naybur was getting his instant.

(Continued on Page 30)

CLOVER LAND

Boys' and Girls' Sugar Beet Contest a Great Success

By R. N. KEBLER, M. C. A.
Superintendent Menominee County Agricultural School

"AN endeavor to increase the sugar supply for America and her allies, fifty-five young patriots of the soil planted half acre plots of sugar beets in Menominee county last spring. These plots were inspected at least once during the growing season by the superintendent of the Menominee county Agricultural school. Each member that completed the project exhibited a sample of his beets at the county Fair, and completed the work in the fall by sending in a report on the cost of production, profit on investment, and writing a story on 'How I Grew My Beets.'"

These fifty-five members grew on the average 12 3/4 tons per acre at an average cost of \$68.25 and an average profit of \$60.01. This makes an average profit of \$30 to every child that grew one-half acre of beets. The above figures of course were taken from the members reporting on the project and making an average with those who had a plot, but did not report. The figures were procured by figuring the child and horse hours at 5 cents, and the adult labor at the actual cost to the grower. The fertilizer cost per acre was \$20.50. A large part of this was commercial fertilizer, an application of barnyard manure having been applied to the crop that preceded the beets on the lot.

One of the most outstanding features of the whole undertaking was the remarkable yield and profit of Felix Forgette, living at Carney, Menominee county. He grew 11 1/4 tons on half an acre at a cost of \$41.62 and a profit of \$70.88. The following facts and figures were sent in by the boy and sworn to by the parents.

I selected a piece of clay loam soil, well fertilized the year before, and sowed with potatoes and onions. This was plowed on April 26th and harrowed the following day. Ten pounds of beet seed were planted in rows 18 inches apart. The beets were hoed June 6th and thinned June 11th. They were then cultivated once a week during the months of May and June. The harvest took place September 7th to 9th after which the beets were hauled directly to the loading station.

The items of his report were as follows:

Cost of the land	\$ 2.50
Cost of commercial fert.....	6.37
Cost of seed and lime	5.10
Reparation of seed bed.....	4.50
Cost of planting.....	1.50
Hoing and weeding.....	8.15
Cost of harvesting	4.25
Cost of hauling	8.25
Total	\$41.62
1 1/4 tons beets at \$10.....	\$112.50
Total cost of production.....	41.62
Profit	\$70.88

Note what these figures bring out relative to the feeding habits, fertilization, soil type, etc., of sugar beets. The best story on "How I Grew My Beets," is by Rose Frazier, Powers, Mich.

"Our Uncle Sam says, 'Yes, we're going to wipe the Hun from the face of the earth, and then plant sugar beets where he and his followers trod, as to sweeten the land for a better purpose than cruelty. We have good manslaughter long enough and with food and brave Yankees in khaki we can whirl shells into the kaiser's rains, which would send him to his last resting place, where the worst of men will remain his venerable companions.'"

"The American call is, 'Food, food, food, for our fighting lads in France.'"



Miss Louise Kruger of Nathan, Mich., won a pure-bred calf as first prize in 1918 for growing sugar beets in the boys' and girls' contest.

You ask the question, "Is sugar food?" The answer is, "Yes, and a very valuable food also." We all know that it is a necessary food so just stop a little and rest your imaginary eye on a half acre sugar beet field.

"Last spring and at other preceding occasions our school was visited by Mr. Hill and Mr. Nye of the Menominee County Agricultural school. The main object of their visits was to interest the boys and girls to join the sugar beet club. The club talks and work became quite interesting and I quite fortunately dropped in as a sugar beet girl, and then for further work.

"The work on our sugar beet plot was supposed to be done as far as possible by the grower himself, but if work was given it was admissible, or if help was hired it was the same admittance—only to pay 15 cents per hour to the helper. These 15 cents an

hour looked too much to me so I simply dug to the sugar beet work alone.

"I planted my beets the 17th of May on a fall plowed and well tilled piece of sod land. I knew the sod was not the best but its being well disked and dragged was what was left for my sugar beets.

"While I planted the seed I thought of a poem I learned when in the first grade. These few lines that interested me were:

"In the heart of a seed buried deep,
so deep;
A dear little plant lay fast asleep,
'Wake!' said the sunshine to the light,
'Wake!' said the voice of the rain
drop bright.
The little plant heard and it rose
to see,
What the wonderful outside world
might be."



Students of Menominee County Agricultural School pulling sugar beets in a field yielding 12 4-15 tons of sugar beets to the acre.

"In fifteen days this little poem came true and I pictured my plot as a little dream bed, for there I could see tiny green heads springing day after day. I also knew this meant instant work. I then cultivated my beets for the first time, with a hand cultivator. Then my after-school work for a whole long week was to block sugar beets. I knew it at least was work well done."

"I waited about a week before I thinned my beets. After thinning my spirits fell as I saw the weeds come again among my dear little plants; but with renewed effort and only a farm girl's muscle, I fought the little beasts just as Uncle Sam is fighting the kaiser. It was war work and I was a war worker. My beets were hoed three times after this during the summer and I felt proud when people told me that I took good care of my beets. Who wouldn't be proud of not only such work, but of being able to tell your class friends and teachers of your 'thriving sugar beet crop.'"

"Not only my school books of this year and other years helped me to care for my beets but the people who saw me working incessantly at them told me what they had done and what they thought I should do. I took it all as good advice because I knew that I was 'young and foolish.'"

"To tell the truth I had my heart and soul on my sugar beet work and they say you cannot love anything but human beings, but I loved my sugar beets, and I hope that some of my sugar will help to strengthen a weakened soldier lad."

Figuring up the score on the four point basis mentioned above, namely, plot, exhibit, report and story, Louise Kruger, Nathan, Mich., is entitled to first place and she will receive a high grade Holstein heifer calf valued at \$25. Exilda Horde, Stephenson, second place, will receive two high grade Duroc and Poland China pigs, valued at \$15. Katherine Friday, Hermansville, third place, will receive a pen of White Rock or Leghorn hens and cockerel valued at \$10. Thelma Swanson, Daggett, Mich., fourth place, will receive one high grade Duroc or Poland China pig, valued at \$7.50, and Felix Forgette, Carney, Mich., will receive a prize of poultry or ducks, valued at \$6.

Henry C. Boehm, who conducted a sausage factory at Negaunee a few years ago, moving to Menominee where he continued the sausage business, is a member and possibly the leading promoter of what will be known as the Queen City Packing Company, with headquarters in Marinette, Wis. Mr. Boehm is associated with Joseph Erdlitz, of Menominee, in the enterprise. New machinery has been purchased. A large amount of cattle will be purchased for slaughter when operations will begin.

Freight traffic handled through the United States or Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie during the 1918 navigating season of 239 days aggregated 85,680,327 short tons, and was carried in vessels having combined registered net tonnage of 61,100,244 tons, making 20,610 passages in 14,903 lockages. The total freight movement was the highest since 1914.

We sincerely hope that you are planning to clear a little more land, and to slash down a little of that second growth that is keeping out the sunlight. If you will let the sunlight get to your soil you will have more pasture for your stock.

CLOVER LAND

True Land Value Is Based On What It Will Earn

THE other day an Iowa farmer stepped off the train after several weeks of visiting sections for the purpose of locating on a good Wisconsin farm. This particular home-seeker was far sighted in his seekings. Before leaving Clark county he bought an excellent farm. When asked why he selected the farm, which he purchased he replied: "In all my visits I found several farms that had buildings equal to these excellent structures, but none were filled or surrounded by so much hay, straw, silage, and grain as I found on the farm of my selection and I am not overlooking the number of acres that produced it. The soil on this farm evidently has great productive ability and resources."

There is a moral in the above business transaction which may be stated in another's words. "To increase the value of your land you must increase the production value per acre. True land value is based on what it will earn." But bear in mind, when you are increasing the production value of your land be sure that you are at the same time paving the way to permanent soil fertility. It is possible to force a soil by the use of stimulating material to over-do itself. And how often do we read of a few pounds of commercial fertilizer forcing an increased production. Many times the increased products may contain more nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and calcium than was put in the soil by the applied material. We are not condemning commercial fertilizers, but rather would say that if the increased products contained more fertilizing elements than were contained in your applied fertilizer you better apply more fertilizer. Then there will be a physical limit to the production and a chemical possibility of the soil being made more fertile. Build for permanent soil fertility rather than "forcing" a soil to produce.

If a reservoir has a larger outlet pipe than intake pipe and both are allowed to flow you can readily see the outcome. The soil is a reservoir of a definite amount of fertility. Be sure that the inlet and outlet channels are at least equal and don't be satisfied until the inlet channel is the greater.

He who is satisfied with the results achieved from his soil when he knows of others who excel in their soil achievements, is in the grip of business decay. Remember that no man stands still; he either goes ahead or goes behind. Soil fertility never remains fixed; it increases or decreases. The reader knows of practical demonstrations of this fact.

The late James J. Hill said: "Less than a year's subsistence stands between man and starvation. The production of agriculture is so little ahead of consumption. Agriculture needs more of the brains of the world as the real wealth of a nation is not measured by its gold nor its cities; it is measured by the productive power of its farms. These are thoughts that will bear repeating many times until the business world comes to the realization that all true wealth is based on agriculture." Think of it! "Less than a year stands between man and starvation." I might add that since Mr. Hill's utterance that period of time between man and starvation was considerably narrowed.

We must increase our production and build for permanent soil fertility.

Having just closed our campaign for the use of ground limestone which resulted in 50 carloads being ordered and several others to follow, it might be of benefit to relate some of the experiences and thought brought out in the meetings.

By R. V. BROWN, Agricultural Agent of Clark County, Wis.



Raising American sugar beet seed at Seymour, Wis., for the Menominee River Sugar Co., at Menominee, Mich. The 1918 seed was far better than any seed brought from Russia or Germany before the World War.

Ground limestone for soil improvement was practically a new thing in our county. Some of our farmers had used lime in other states and brought out some interesting experiences and that were beneficial to the campaign.

Of course the use of lime on soil is an old practice in some countries, but a new and hard-to-put-across science and practice in other sections. We found plenty of farmers who spoke in favor of "land plaster," which never corrected the sourness of any soil; but hesitated about the use of ground limestone—a real corrector of soil acidity and a furnisher of a vital plant food, calcium.

Before starting the limestone campaign, we convinced ourselves that there was a vital need of lime in the soil. We made dozens of soil tests under all kinds of conditions with litmus and the Truog tester. The acid reactions were so numerous that we decided that our experiment station was right when it said "two-thirds of the soils of Wisconsin are acid." No doubt much of the remaining one-third is at least neutral and in need of lime. These frank statements should cast no reflections on Wisconsin. There are other states in the same boat and the sooner their farmers know the facts and correct them, the better off they'll be.

It isn't always necessary to use chemical means to detect the lack of lime in soils. Observations carried on over a given section for a definite period will bring the lime situation to light. The writer had seen this section a few years ago and seeing it again was advantageous. The older settlers can generally give one information on the history of clover production on various farms and fields of the vicinity. If the farmers have been slipping on clover production you can safely bet that they have been slipping on the lime content of their soils. Nothing else could be expected even with the best of farming practices which failed to return any lime to the soil. Even if those farmers were losing their clover by "winter killing" or fall burning out, you can safely decide that the lack of lime in the soil was

partly responsible for the loss. Had there been more lime in the soil, then the clover would have been hardier. The physical condition of the soil would have been improved and less "heaving" would have occurred. The hardier clover on a better physical soil, holding more moisture, would have withstood the fall "burning out" a great deal better. Let it be known that lime improves the physical condition of the soil as well as the chemical.

Travels about the county showed us that the newer sections were growing more and better clover with less loss. The farmers on the older farms had grown discouraged with clover failures and had fallen back to timothy. These farmers were bound down hill and away from increased production and permanent soil fertility. A run-down, worn-out soil was awaiting them at the bottom.

Every county, unless very recently developed from a virgin soil, has plenty of these run-down farms, in fact too many of them. Observation will find them. Ground limestone of the proper quality, phosphates and correlated farm practices will put these farms on the road to recovery with the exception of a few places.

Often have we heard farmers say, "We used to grow clover easily but it is grown with more difficulty now." Well, a virgin soil whose vegetation was forest or smaller forms of plant life will naturally grow clovers very successfully if at all. The physical condition is generally much better than in a run-down soil. The organic matter in the soil made a thriving home for clover bacteria and regulated the soil moisture supply. Even if the total lime content of the soil were below normal to begin with, good clover may be grown. The life and death processes of the vegetation brought lime from the deeper soil and deposited it on the surface in connection with the organic matter that was being deposited. The first few years of cultivation could not do much else than produce clover abundantly. But the total lime or base compounds may have been so far below normal to begin with that clover production was

short lived. The lime was localized for the ready and immediate use of the clover for a few years.

There was a tendency to sell off clover, timothy, straw and grain before livestock farming got a foothold and utilized these crops produced on the farm. Every time we sold off crops, we carried off the lime content of our soils as well as other more valuable constituents. Some one has estimated the lime content of some of our crops to be as follows:

	lbs. Lb.	Per T
Timothy hay contains.....	10	
Wheat straw contains	7	
Oat straw contains	9	
Clover hay contains	46	
Cow fodder contains	11	
Alfalfa hay contains	56	

Figure for yourself what you may have taken from your soil since you began farming. Even if you fed the crops and returned the manure, there was a gradual loss of lime. Also note that clover and alfalfa demand a great amount of lime. If the lime is lacking in the soil those crops can not make maximum growth if growth at all.

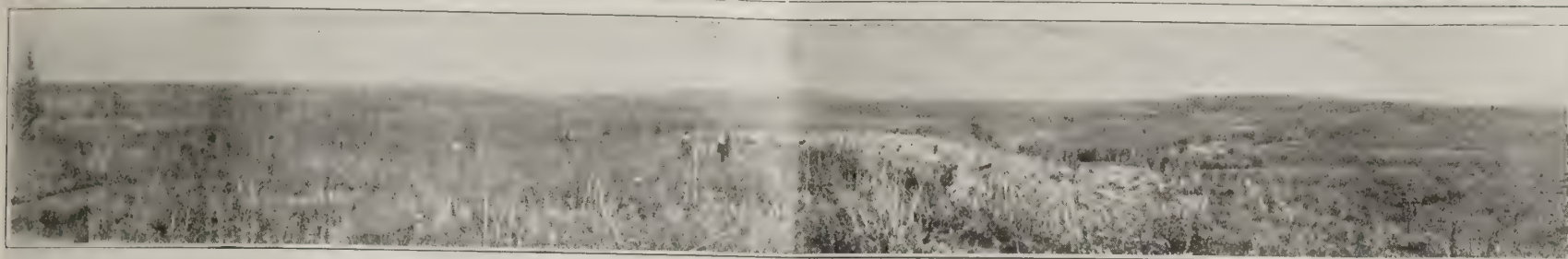
During the summer we were called to a farm to determine the reason for the poor crops including a stand of clover that had made a good start and was making a miserable ending before the farmer got his first cutting. As soon as we got on the farm we found a hard soil covered with sour dock and sorrel. We said, "Those plan to tell a part of the story. Your soil is sour and needs lime." Then we inquired into the farming methods followed on this farm for a few years back. The older residents told us that when lumbering was the predominant industry in this section, the farmer was growing hay and grain for the lumbermen's horses and had done for years. The farmer had sold the lime and other critical elements contents of his soil. Now he was paying the penalty. He had sufficient potatoes for years. The nitrogen he might return from the air by the use of inoculated legume crops. The humus content of the soil he might turn by farm and green manures, but he couldn't grow the crops to make the manure. Lime and phosphates were the key and padlock to increased production and permanent soil fertility for this man. It was hard to break the news to him that there was no other source than to buy them and large quantities if he wished to get out of his plight very soon. There are others traveling the same road as this farm went. There is still time to turn back. Cropping lowers the lime content to a greater or less degree depending upon whether you sell those crops directly or feed them to livestock and return the manure. I remember there is always some loss. You can't draw checks on a bank account and make no or lesser deposits and keep it up forever. You can check out soil fertility and make deposits.

The rainfall, followed by percolation of the water through the soil, is responsible for another great loss of lime and other base compounds. A farmer can study this out for himself because he knows that rain water is "soft water"—free from minerals in solution. When this water percolates through the soil and is pumped from the wells it is called "hard water"—containing minerals in solution. The farmer's wife realizes that this water contains minerals, principally lime, in solution because she has to "soften" such water before washing. Her kettle is lined with lime scale. Where did the lime come from? It came from the soil. Our "hard water" springs are pouring lime in solution into the

(Continued on Page 40)



Prevention Better Than Cure in Successful Sheep Raising



A choice stretch of grazing land in Delta County, Michigan. In the center, R. E. MacLean of Wells.

By D. L. McMILLAN, Extension Specialist in Sheep Industry

THE following are a few of the troubles we ought to become more or less familiar with when inspecting farm flocks.

While the Upper Peninsula is comparatively free from sheep diseases, nevertheless, we should be able to recognize these ailments and know how to treat them. I am submitting this brief outline of disease symptoms and treatment, and also a few precautions that I have found useful in sheep work, in as condensed form as possible with the hope that it may be of some little use to you.

Lice.

Sheep lice are white and reddish brown parasites about one-twentieth of an inch long. They are hard to see owing to their color.

Symptoms—Small particles of wool pulled loose on different parts of the body, giving a ragged lifeless appearance to the fleece. Watch the flock for a time and you will see sheep rubbing or biting themselves. In advanced stages the wool is largely removed and sheep get thin.

Treatment—Dip with any standard sheep dip.

Ticks.

The sheep tick is a flat brownish wingless fly that sucks blood from the sheep.

Symptoms and treatment—Similar to lice.

Scab.

The scab mite is a very minute little insect only about one-fiftieth of an inch long. They bury themselves in the skin, causing irritation.

Symptoms—Similar to that of lice, except that the skin has a more scabby appearance.

Treatment—Lime sulphur or tobacco dips. Dip the same as for lice and ticks, only soak two minutes and use a warmer solution. If you have symptoms of scab, don't fail to inform a sheep specialist or the state sanitary commission.

Sluffing Wool.

Do not confuse wool pulled by rubbing or biting with that caused by mites, overfeeding on grain, starvation, etc.

Maggots.

House flies lay their eggs in wound places on the sheep or in dirty wool, and maggots hatch from these in a few hours and begin eating their way into the living flesh. Very common in warm weather in flocks grazing on cut over land.

Symptoms—The sheep is nervous, is different to rest of flock, rubs or scratches affected spot occasionally and finally dies in agony as maggots increase.

Treatment—Apply strong solution of sheep dip, spirits of turpentine, gasoline or kerosene. Disinfect occasionally after maggots are killed to hasten healing.

Bloat.

Excess gas in stomach. Very common among sheep grazing on clover alfalfa, and often fatal if not re-

lieved at once; also quite common in later stages of pregnancy.

Treatment—Act quickly. Force mouth open. Place a stick about an inch in diameter cross ways in the mouth. Give fresh warm milk and teaspoonful of turpentine, raw linseed oil or turpentine, or very diluted sheep dip. As a last resort use trocar or puncture stomach on left side with small knife blade.

Foot Rot.

Inflammation of feet.

Symptoms—Lameness, red inflamed skin around toes. In advanced stages pus forms under wall of toes and foot rots.

Treatment—Pare and clean hoofs. Soak feet in strong solution of copper sulphate, 1 to 2 lbs. per gal. water. There are two forms, one being contagious.

Liver Fluke.

Liver fluke is a brownish jelly-like parasite resembling a blood sucker, found only on very swampy land or around lakes having snail shell or living clam shell. They use the snail for one host and the sheep or deer for the other.

Very common in parts of Europe but seldom found here.

Symptoms—In mild cases no symptoms are shown. In advanced stages sheep become low in vitality and finally die from the toxins thrown off from the infected parts of the liver. However, more cases are fatal owing to liver fluke puncturing blood vessels and causing hemorrhage.

Treatment—Preventative only help. Keep sheep away from territory having living shells.

Grub in the Head.

The grub hatches from eggs laid by the gad fly in the nose. They crawl up into the sinuses in the head

and become full grown grubs, causing great discomfort and sometimes death.

Symptoms—Sheep run around with their nose to the ground, often rubbing their nose against objects, and in advanced stages often walk in circles with their head down.

Treatment—Treatment has not been very successful. Preventatives give best results. Rub tar on sheep's noses to prevent fly laying eggs.

Pink Eye.

Contagious inflammation of the eyes.

Symptoms—Eyes become inflamed, tears run, grayish film forms over eyes and they become blind in extreme cases.

Treatment—Use 1½ per cent solution of silver nitrate for eye wash.

Stomach Worms.

Mature stomach worms are reddish white thread-like worms that are about three-fourth of an inch or an inch long, that collect in the fourth stomach and suck the blood of the lining of that stomach.

Symptoms—General anemic condition, disordered digestion, often scouring.

Treatment—

A—Copper sulphate. One lb. copper sulphate powdered and dissolved in 9½ gallons of hot water.

Dose for 3 months old lamb, ¾ oz.

Dose for 6 months old lamb 1½ oz.

Dose for yearling 2½ to 3 oz.

Fast sheep for 16 hours before drenching and give no water for 12 to 24 hours after.

B—Coal tar Creasote. Give 2 to 5 oz., according to age of sheep, of 1 per cent coal tar creasote solution. For treating large numbers give flock infected with worms a 1 per cent solution of creasote for drink.

C—Gasoline. One-fourth to ½ oz., according to age, of gasoline in 5 oz.

milk or raw linseed oil, given on three consecutive mornings after sheep have been fasted 16 hours.

Preventative—Change pastures often.

Lung Worm, or Strongylus Filaria.

Fine whitish thread-like worms from one-half to three inches long, that collect in the bronchi of the lungs.

Symptoms—A deep hacking cough by several sheep in a flock, more or less run down in vitality after running on a low swampy pasture during the summer should cause suspicion of parasites in the lungs. Not usually fatal unless worms collect in sufficient numbers in the bronchi to prevent air from passing, thus causing diseased portions of the lung causing pneumonia.

Treatment—No sure cure is known. Keep sheep in good vitality through good feed and care, and keep them off from the swampy pastures.

Parasites usually afflict sheep low in vitality. While we do not anticipate much trouble from parasites in Northern Michigan, nevertheless, we cannot expect to be free from them with sheep coming in from all parts of the country. The writer has found but one flock afflicted with liver fluke, four with stomach worms, three with lung worms and several ticks and lice.

A Few Don'ts that Might be Well to be Observed.

1. Do not feed mouldy or frozen insilage to sheep. It is sure to cause digestive troubles. Silage from fairly well matured crops makes an excellent sheep feed especially just before and after lambing, if not fed in too large quantities.

2. Do not let sheep eat from hay or straw stacks. The chaff collecting in the wool reduces the selling price decidedly.

3. Do not use binder twine in tying wool, as the scouring process does not remove the twine.

4. Do not feed mangles in large quantities to rams or wethers, as there is danger of lime collecting in the bladder, stopping the passages.

5. Do not expect sheep to drink or eat out of dirty troughs, or to clean up their hay after they have tramped over it in the barn.

5. Do not let hogs get near ewes at lambing time. Brood sows destroy many young lambs every year.

7. Do not feed rye or rye straw containing ergot to bred ewes as it causes abortion.

8. Do not feed roots that have heated or are partially rotten to lambs as they are apt to cause indigestion.



Sheep on Ontonagon County farm of John Jeffery at Ewen, Mich.

Announcement is made of the resignation of George A. Prescott, state food administrator, from the office of director in the Michigan-Colorado Copper Company, owing to pressure of official and private business.

CLOVER LAND

What Bill Wrote to John About Cloverland

By W. H. OSBORN of Menominee

DEAR JOHN:—Answering your letter about the grass district of Michigan, or Cloverland, I am writing a few facts for you to think about.

Now, John, next summer when the hot and dry period comes on down there and the grass dries up and everything turns brown but the corn, and the dust burns your eyes and almost chokes the carburetor of that "Lizzie" of yours, that is the time for you to see this country. Just head the Ford for Chicago and right up the lake; you can almost make it in a day from Chicago to Menominee, the southern point of Cloverland. If you don't care to drive, take the train—there are seven or eight a day from Chicago. The running time used to be seven hours, but it is a little longer now. Stop at Menominee, John; they have everything there is anywhere in Cloverland, besides it is a seventy-mile drive or a three hours' ride to the next real town. As you get up into Wisconsin always you will notice the grass begins to look green and fresher, and the farther up you get the better it will look. When you get to Menominee you will see the best and greenest grass, the most beautiful dark green trees and lawns you ever saw. It will be a revelation to you, John. It will look as though it rained every day in the week. It does rain every week, and sometimes oftener if it is hot, but the real reason everything looks so fresh and green is because the air cools off every night and there is a heavy dew that gives vegetation, as well as people, a chance to recuperate from the heat. Then the soil has something to do with it, too. It seems to be just right to grow clover, blue grass and all such crops. Our soil survey men say that it is made up from glaciated limestone, from the limestone rock down under the soil. I suppose the limestone must have something to do with the clover, at least, for I have seen the farmers down in your country shipping in limestone a hundred miles by rail and hauling it miles by team to spread on that black land. They said they couldn't grow clover any more until they put on limestone.

They call clover a weed here, you can hardly kill it, and it will grow in sand the same as in clay land. Here in Menominee, near the bay shore, it is all sand, but I have seen clover growing in it as high as a four-foot fence. The sand in my back yard would delight a plaster mason. It had been a garden, but I decided to make a lawn out of it, and sowed it the first of July to white clover and blue grass, and you never saw a prettier lawn than I had last fall. It is such a contrast with my experience down at your place, where I worked diligently for three years with seed, rake and water on the blackest land I ever saw, trying to get a lawn started and only had half a sod then. This clover sometimes grows longer than you are tall, John, and now seeding usually cuts from three to five tons per acre in two crops. Alfalfa, sweet clover, timothy, blue grass and every other kind of grass does its best here. There is never any check in the growth of pasture grass during the entire season, and you know just how much grass you are going to have every year. We also grow good winter or spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, potatoes, sugar beets, and all kinds of the finest vegetables you ever saw, John. Nothing like them can be grown farther south.

We grow corn, but not the same variety you grow, but a smaller and a short stalked kind that has been acclimated here. We plant it about



twice as thick as you do down there, and while the ears are smaller the yield is very good. Nearly every farmer has a silo and puts most of his corn crop in it for cattle feed. Of course, John, when it comes right down to the longer kernel, A No. 1 "honest-to-goodness" commercial corn, we will all take our hats off to your district, but our corn answers every purpose as far as our own use is concerned. There are a lot of fellows down in your country that never could make a dollar out of anything else, who think that corn money is the only real good money. Well, we aren't that particular up here, just so it has U. S. stamped on it, but I will say to those corn-dollar men that their \$300.00 land was making about \$25.00 per acre from their corn crop before the war; at the same time our potato crop was making \$100.00 or more per acre; our pea crop \$100.00 or more; our sugar beets from \$50.00 to \$100.00, and our hay from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per acre on \$50.00 land. Since the war prices some pieces of corn may have returned as much as \$100.00 per acre, but I can show you right here at Menominee where potatoes yielded 420 bushels per acre and sold at \$1.05 a bushel, or \$441.00 per acre. I can also show you where wheat, rye, peas and hay produced \$100.00 per acre, and also cows that are making almost \$2.00 per day on this cheap land. Now, John, these were not corn dollars, but they will buy just as much in any market as the best corn dollars ever made, and were made from cheap lands, with less effort and expense than any ordinary corn dollar.

A man doesn't have to have all the land he can see to make a decent living in Menominee county. Some of the districts that are thoroughly settled are supporting twice as many people per acre as your high-priced lands, and all of the land will do as well when thoroughly settled and developed and will be worth as much per acre then as your lands are now. Of course, our farming is carried on in a somewhat different manner and by

different methods than you use.

You said you thought you would rather live in Northern Wisconsin than to go clear up to Michigan, on account of the short season. Take another look at the map, John. Menominee county is east of Wisconsin and only just a little north of the east and west center line of the state, and as for growing season between frosts are concerned the United States Weather Bureau here at Menominee will prove to you that we have 150 to 160 days or more between frosts—a longer growing season than three-fourths of the whole State of Wisconsin. Its elevation and location that makes the great difference in growing season. You know a high mountain is always covered with snow. Here in Menominee county, the great Menominee River Valley and the lake shore both lie at a very low elevation and are protected from the extreme cold and snow by the great ridges of high land to the west and north, giving Menominee county a very mild climate and light snowfall. This long growing season enables us to produce our fine fruit and grow many crops that they don't attempt to grow farther inland, where they only have about 100 days of growing weather.

Say, John, do you know that they are taking farms in Canada, as far north of Menominee as the Gulf of Mexico is south of Lake Michigan? You wouldn't believe it, but it's a fact. We raise a lot of crops here that you are now acquainted with down there. Sugar beets for one. We have one of the largest beet sugar factories in the United States right here in Menominee. They pay the farmers about \$500,000.00 a year for sugar beets. Say, John, last summer when the grocer would only sell you two pounds of sugar at a time, if you could see this factory with about two train loads of beets running in at one end and two to three hundred thousand pounds of the finest granulated sugar running out the other, every twenty-four hours, you would wonder why. We have the only canning



factory in Cloverland and one of the largest in the United States; can peas, corn, tomatoes and all kinds of fruit that grow so well here.

Say, John, this is an ideal climate and fine country to live in. Our water is all pure and soft. They don't have any cisterns here; just pump the water out of the well into the tub for washing. Thousands of people come here from all over the country to enjoy our summer seasons. Our winters are dry, sunny and very even in temperature, so different from your district, with its winter rain, fog, slush, chill and cold all mixed up. We have fine sport at all seasons, with our big Green Bay and hundreds of lakes and rivers, motoring, hunting, fishing and berrying. The woods is always full of berries. All of our main roads are macadamized and perfect boulevards. We never lack the opportunity for pleasure and sport at any season. And then we have some town here, too; with Marinette, on the other side of the river, we have 30,000 to 35,000 people. We also have the finest school system, churches of all kinds, and stores just like Chicago. It takes over 350 people to run our largest store, which covers almost a city block, and then we have a number of wholesale houses of different kinds, and four railroads; also lake transportation that keeps our freight rates where they belong; also a lot of mills and factories. But our farming country is our big asset. The products are doubling right along. We have some large farms here, too,—one of over 2,000 acres and some fine sets of farm buildings. Have the largest farms and the largest silos in the whole State of Michigan.

You know Menominee county is much the best settled and developed county in Cloverland, and has five times as many developed farms as any other county. Most all of the farmers are dairying, more or less. The majority of them started without a dollar. Dairying does not require a large amount of cleared land. Our even climate, perfect pasture grass, pure soft water and suitable winter feeding crops make this the ideal dairy or stock raising country. John, the dairy products of the county have doubled about four times in the last two years.

The folks here are talking cattle and sheep raising a whole lot now. A number of people are putting money into projects for sheep and cattle raising, and if they get men who know how to handle this kind of stock they will make some money. The conditions are right. The easiest money I ever made was from pasturing good cattle. I cleared 40 per cent on the value of the stock pastured, and besides that improved the pasture 10 per cent. Now, John, there is also a lot of western stockmen coming here with sheep and cattle, some to fatten them on the great areas of grass that is going to waste, and others to raise stock. They are going to corral a big part of this unoccupied land in short time, but most of them do need half of the land they think they do. The real thing that they should do is to burn the land thoroughly and seed it well to the real genuine Kentucky blue grass and a mixture of the different kinds of clover and timothy. This grass will make pasture that will put the real fat on stock and they won't need the whole country to pasture a few head, or have to have an aeroplane to keep track of them.

Now, John, write me in advance and I'll be here to meet you. I want you to get acquainted with Menominee county and our people here. I know if you do you will never be satisfied anywhere else. Yours truly, BILL



Movie Films Now Used for Development Advertising

By H. H. DEWEY of Chicago

(Editor's Note:—This article was written by H. H. Dewey, of the Rothacker Film Manufacturing Company of Chicago. The Rothacker plant is the largest in the world devoted to the making of advertising and industrial motion pictures. They have recently perfected a series of posed-from-life short length films for advertising purposes, called "Photoplaylets." Real life subjects are used amid artistic and realistic surroundings and the films come in any colors desired. Because the motion picture screen has become one of the most powerful advertising mediums, we believe this story will be of interest to our readers.)

WHERE I read it, I cannot remember, but it ran like this: Said the doctor to Mose, his most faithful colored patient, "Well, Mose, is the rheumatism any better today?"

Mose shook his head despondently, "No, Doctor, I've a reg'lar moving picture of pain."

Mose had the right idea, for a motion picture does express the last word in conveying an idea. And it is the wisdom of such simple minds that we sometimes find facts which are worthy of a more philosophical source.

To get at the same destination from a different angle, let us reason it out from the beginning. First, let us consider why it is that a moving picture constitutes the most powerful advertising agent known to mankind. The human race has always relied upon pictures. Picture-writing was the first writing.

Consider the case of a child. A picture of a dog gives the child a definite

idea of what is a dog, but the letters d-o-g placed before it convey no meaning at all unless a considerable amount of education has preceded. This homely comparison illustrates the mental processes involved in getting understanding from the printed advertisement.

In writing this article, I, who have been accustomed to expressing my thoughts by means of the most perfect medium known to mankind, find great difficulty in "descending" to the printed word. Each individual places a different conception on the words of an advertisement unless the gist of this message is presented by an illustration and words merely used to explain its specifications. To understand words requires a considerable amount of mental effort. To digest their meaning requires still more effort. Some people are just lazy and others are in a hurry, so unless definite interest in the subject matter already exists in their minds, an advertisement cannot be expected to impress them.

But in the modern moving picture, properly made, we attain the ultimate in conveying messages. As the modern ball or roller bearing is better than the old-style shaft bearing for eliminating friction, just so is the modern motion picture advertisement better than any other advertisement. It conveys its message without friction. People get its meaning easily. And they get it entertainingly. They like it.

Now let us attempt to get a long distance view of the possibilities of using motion pictures for stimulating the business of merchants and manufacturers. A clear vision is needed to get a long distance view and a definite degree of mental effort. But once obtained, anyone is willing to brush aside all minor annoyances to carry out the plan which it indicates as feasible.

Although many merchants and manufacturers of today do not recognize the fact, it is nevertheless true that the proper use of motion pictures for advertising will stimulate business in a great degree as the discovery of coal stimulated the iron and steel industry and the world's consequent economic development.

Think that over.

Right now is an opportune time to become a convert to the creed of judicious screen advertising. It is in a formative period. The smaller the army, the more important becomes each individual. Just now motion picture advertising provides unusual opportunities to those who are aggressive enough to follow its unbeaten path. Following an unbeaten path, however, calls for keen judgment and any new undertaking requires concentration on the goal ahead.

Progress must rest upon an accurate knowledge of the fundamental facts which will make judicious screen advertising successful.

We have seen that in a modern moving picture we attain the ultimate of efficiency in conveying messages. How to apply this wonderful medium to our everyday uses is another question. The most wonderful picture ever made would be valueless if it were placed in a tin can and carefully stowed away. It needs circulation.

If it were not for the existence of modern photoplay theaters, it would pay an advertiser to hire a hall or to hold outdoor exhibitions for properly-made pictures.

But every community now has these institutions where people congregate by thousands. It is these very people who make up the buying class of each community. They are eager to see everything if it is interestingly flashed on the screen. But their confidence must not be abused, or if it is, their resentment will be expressed in a tangible way to the owner—they will simply stay away from his house.

Unfortunately for the legitimate user of good screen advertising, theater owners have been imposed upon in the past. Their present judgment is, therefore, clouded sometimes. Being automatically constituted in censor of screen advertising has its drawbacks. If an exhibitor exercises too rigid a censorship, he loses the revenue which would be legitimately his from the sale of screen space.

If his censorship is not sufficiently strict he loses more revenue because he loses patronage.

(Continued on Page 36)

SAY YOU!

How About Your Work Shoes?

Do you want them soft, comfortable, and to Wear Longer and Better?—Then use

P & V Farm Shoe Dressing

(The Tanners' Own Dressing)

made in the tannery from the same animal fats and greases that we put into heavy leathers, which gives them life, softness and durability.

It is especially good for protecting the shoes from the effects of **Barnyard Acids** and will keep the leather from cracking under the severest weather conditions. P & V Farm Shoe Dressing comes in 15- and 25-cent cans. If you cannot get it from your dealer, write us direct. Use the attached coupon and get a free sample can of that—

P & V Farm Shoe Dressing

SHEDS WATER

PFISTER & VOGEL LEATHER COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASS'N OF COMMERCE

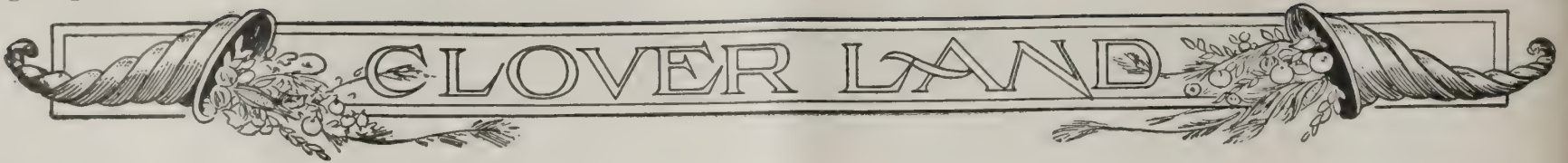


Pfister & Vogel Lea. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:
Please send me cans of Farm Shoe Dressing as checked below:
Free Sample,
15c can
25c can

Name

Address



Opportunities for Profitable Dairy Farms in Cloverland

By H. C. LAWTON of Sault Ste. Marie

I HAVE been compelled to delay writing Cloverland Magazine some things about the opportunities for dairy farming in Cloverland, as I have been so busy installing extra machinery in our creamery.

We completed our plant at Sault Ste. Marie, and opened for business on May 20th, 1918, and at that time had what we considered ample capacity for several years, but after having several months to make a thorough investigation of the advantages open to dairy farming in Cloverland we decided to double our capacity at once, and this we have done during the slack period this winter.

I hope you will pardon my referring to my personal experience in dairying, but I think it best to let you know that I am speaking from years of practical experience, and not from theory. I have always been interested in dairy farming, and have had experience in it in Eastern Ontario, Canada; in Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Virginia and Florida. In the last named state I spent two years with the Department of Agriculture. In all of my experience I have never seen any place that offered better opportunities to the dairy farmer than Cloverland.

The land here is wonderfully productive, growing fine crops of oats, barley, wheat, etc., and is the most wonderful grass and hay country I have ever seen. Clover grows like wild weeds everywhere. The even rainfall and cool summer assure the best of pasture from almost the time the snow is off until it comes again. There is an abundance of the coldest and purest of water everywhere, and I find in many sections flowing wells are easily gotten.

Strange as it may seem to people living farther south (and even many of our old residents will smile when they read this) the climate here is almost ideal for dairying. Everyone thinks of this as being so far north, and of long cold winters. It is true the winters are long, but before we decided to build a creamery here I looked up carefully the government reports on the snow and rainfall, and the temperature as compared with some of the most successful dairy sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and was myself very much surprised that Cloverland temperatures in winter were not quite so low as the average of the sections farther south and more inland.

The summers here are perfect for dairying as they are cool and on this account the pastures never dry up, but are always green and fresh. Although the winters are long here, it is a fact that dairy cows do not have to be fed any longer than farther south, even as far as the northern part of old Virginia, for while we have a longer feeding time in winter than they do down there, we do not have to feed in midsummer as they do during July and August when the pastures dry up.



Soo Creamery Plant, Mr. Lawton's new industry.



Wm. Metter's new farm in Pickford township, Chippewa County, Michigan.

The cool summers and the abundance of cold water make it easy to handle cream and milk to perfection.

Now a word about stabling for cows. There seems to be an idea that it is necessary to have expensive stone stables but this is a wrong idea. In fact, cows are much better in double-boarded frame stables than in stone or concrete ones, unless the latter have double walls with an air space between. A solid stone or concrete wall always keeps a stable cold and damp, and cows will never do their best under such conditions. The best stable is one built under the barn, the same as a stone one, but with only a stone or concrete foundation, and above that a double wall built in such a way as to have one thickness of tar building paper, and matched boards or shiplap on both the outside and inside of the studding. Have plenty of windows and good ventilation, and your stables will always be dry, warm and healthy.

Cement floors are, of course, the best for a dairy barn, but if one does not feel like putting so much money into a stable on the start, a first class floor that will keep the cows just as clean as a cement one, can be made from lumber. I have used such floors with great success, and would gladly give any farmer an outline of how to build them.

Regarding feed crops to carry the cows through the winter, as already stated, good crops of oats, barley, wheat, etc., are grown. Root crops such as turnips, mangolds, etc., do splendidly. Corn for ensilage I believe can be grown successfully where the soil is of a light nature, but personally I would go slow on it until it has been tried out thoroughly.

Even though corn is not grown, every farmer should have a silo. Oats and peas, sown together, yield immensely, and make splendid ensilage. Clover makes ensilage that has been found to give as good results as corn. The tonnage grown per acre is not so great as corn, but here in Cloverland, where clover grows so wonderfully, the tonnage would not be so far short of that of corn, as many think. Another thing to be considered, corn draws very heavily on the plant food

in the soil, while clover is a soil improver. Also, there is no cultivating and hoeing of clover, as there is with corn, and the work of cutting, etc., is not nearly so hard. I know of farmers, in sections where corn grows abundantly, who have two silos, and fill one of them with clover and one with corn and they like the clover ensilage as well as the corn.

As to market, any part of Cloverland is within easy shipping distance of one or more creameries, which all pay top prices for cream, and I believe all of them pay cash for all cream received, so that the farmer has his money about as soon as he receives his empty cans back.

It is certain that dairying will pay here as well as any place in the world, and when the cheapness of land, the nearness of the best of markets, the wonderful growth of pasture and other feed crops, the abundance of good water, fuel, etc., are considered, Cloverland offers today better opportunity for dairy farming than any place I know of.

I will gladly answer any letters of inquiry from farmers who wish to know more about this splendid country, and if any come to the "Soo" I will gladly show them the territory within thirty miles of here.

New Countries in the Making

Outsiders look upon Cloverland as a new country, but it is better termed an old new country. Old, as far as rich soil, markets, transportation and general prosperity are concerned, but new as to its great agricultural possibilities. Yet, there are thousands of prosperous farmers here today.

The middle west, west, and far west states were brought before the American people as the eastern Atlantic states became thickly settled, or the soil unproductive because of improper methods of farming. While the movement westward was in progress, during the last century, lumbermen were harvesting the valuable timber in Cloverland, and the agricultural settlers passed up this section.

Every section of the west was developed in its own way—necessary to profitably farm it. Livestock raising preceded all other agricultural development because the stock could run over large territories and consume the natural vegetation. When the cattle became fat they could be driven to a distant market. With the establishment of railroads the farmers turned to crop and small grain farming, and the range livestock business was crowded further west. But the farmers soon found that in order to farm profitably they had to return fertility to the soil, and they decided that general farming was necessary. Wherever you find general farming practiced you will find land values rapidly increasing.

My grandfather went to Iowa to farm in 1848. His farm was 110 miles from the flour mill and the big cash markets for his farm produce. At that time Iowa land was being sold for from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. The more land the farmer owned the harder it was for him to make ends meet. He had to pay taxes on the land and had no market where he could economically market large quantities of produce. The soil was rich, labor cheap, but there were no markets. The farmer's only hope was the coming of the railroads, and when they came land values increased greatly. Today this same land is selling for from \$250 to \$500 per acre. This is only one example of the great development of the western agricultural states. Books could be written on the development period of every agricultural community in America.

The editor of Cloverland Magazine has visited very good general farming community in the United States. In every instance the increased valuation of property is what has made the owners rich. America's greatest wealth is the wealth of the soil—her farmers. Every time I visit my old home state, Iowa, or the northwest, southwest, northeast or southeast, I see greater opportunities in Cloverland. There are millions of acres near railroads, good cash markets, schools, churches, good wagon roads to progressive cities, and these lands will profitably produce every crop needed for general farming. As a grass, hay, root crop and forage producing country, I have never found its equal. We invite you to come and make the greatest of new countries a visit.

Hardwood manufacturers of Wisconsin and Michigan perfected plans for the first export agency in Europe of Wisconsin manufacturers. Roy H. Jones, of Appleton, will go abroad for the manufacturers. The organization is the Northern Hardwoods of America. C. A. Bigelow, Bay City Mich., is president. The association is working in harmony with, but is not a part of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood association of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, and the Michigan Hardwood association of the lower peninsula. Eighteen companies with total rating of \$15,000,000, have joined, that their combined resources may guarantee to the European buyer the best lumber and service. The European office will be in Paris.

The business men of Menominee assembled at the regular luncheon of the American Club, declared almost unanimously in favor of a city hall for Menominee, urged its financing by a bond issue, and requested the site to be on the water works property.

Gogebic county has advertised for bids for road work in that county this coming summer.

The 1918 Work of Cloverland County Agricultural Agents

By J. W. WESTON, Asst. County Agent Leader

IN THE matter of Federal Farm loans, we have thirty local associations with a minimum of \$25,000 and maximum of over \$100,000. A number of other associations are under consideration that will bring the total number up to about thirty-six associations.

Club work has met with considerable success. For three years the first prize for the state champion potato grower has gone to the Upper Peninsula.

Rosen rye is becoming well established. The average of twelve bushels per acre increase over yield of common rye is the present average. The spring wheat campaign resulted in the establishment of the Marquis wheat as standard variety, and as a result some twelve small mills have been constructed to handle this supply locally. Several other mills will be started during the coming year.

The standardization of potatoes has received a great deal of attention and about 400 standard demonstrations with this variety will be carried on during the next year. The measure of dollars of this work is hard to make, but from estimates on a production of 4,000,000 bushels produced, at an average of eighteen cents per bushel is the average above general market price that has been received for cars of Green Mountain potatoes in the general market. This would mean if only half of the potatoes were shipped out something like \$30,000 increase valuation in the potato production, to say nothing of the increased yields obtained.

The work of the county agent during the last year has included many lines outside agricultural development, such as Liberty Loan drives, food and fuel conservation drives, four minute speakers, etc.

Special attention should be given to the work with co-operative selling and buying, although not in an organized



In one of Chippewa County's famous wheat fields

ized way, as in Southern Michigan the county agent has been instrumental in locating markets and assisted in loading and grading the product so as to maintain quality of product.

Results of demonstrations carried on last year that can be measured in dollars and cents are as follows:

Through the co-operation of the banks, live stock improvement associations have been organized by county agents in Iron and Menominee counties. Pure-bred bulls and cows have been introduced and the scrub eliminated. In Iron county the county agent found that two per cent of the farmers were breeding their cows to pure-bred sires. Through the co-operation of the banks, nine Breeder's associations were organized and forty pure-bred bulls and forty-two pure-bred cows were purchased, and arrangements made for the exchange of bulls by different communities, so that the period of the animal's useful-

ness was extended from two to six years, with an average of at least three.

The live stock census showed that seventy per cent of the farmers were now using pure-bred bulls.

Similar organizations for the purchase of pure-bred bulls and high grade cows are being worked out in Menominee county.

As a result, 101 pure-bred bulls and 140 high grade cows have been brought into the county. The movement has spread so that Houghton, Marquette, Dickinson, Gogebic, Delta and Ontonagon counties have secured similar results, although they have not secured the Livestock Improvement association through the co-operation of the banks.

The ability of a pure-bred sire to increase the production of its offspring, fifty dollars per animal at the minimum of twenty heifers per year for a period of three years' service, would mean an increase in the valuation of the livestock of the county for bringing in one pure-bred sire of good breeding in the sum of \$6,000.

In Iron county this would mean \$120,000, and in Menominee county \$300,000.

In Ontonagon county during the last two years the increased valuation in the three agricultural townships has been at the rate of \$1,000 in taxable property for every seven dollars spent on agricultural development work.

This record is quite incomplete as I have not been able to get at the yearly reports of all of the men, and the figures would undoubtedly show an increase of twenty-five per cent in the number of pure-bred bulls.

County	Cattle		Sheep		Hogs		Years Carried On
	Bulls	Cows	Rams	Ewes	Boars	Sows	
Alger	4	...	10	340	...	...	2
Baraga	5	...	2	...	2	...	1
Chippewa	6	8	3	1500	2	...	2
Delta	10	20	7	...	2	...	2
Dickinson	14	...	13	463	1	...	4
Gogebic	20	...	6	...	3	7	4
Houghton	15	20	12	364	4	...	5
Iron	40	50	11	...	...	51	6
Luce	3	5	1	...	5	...	1
Marquette	40	45	7	325	...	25	3
Menominee	101	140	...	...	...	...	3
Ontonagon	49	15	6	...	2	...	3
Schoolcraft	6	20	7	140	...	24	2
Total	303	323	85	3132	19	127	

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

The County of 1,000,000 Acres
The Granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Hay exported, 1918 crop, \$1,500,000. Grows finest root vegetables in Michigan
Justly famous pea growing section. Clover hay yield 2½ to 3 tons per acre

WHEN EVERY GRAZING ACRE IN CLOVERLAND IS UTILIZED, CHIPPEWA COUNTY CAN SUPPLY ALL THE NECESSARY WINTER FEED TO CARRY STOCK OVER FROM "GRASS TO GRASS."

SAULT STE. MARIE, the county seat, is the metropolis of Cloverland, and the supplying of the great fleet of lake boats carrying a traffic of 90,000,000 tons of freight through the Soo Locks annually, provides the largest local market for food products in the UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.

GOOD SCHOOLS, PLEASING SOCIAL CONDITIONS, GOOD LABOR MARKET, and THREE STRONG BANKS WITH COMBINED ASSETS of \$3,800,000.00.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY offers to grazers several large choice tracts of cut-over lands which, because of their proximity to winter feed gives them great value to the permanent rancher, who carries his stock over the winter.

A local slaughter house provides an immediate market for cattle and a local creamery with a capacity of 4,000 pounds a day pays cash for dairy products.

WE EXTEND A HEARTY WELCOME TO THE SHEEP AND CATTLE MEN AND REQUEST A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION OF

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

CLOVER LAND

Oneida County, Wisconsin, Wins Agricultural Recognition

By C. P. CROSBY of Rhinelander

ONEIDA County, Wisconsin, has probably had more favorable notice through the newspapers and agricultural colleges than any other locality in Wisconsin.

In the first place, a good deal of advertising has been carried on. In the second place, it has been established beyond doubt, that Oneida county

and societies. Last year, the Association of Wisconsin Municipalities met here, with mayors, aldermen and city officers from all parts of the state.

There are many acres of good fertile cut-over lands in this county, awaiting clearing up and cultivating.

but the small roots rot out entirely and it is very easy to pull them from our loam soil.

The prevailing soil in this county is a sandy loam, in some places quite light, and in others becoming a heavy loam. But the medium weight soil

climate are fitted for it, and it grows and spreads the same as weeds do in other states.

It is a well known fact that sheep and cows do better on clover than on any other crop, and as this is protected by snow during the winter, it never freezes out and is fresh and green when the snow leaves in the spring.



Famous Collins Lake, Oneida County, Wisconsin, near the C. P. Crosby farms.



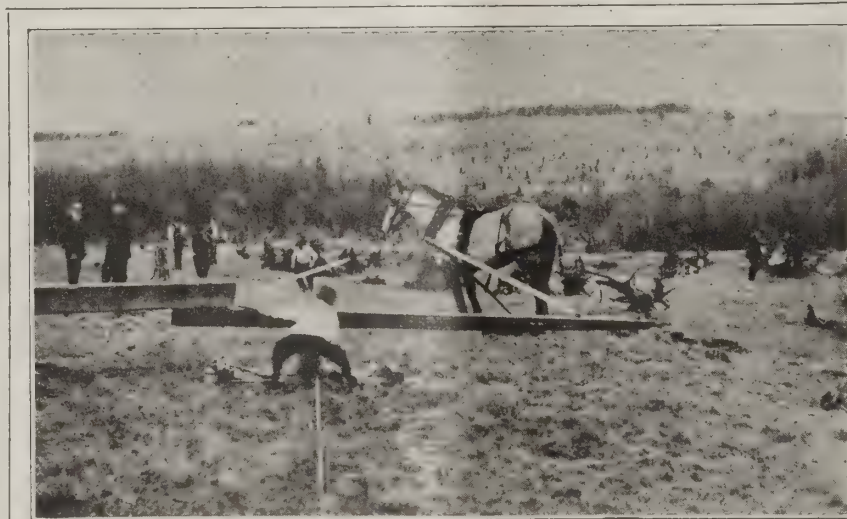
Stumps piled for burning in Oneida County, Wisconsin.

raises the best potatoes in the United States. Experts from all parts of the country, and even from Scotland and Ireland, come here to make a study of the conditions that are so favorable to potatoes. They have decided that the soil, the climate and the water, coupled with the fact that potato raisers now confine themselves to a very few varieties, are responsible for the supremacy on potatoes. It has come to be known, that for seed stock, Oneida county can surpass them all. For five years this county took most of the principal prizes at the Wisconsin State Fair also, at the Wisconsin State Potato Growers' Association annual meeting in November.

Oneida county also specializes on clover, and of course, on cows, sheep and pigs, for all these thrive on clover. One large creamery at Rhinelander absorbs the surplus milk and cream, and one cheese factory buys milk alone. Guernseys and Holsteins are the principal breeds of cattle raised here.

This is the headwaters of several rivers, the Wisconsin, the Flambeau, the Wolf, and the country, while rolling, is not mountainous or craggy, but fairly level. Scattered all over the surface of the land are lakes, clear spring water or rainwater, with sandy bottom, where bathing can be enjoyed. There are nearly 5,000 lakes in Oneida county, 216 of them being within 12 miles of the city of Rhinelander. Many noted summer resorts are in this county, the best known being the Chain of Lakes, near Three Lakes and Eagle River, and that which is established at and around Minoqua. With the splendid dirt and gravel roads of the county, Rhinelander becomes the center of this lake district, as an hour's drive is sufficient to reach most of them.

Since the building of the Hotel Oneida, with its 66 rooms, the population of the surrounding counties are making Rhinelander more of a trading point than ever before. People appreciate good rooms, good meals and courteous treatment, when away from home, and they like to come into Rhinelander and do their shopping, their doctoring, and dental work. It also results in making this city the meeting point for various committees



This Wisconsin crew cleared one acre of heavy stumps in three hours.

The timber was removed many years ago and the stumps that remained have in many cases either decayed entirely, or rotted to such an extent as to make their removal easy. During the state stump pulling exhibition at this city in 1917, it was demonstrated that a two-horse sweep puller with four men can take out 67 large stumps in three hours. More than an acre of ground was cleared in that time and another team dragged the stumps away and piled them. These were all old pine stumps, 20 to 30 years' old. Some men think that pine stumps never rot out. The main roots never entirely decay,

seems to be the best, as it does not flood so in time of heavy rain, and it is also warmer and produces crops quicker.



Mr. Crosby's home at Rhinelander, Wis.

Potatoes are the great money crop, acreages generally averaging 200 bushels, while many cases of 300, 350, 400 and 450 bushels happen every year. The best soil for them seems to be a medium heavy sandy loam, which is loose enough to allow them to expand in the hills. Potatoes grow best, following the plowing in of clover or rye.

Clover does not freeze out. This crop is one that belongs to Oneida county more than to any other in northern Wisconsin. The soil and

Automobile Dealers' Organization

As a result of a meeting of Cloverland automobile dealers in Escanaba with other U. P. boosters Mar. 6, plans were perfected and an organization formed which will probably do much in the way of calling the advantages of Cloverland to the attention of tourists generally, but to people from Wisconsin particularly. The main idea of this association is to create more travel from neighboring states through Cloverland, and by so doing, not only advertise that territory but bring considerable more money into it. It is estimated that the average touring party consists of at least four persons. Assuming that the persona amount spent in Cloverland to be \$10 per trip, and also assuming that the result of the efforts of the Upper Peninsula dealers would mean an invasion of 1,000 cars, it means \$40,000 spent in our country by sightseers who will go home and boost for the territory. The idea to be carried out by this association is to spend the money advertising Cloverland's good roads, and according to program discussed at the time of the meeting, it is expected that this year in particular they will issue special invitations to all Wisconsin automobile owners to tour Cloverland during the month of August, and it will be the pleasure of members of the association to do everything possible by way of giving good service and entertainment to a motorist who has a Wisconsin license on his car.

A large tract of cut-over land in Mastodon township, Iron county, will very likely be placed on the market. It is said the tract is excellent for farming purposes, as good as there is in the Upper Peninsula. Several settlers are now located at Alpha.

In Door county, Wisconsin, it is said deer have become so numerous that they cause considerable damage to vegetation and fruit trees. The state has issued a permit to farmers to exterminate them and deliver the carcasses over to the game warden's department.

BIG \$35,000 CATTLE AUCTION

Nadeau Bros. Herd of Jerseys

Stock and Machinery of the Famous Cedar River
1,500 Acre Menominee Co. Farm

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

Starting at 9 A. M. sharp, regardless of weather, this Sale will be on

AT NADEAU, MICHIGAN
2³/₄ Miles West of Nadeau, on Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

59 Head of Pure Bred and High Grade Jersey Cows and 2 year heifers springing and yearling heifers, consisting of—

28 Cows, age 3 years to 8 years old, fresh Calf by side, others forward springers.
15 2-year-old Heifers springing.
16 Heifers, 1 year old.

1 Pure Bred Bull, Reg. Eminent Repeater, from the great prize winning Bull of the world.

The Pure Bred Cows are Silverene Molly, from a great family of high testers and producers such as Sunbeams, Queen, Farret Bluebell and Farret Fawn.

Kindly remember we are not dealers, we are Breeders and bred this stock ourselves. They are clean from any disease, tuberculosis tested and every animal has sound and perfect udders.

6 Good farm Horses, age from 5 to 9 years, weighing from 1300 to 1500 lbs.

3 Driving Horses.

20 Extra fine Shropshire Ewes, coming 2 years old, all with Lambs by a pure bred Shropshire buck.

1 Registered 2 year old Shropshire Buck.

3 A No. 1 Heavy Farm Wagons.

1 Heavy Milk Wagon.

2 1-Seat Open Buggies.

2 A No. 1 Corn Binders, good as new.

1 6-foot McCormick Mower, good as new.

2 5-ft. McCormick Mower, used very little.

1 No. 1 Hay Loader.

1 Good as new Side Delivery Rake.

2 Good Spring Tooth Drags.

2 Spike Tooth Harrows.

4 A. No. 1 Breaking Plows.

1 New Appleton Corn Husker and Shredder with blower; 20-inch feed, in A. No. 1 shape.

1 2-Gang Sulkey Plow, good.

1 New Grain Drill, Grass Seeder Attachments.

1 Vegetable Root Cutter.

1 Good as new Corn Planter with 80 rods of Check Wire Drill attachments.

1 Hay Tedder.

1 30-Gallon Churn.

1 2-Horse Bell City Tread Power, good

1 1-Horse Tread Power.

1 2-Horse Sulkey Riding Cultivator, good.

1 2-Horse Sulkey Walking Cultivator, good.

1 12-Foot good as new McCormick Hay Rake.

1 Hoisting Machine for barn work for engine unloading hay in barn.

1 Fanning Mill.

3 1-Horse Cultivators.

2 Ox Yokes.

TERMS OF SALE: All Sums Under \$10.00 Cash. All Over \$10.00 Six Months' Time, Bankable Note. Liberty Bonds Taken Same as Cash. Free Lunch at Noon. Autos Will Meet Train and Drive You Direct to the Big Sale Free of Charge. You Will Never Have This Opportunity Again to Buy Such Cattle at Auction.

COL. C. WESLEY GRAGES, Auctioneer

NADEAU BROS., Owners

WM. J. HINKER, Clerk

Iron County, Wisconsin, Has Hearty Welcome for Grazers

By HENRY A. PERRY

IRON County, Wisconsin, is another fertile section in Cloverland that has awakened to its possibilities as a livestock district. The county board of supervisors has joined in the big campaign to make Cloverland, in the words of Frank J. Hagenbarth, "the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world." Daniel Reid, one of the pioneers of the county, whose personal enterprises have well demonstrated that the possibilities of Iron county as a farming district will do all that is claimed for it when properly managed, is chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and has been selected by the board to act as its representative in personally receiving western sheep and cattle men and showing them over the county, and welcoming prospective settlers.

Co-operating with the County Board of Supervisors is a live Commercial Club that has just sprung into existence in Hurley, the county seat, with a charter membership of seventy-five energetic, broad-minded, representative business men. The president of the club is David C. Owen, vice-president and cashier of the Iron Exchange Bank, of Hurley. The other officers are: M. F. Reid, vice-president, who is the district attorney for Iron county; B. A. Morgan, vice-president, a general contractor and leading business man; E. A. Williams, secretary, who holds the position of city clerk, and Richard Raesser, treasurer, one of the leading merchants of the city.

Although the Hurley Commercial Club has just been organized and is brand new, it is showing itself to be a splendid working body that will be heard from within the next few months, and is destined to become the driving force behind the various development enterprises in Iron county.

As the Commercial Club has just begun to set itself in order for all manner of development propaganda and is now considering plans and a definite policy to follow, the County Board of Supervisors took the initiative in a great campaign for grazers and to be ready to greet the newcomers from the west when they commence arriving this spring.

No better example of the "pep" these rugged men of the extreme northern tier of Wisconsin counties have is possible than the account of what happened at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on March 15, a day that will go down in history in the development of Iron county.

Within one hour the board discussed the possibilities of grazing sheep and cattle in Iron county, unanimously agreed they possess "the best grazing district in the world," unanimously agreed to enter into a live campaign to induce westerners to come and look over Iron county, appointed Chairman Reid with full authority to attend to the details and act as the official representative of the board in all matters pertaining to the development of the county, and then proceeded with "other business."

Immediately after the board adjourned, Mr. Reid went to his office and telephoned to Mr. Owen, president of the new Commercial Club, to "come over." Mr. Owen arrived in a few minutes, and Mr. Reid explained in another few minutes what the board had done, and why.

"That's my idea, too," said President Owen, "and the Commercial Club is with you heart and soul. We'll do anything we can to help."

"All right," responded Chairman Reid. "We have a million acres of fine cut-over hardwood land in Iron county ready for grazing. We want this land blocked up in 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000-acre solid blocks. You fellows get the owners together on it."

"We'll do it," said President Owen. "We'll go at it at once."

"And, say," added Chairman Reid, "keep in mind that this is practically all real farm land, and will make homes for settlers."

President Owen nodded assent and departed.

This is the way they do things in Iron county, Wisconsin. No hesitation about taking a forward step. Co-operation, good will, broad mindedness apparent everywhere, supported by an abundance of energy and determination to succeed.

Iron county has all these enterprising men claim for it. Nearly all of the 1,000,000 acres of cut-over land is of recent cutting, so second growth timber has not shut the sun out and restricted the luxuriant growth of clover and grasses, nor will it retard complete clearing. Practically all the soil is a clay loam, forming the basis for a remarkable farm development. The land is all well watered by streams and lakes, and for many years the southern part of the county in particular has been a mecca for fishermen and summer resorters from the big cities. The county also offers unexcelled hunting grounds.

The county is sparsely populated with the exception of a few districts, where farmers have settled and built up prosperous farming communities. These farmers give dairying a large share of their attention, and a creamery is in daily operation at Hurley, the county seat. Creameries at more distant places also afford a market for butter fat.

Although farming has proven highly successful, Iron county, up to the present time, has been a "mining county," and like nearly all other districts in Cloverland where mining is the chief and almost the sole industry, little attention in a public way has been given to farming or even to utilizing the vast areas of idle, cut-over land. But the awakening to the greater possibilities of sheep and cattle raising, dairying and general farming, has come to Iron county, Wisconsin, as it is coming to other Cloverland counties, and the interest taken in this new development cannot be mistaken.

Iron county has an exceptionally good roads system for a county that has lacked a big farming population, and three railroads provide outlets to markets, east, west and south. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic cuts across the county from east to west; the Chicago & Northwestern traverses the county from southeast to northwest, and the Soo road runs east and west through the northern part of the county, and another branch of the same road crosses the southwestern portion from northwest to southeast. The Milwaukee stockyards are within 300 miles to the south, a very close and accessible market for sheep and cattle, and a splendid wool market may be found in Duluth to the west, or in Sault Ste. Marie to the east.

There is every favorable opportunity for Iron county to enjoy a most rapid development as a sheep and cattle district as well as dairy and farming district, and it has the right set of men at the head of public affairs to bring this county to the front as one of the most progressive in all Cloverland. Iron county has all the elements that make for success—available grazing lands, soil, climate, water, transportation, good roads, splendid local markets for farm produce, proximity to the great livestock markets, and just as important as these physical assets—two organized bodies of red-blooded men who believe in their country and have the ambition and energy to push it forward.

Harold Walin, instructor in manual training at the Escanaba high school, has accepted a position as head of the manual training department at Hurley, Wis.

Iron County, Wisconsin

in the Heart of

1,000,000 ACRES

of cut-over, hardwood, rolling land.

We cordially invite Western
grazers to visit us and
look around.

EVERY acre adapted and available
for sheep or cattle grazing NOW;
every tract well watered by streams
and lakes; three railroads provide the
best transportation facilities.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

SETTLERS also will find ideal locations in Iron County, Wis., for dairying and general farming. Practically all of these million acres are clay-loam soil which makes the best farms, and a live mining district in the very heart of the county affords splendid close market for all farm produce.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

For further information write or call on

DANIEL REID

CHAIRMAN COUNTY BOARD of SUPERVISORS

HURLEY, WIS.

An Appeal to the Intelligence and Patriotism of Michigan



I AM going to make this last appeal to the voters of Michigan. Everything will depend upon the efforts of those who have a vision and who believe in a bigger Michigan. A great majority of the meetings I have thus far addressed satisfies me that our people as a whole do not yet understand the real issue. The time is here when the Federal Government believes that the public highways of the nation must be built to that standard that will make it possible for the new invention of American genius (the gas car) to perform its functions and carry from the farms to the markets of trade both the products of the soil and the factory. Realizing this great end, the Government is anxious and ready to enter into a partnership with the more progressive states, and we in Michigan are confronted with the question: "Is such a partnership worth while?" We are now invited to come in on an equal basis, and into a full and complete partnership. The Govern-

By P. T. COLGROVE
President Michigan Good Roads Association

ment will pay not only one-half of the cost of our main market roads, but also will furnish to us its expert engineers and road builders, as well as a portion of its equipment for road building, and will thus aid and assist our own state highway department in completing the most perfect system of main highways that it is possible to construct. We must rely upon both the intelligence and the patriotism of our people in this great undertaking. The Federal Government can be interested only in our main market roads and such roads as may be used for National defense and especially for the carrying of the mails and parcel post. In other words, the roads to be improved must be post roads, or THE MAJOR PART THEREOF. By the construction of five thousand miles of such roads, the various townships and counties will be enabled to give more time and attention to the lateral roads, and the time will soon come when we shall have a perfect network of well built roads throughout the entire state, bringing to the door of every producer, whether of the farm or the factory, a depot to which shall be brought and from which shall go, the commerce of the state and the nation. These roads will soon become the arteries through which shall flow the very life blood of our nation. I take it to be the duty of every man and woman in Michigan to call the attention of every voter to the fact that Uncle Sam is paying one-half of the bill. That the cities and villages of Michigan will pay sixty-five per cent of the cost, and that Wayne county itself is paying one-third of the taxes of Michigan. The farmers' per cent will be so small that it is hardly worth while to compute, as there can possibly be no burden or hardship to be placed upon them. The following is the assessed valuation of Michigan, as given to me by the tax commission for the year 1918:

Total State valuation...	\$4,218,781,678
Cities' valuation	2,407,101,485
Villages valuation	272,893,089
Farm property	1,538,787,104

Governor Sleeper, in a questionnaire sent out by him, asks and answers some very important questions

for the farmers. The Legislature have by resolution provided that only five million bonds shall be issued in any one year. This will give ten million for two years from the state and ten million from the Federal Government. With twenty million as a fund to work with, we are creditably advised that no more money could be possibly spent in a period of two years. Every man who wants labor in Michigan will find it and plenty of it. We will thus serve not only to employ labor, but at the same time be building up the great thoroughfares of Michigan, enabling us to hold up our heads along with our sister states.

Governor Sleeper has given the figures to the voters somewhat high. He advised that the cost will be between sixty-seven and eighty cents on one thousand valuation. These figures are not correct as applied to the farmers. When we consider that Wayne county is paying one-third of this amount, and the cities and villages sixty-five per cent, it will be readily seen that the amount is almost insignificant. Some time ago I received from the State Tax Commission figures that are most satisfactory and which satisfies me in the statement that the farm property will not pay to exceed twenty cents on one thousand assessed valuation. The Legislature having the entire subject matter in hand, will in all probability create a sinking fund, and at least a portion of the income from the automobile license fund will be placed in the sinking fund, and these bonds retired without any tax upon the real or personal property of our state. I have given to you the assessed valuation of the state, of the cities and villages, and of farm property. This will enable you to make your own deductions. When the farmer understands that of the small amount that he will be called

upon to contribute, and when he stops to think that the government is paying one-half of the entire cost, Wayne county one-third of the other half, and the cities and villages sixty-five per cent, he will naturally ask himself the question: "How much or how little will we be privileged to pay?"

May I again appeal to you to tell your neighbor the truth? Tell him that this is not a fifty million bond issue, but on the other hand, it is an amendment to the constitution that will enable the Legislature to meet the Federal Government as necessity may require. Explain to them that if the amendment carries we will have the authority to issue the bonds of the state for the purpose herein indicated, and thus all together, PULL MICHIGAN OUT OF THE MUD.

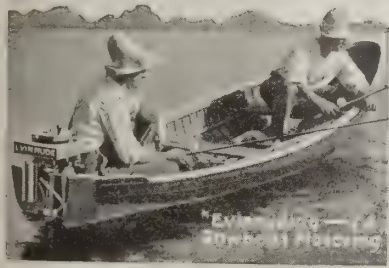
A Wonderful Opportunity (Continued from Page 6)

all roads built under this plan. If the county accepts the state's figures the state lets the contract to the lowest bidder and builds the road under the supervision of the state.

Supposing that the amount a certain county would have to pay would be a stumbling block to the road project. The amendment provides a way out for this county. Such a county may contract with the state to build and finance the road, in which instance the county road fund would pay an annual installment to the state from their county.

This provision relative to contracting with the poorer counties is one of the reasons why bonding had to be adopted. For the practical conditions surrounding the state handling such work under contract with a county and dealing with the contractors, makes it necessary under terms of contract for them to be able to sign contracts, the pay for which is known to be forthcoming.

That is why we are bonding the state for \$50,000,000.



"He's After It!"

HE'S a big fellow, by the feel of him. Let him run awhile—then strike him hard!

Fishing's great sport, isn't it?—especially when you have an

EVINRUDE
DETACHABLE ROWBOAT & CANOE MOTOR

Special method of balancing gives the 1919 Evinrude wonderfully smooth, vibrationless running. Equipped with Evinrude Magneto—Built-In Flywheel Type and Automatic Reverse.

New catalog just out—write for it.

EVINRUDE MOTOR CO.,
Evinrude Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES:

New York, Boston, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Toronto, Montreal, Victoria.

Also Manufacturers of The Evinrude Oil Engine.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

FOR SALE

Riverside garden farm on Hay Lake boat channel; 21 acres all under cultivation. Barn and small house on shore. 60 rods of water frontage. Boats pass close to shore; a delightful place to live. Good fishing and landing for boats; no stones on shores. Three miles from Sault Ste. Marie and about a mile from street car.

For particulars address

A. T. EAGLE

Kelden Route
Sault Ste. Marie Mich.



BEST POSSIBLE
BUILT TO LAST

Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store
**BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,**
Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Alice in Wonderland—Possibly Shawano County

By MERTON MOORE, County Agricultural Agent

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things."

"— and coming to the Empire State we heard of its famous roads, its wondrous Adirondack Mountains, and its largest of cities."

WE WERE IMPRESSED
"A through train carried us to California, where we heard that the inventor of 'climate' made his headquarters."

WE WERE DELIGHTED
"We have settled in Wisconsin. Here we heard nothing. Everyone was too busy doing things."

WE ARE SATISFIED

one hundred, but two hundred silos are erected as monuments to the fact that we have the soil to grow the feed to feed our oldest and most noble friend, the dairy cow.

Yes, we call ourselves a dairy country—but not with a blast of trumpets. The world's champion cow is not to be found on our lists. The sign "Largest flocks and herds in the world," could not be tacked upon our door. Would a few statistics be painful? No? Then listen, and I will relate to you a short story. Since 1916 Shawano county farmers have purchased sixty-nine pure-bred sires to head their herds. Since 1916, fifty-three big red barns equipped with ventilators, drinking cups, cement floors, iron stanchions and glass to let in twelve hours worth of sunshine, have gone up. We are growing alfalfa quite generally. Our rye, oats, and soy beans have travelled south, west,

and east as far as one can go without falling into an ocean, and we have plenty left to feed our stock. A neat little cheese factory will be found doing business on every corner and crossroad.

We cannot furnish men enough to fill the desires of the progressive farmers who want cow testing associations. There would be seven of these if we had the men. There are several cows here who last year produced fifteen thousand pounds of milk and more. And we are just egotistical enough to believe that this greatest of dairy states will wonder how it happened when we are ready to tell the whole story of our dairy products.

Second to dairying, we like to think of potato growing. Nature has been kind enough to present us with a soil that will grow the finest potatoes in the world. We can lead you to acres with three hundred bushels of

the smoothest, most uniform, most disease-free tubers reposing there, that you have ever seen. What a pleasure it is to see even the humble potato improved to the point of excellence such as we have here. But in this field too, we are just beginning. Quantity we have, and quality we will have in a short time.

But enough of detail. Let us glance over our thirty-five townships and speak of the possibilities, the probabilities, and all the other "ilities" that will be of interest to you. Ten of our northern townships fall into an Indian reservation that we are proud to feel belongs to us. The road is good and tourists delight in the quaint old houses placed so gently in the fragrant pines on the way to Keshina. Neopit, the fairy city of the Menominees, comes next, and if such names as John Verykindface sound strange to you, a stranger, just remember that his ancestors regarded yours as just as peculiar. A white city is Neopit, and nowhere will you find more refined and courteous people. Picnickers flock to this land of delights in droves, and many are disappointed to find their chosen spot reserved.

To the east of the county seat, Shawano, lies the most productive land that can be imagined. Scarcely a stone's throw from the city is a barn that commands your attention with its four huge cement silos. The road you are now on is both wide and smooth, and soon you arrive in Bondel, the center of our most wonderful farm land. Turning north, you come to Cecil, on the banks of Shawano lake. From the high ground you see a sheet of water made for bathers. Hundreds of picturesque camps occupy its north shore, and in the fall these are well filled with duck hunters, or, if it chances to be early, with fishermen who catch big fish from the lake and bigger ones from their imagination. Or, per chance, we are to arrive still earlier, when summer heat is most unbearable. The breeze is always here to

SNUGGLING secure in the midst of the counties that go to make up the greatest dairy state in the union lies Shawano county. Perhaps it is bounded on the north by something or other, and on the south by something else, but sufficeth to mention that we bounded in here after hitting both extremes of this greatest of nations, and we have never bounded out.

When a chunk of forest goes down in one year and stumps fly skyward the next, and a plow digs its nose into the rich cool earth and paves the way to a carpet of sweet smelling clover; and when this pleasant landscape becomes dotted with thousands and thousands of contented cattle a few years later, the sight is not unpleasant. Nor can we feel that progress has been arrested when in one year, not one nor five, nor fifty, nor



Poultry farming up-to-date in Shawano County

Everwear
TRADE MARK
Hosiery

OUR extensive Advertising Campaign is creating a growing consumer demand for Everwear. It increases the sales in hosiery dept's, and will do the same for you.

Write for dealers' proposition.

EVERWEAR HOSIERY COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

fan you, and if you can spare the time you will be surprised at the refreshing powers of a short stop.

In case you go west from Shawano, you will doubtless take the town line road and again prosperous farms and smiling farmers will greet you. You will surely speak of the fine barns, the freshly painted houses, the fields of clover, the numerous silos, the sleek cattle, and the many cheese factories that you pass. And so it is, whatever way you go. In summer you will find peace in the cottaged lakes, prosperity in the farms, and health



We live in Shawano County

in the purest of air and water. In winter you will, of course, pardon our snow. We like it because it makes it possible to haul down thousands of cords of stove wood, and hundreds of loads of logs, for our forests are not depleted yet. The cold weather may seem a bit severe, but it builds strong rugged men, and if you were again to travel the road to Cecil you will find great cakes of clean, transparent ice traveling along a moving trough to be loaded on cars and shipped to other parts.

Wonderland, I have called it, and it

is a wonderland. You wonder at its cleanness, its wealth, and its possibilities. There are big farmers here. Two huge sheep ranches, two large poultry farms, and thirty-five hundred others who believe in diversified farming where nearly anything from fruit to meat will grow and prosper. Tractors you will see, and wonder. Buildings you will see, and wonder. Fat stock you will see, and wonder. But most of all, we hope you will wonder at the alfalfa which—please remember—won't grow everywhere.

And having read about our wonderland, you will perhaps ask where Alice comes in. And here I must give you my secret. I borrowed that title because of the last word. Alice is welcome if she will come, and we really believe that she didn't see half as many pleasant things as we can show her here.

After building the largest aviation camp in Europe and serving as its commanding officer during the war, Major Robert J. Bates, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., former brigadier general and commander of a brigade in the National Guard, has returned from overseas with a record of achievement that won him the Legion of Honor from France and the praise of American officers that worked with him. Major Bates served in the Michigan National Guard twenty-eight years. For several years he commanded the old Third Michigan infantry, later being promoted to be a brigadier, which rank he held three years.

The state board of health has issued a notice to funeral directors and embalmers throughout the state to attend a meeting to be held in the city of Lansing June 3rd, 4th and 5th in the senate chamber. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 3rd. Blanks may be secured from the secretary, Richard M. Olin, M. D., Lansing, Mich.

We Are on the Job

The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

THE PRESCOTT CO.
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Thousands of Acres of the very best Farming and Grazing Lands in Cloverland

We have cut the hardwood timber off and grass is growing thick on these idle lands.

We cannot use them now that the timber is removed.

Farmers, Ranchmen, come and see us. We can show you great opportunities. From one section to a solid township, all wild land, or with buildings and cleared land. All well located.

Write stating size tract needed

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANSVILLE, MICHIGAN

Bank by Mail or Telephone

THIS is to remind our out-of-town patrons that they need never hesitate about using the mails or telephone in transacting their business with us.

When it is inconvenient for you to come in, write or 'phone.

You can make deposits by mail; if currency is included register your letter.

If you want information regarding your account, or a draft, telephone and we will take care of you. We have saved our patrons much time and trouble with this service. Take advantage of it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

**First National Bank
of Calumet**
Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Menominee**
Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Bessemer**
Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

**The Lumbermen's
National Bank**
Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

**Escanaba National
Bank**
Escanaba, Michigan

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

**Commercial Bank
of Menominee**
Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

**The First National Bank
of Alger County**
Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank
Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyale, Asst. Cashier.

**The State Bank
of Ewen**
Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank
Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Pead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrell.

**First National Bank
of Iron River**
Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Sault Ste. Marie**
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Marquette**
Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of St. Ignace**
St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County.
Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank
Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

**The Marquette County
Savings Bank**
Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Case Tractor School an Inspiration

By HENRY A. PERRY

WITH hay selling at \$25 to \$30 a ton and other feeds proportionately high, the "high cost of living" for horses has become such a serious problem that many farmers are turning their attention to the farm tractor as an economical motive power for clearing, plowing, and doing other farm work.

The efficiency of the farm tractor has never been questioned by farmers, but they have doubted its economy. The cost of feed has driven the farmer to investigate the farm tractor as to its economy, the result being that the system of farming is now being revolutionized. Investigation has proven that the tractor based on power units, is much more economical than horse power, and it also has revealed the fact that the tractor can do a great many things horses cannot do, performs a greater general utility service than horses, is far superior in concentrated motive power, requires less time and attention than horses, is ready for work at any moment, and is more efficient at all times and under all circumstances than horses. So the farmers are turning their attention to tractor farming.

Cloverland farmers are not behind the others in adopting the farm tractor. In fact, they are in the front

were included in the corps of instructors. Each day school adjourned about 4 o'clock in the afternoon for practical demonstrations with the tractors. The streets adjacent to the Case building would soon be alive with tractors of all sizes going through their "stunts" and it was not unusual to see a small boy who had accompanied his father to the school, mounted on the seat of a tractor, guiding it alone out of the building and into the streets and bringing it back without difficulty.

Some of the farmers attending the school traveled a distance of more than 300 miles for the privilege of gaining a better knowledge of the tractor and how to avoid the little annoyances that sometimes trouble the tractor owner. All the farmers present expressed the highest satisfaction over their purchases, their purpose in attending the school being to acquire a more technical education in tractor farming. In fact, the classes of progressive farmers constituted the best boosters in the count for the Case tractor, for all of them had tried it out and none had found the machine lacking in efficiency, service or durability. They were well satisfied with their purchase and wanted to gain still more value from their investment through a better



Cloverland farmers at Case Tractor school

rank of this class of progressive farmers, for they have many more uses for the tractor than farmers living in more highly developed districts. They have much clearing to do, and the tractor has already proven its worth in removing stumps and "brushing off" the land in getting it ready for the plow. Then the tractor hitched to the plow will pull the plow share through the maze of roots where horses would become stalled.

The intense interest Cloverland farmers are taking in farm tractors was magnificently demonstrated last week in Oshkosh, Wis. The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, which is now specializing in the manufacture of various sizes of tractors to suit the needs of large and small farmers, conducted a "tractor school" at their Oshkosh plant during the week of March 10 to 15, for tractor owners in Cloverland. The attendance at this school and the keen interest manifested were the astonishing features of the gathering. At least 200 tractor owners, most of them from Cloverland, attended the school. Sessions were held each forenoon and afternoon, the time at each session being divided for expert and technical speakers and open discussions. Experts on special parts of the tractors, mechanical engineers, experts on gasoline and oils, experts on land clearing, in fact experts in everything that pertains to tractors and tractor farming,

knowledge of how to get still more work out of the tractor.

This is one of about one hundred schools that are being conducted at Case branches and dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

The course was arranged so that in the four days thorough and practical lectures were given on every subject pertaining to tractors, motors, magnetos, carburetors, plows and separators. Practical work was also arranged so that every student was given an opportunity to put into practice the many things that were explained in the lectures. The lectures were illustrated with charts, lantern slides, sectional parts and unit of tractors.

For the shop and practical work the men were divided into squads, and each squad set to work on some particular task, accompanied by an expert. A large portion of the time was devoted to important jobs such as fitting bearings, fitting piston rings, grinding valves, repairing motor and work on the ignition system. Tractors, magnetos and carburetors were taken apart and assembled with the idea in view of taking the mystery away from these devices. At all times the students were encouraged to ask questions inasmuch as this school was being conducted for their benefit.

The school was conducted by men from the company's Research Department.

(Continued on Page 27)

Annual U. P. Bureau Meeting at Escanaba, April 16

(Continued from Page 9)

There have been several men of national repute who have accepted the invitation from the secretary-manager to give addresses.

Charles P. Craig, Duluth, Minn., will speak on the "Deep Waterway Project." This should be very interesting to the people of Cloverland for it means that the Great Lakes would have ocean vessels in its harbors. Mr. Craig is vice-president of the Minnesota State Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Tidewater association and is a student of the deep water way project.

George L. Lusk, Lansing, Mich., secretary of the public domain commission and commissioner of immigration, is well known outside the boundaries of Michigan and has chosen "What Next" for his subject.

Leo C. Harmon, president of the bureau will review the work of the bureau during his administration. He has been the originator of some of the big things that the bureau has done during the past two years.

Charles P. Root, automobile editor of the Chicago Examiner, will discuss the value of the tourist business in Cloverland.

Professor P. E. Allen, recommended by the federal department of agriculture, will discuss livestock in agricultural development. He knows Clo-

verland conditions first hand and has been a big booster for this section. Mr. Allen intends to purchase a tract of land here for stock-breeding purposes.

George Mashek, a successful Cloverland sheepman, will give his experiences since arriving in Cloverland some six years ago.

The meeting will be held in two sessions, the morning meeting beginning at 9:30 and the afternoon at 1:30.

The Cloverland Livestock Loan association has been formed to take care of the settlers and grazers now in Cloverland and those who contemplate coming.

The organization is backed by the bankers and some of the prominent business men of the Upper Peninsula.

Articles of incorporation have been drawn up and sent to the Secretary of State to be recorded. Immediately upon notice from the state department a meeting of the directors will be held and officers elected.

The association will be capitalized for \$100,000, the amount of issued stock at present to be \$50,000.

The headquarters of the association will be in Marquette, at the offices of the development bureau, until expansion necessitates a larger organization and offices.

Case Tractor School an Inspiration

(Continued from Page 26)

neering department at Racine, Wis. These men have had broad experience with tractors and have conducted similar schools at all the Case branches in the United States and Canada.

Each student was registered and given a Tractor Instruction Manual which consisted of a series of questions on all the subjects taken up during the course. A total of 110 men

registered from Wisconsin and the Michigan peninsula, the majority whom were tractor owners and operators.

These tractor schools have been found to be invaluable to the owners and operators of gas tractors and where possible everyone interested in tractors should attend regularly.

APPRECIATED.

Editor, Cloverland Magazine,
Menominee, Michigan.

Just let me say a word about your Cloverland Magazine, prompted by the February number. In appearance and quality of contents it well measures up to the Country Gentlemen and others of like standards.

It certainly is the best advertising asset that the U. P. has and I trust that the people up there appreciate its value to this extent.

That such a magazine can be made up there is no less surprising than the facts that each issue contains about your wonderful Cloverland country.

Cordially,

G. E. ENGLISH,
Bad Axe, Mich.

WE BELIEVE IT.

"The Cloverland Magazine should be in the hands of every red-blooded American in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan."—Clyde E. Peck, Bruce's Crossing, Mich.

Riley & Seidl, well-known farm implement dealers of Menominee, have added a large retail hardware stock. It is the firm's intention to conduct an up-to-date establishment.

Dozens of letters reach our office asking for information about grazing lands and improved farms. If you know of any lands that are for sale that will produce lots of pasture and winter feed, write complete descriptions and mail to the editor of Cloverland Magazine.

"M = B"
MADE = BETTER

TRUE BLUE
LAUNDRY

The Concentrated Sprinkler top Bluing

Manufactured by

DAY - BERGWALL COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



AMAZON

Pick out your nearest dealer—go to him when you need a tire or two, or some good tubes. He will tell you about the wonderful wearing qualities of Amazon tires and tubes. Here are our dealers

MICHIGAN
Menominee—
Peterson Motor Co.
Stephenson—
L. C. Ames
Daggett—
P. R. Johnson
Nadeau—
Jos. Servais
Powers—
Chas. Beherend
Escanaba—
J. L. Vanlerberghe
Gladstone—
Swan Kjellander & Son.

Rapid River—
McPherson & Son
Ensign—
Magnusson Brothers
St. Jacques—
Gagnon Estate
Manistique—
Manistique Auto Sales Co.
P. O. Felch—
J. V. Sundstrom
Foster City—
Morgan Lumber & Cedar Co.
Crystal Falls—
Wills Hardware Co.
Iron Mountain—
E. J. DeGaynor

Stambaugh—
Stambaugh Garage
Iron River—
Ben L. Quirt
Amasa—
Hematite Merc. Co.
Sidnaw—
E. J. Barrows
Ishpeming—
Service Garage
Marquette—
Oscar W. Swanson
Sault Ste. Marie—
Dixie Garage
WISCONSIN
Crivitz—
J. W. Cummings

Oconto—
H. N. Bradley
Wausaukee—
F. E. Christ
Beaver—
W. A. Wunderlich
Laona—
M. J. Beaver
Crandon—
Crandon Motor Car Co.
North Crandon—
C. G. Eaton
Egg Harbor—
John Bertschinger
Ellison Bay—
Evanson Brothers

If your dealer does not stock Amazons, write us and send in his name, we will see that you get Amazon tire and tube service.

NORTHERN HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO., Menominee, Mich.

Distributors for Cloverland and Northern Wisconsin

AMAZON



1,600 Acre Stock Farm

Equipped Complete For \$65,000

Mr. Stockman:

We are offering for sale this 1,600-acre farm complete with 500 acres developed, balance clover and blue-grass pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, with miles of woven wire; also between 200 and 300 head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; complete line of agricultural implements, hundreds of tons of hay, all the grain and nearly 500 tons of corn silage, all for \$65,000, with easy terms of payment. From 1,000 to 10,000 acres of cut-over pasture land joining could be added, if desired, at a very reasonable price. Write for inventory and full particulars.

Mail us a card for our FREE book and list of farms for sale, with full information in regard to farming, stock-raising and the possibilities in Menominee County, Cloverland.

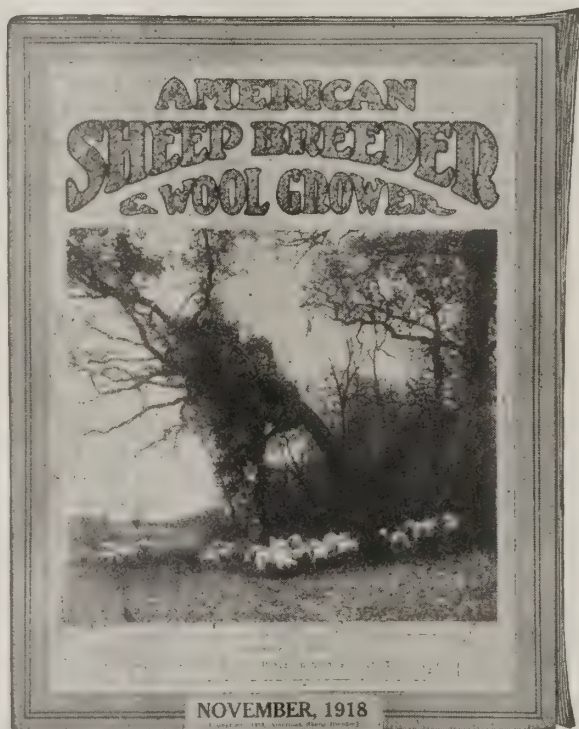
We own 100,000 acres of the best quality of grass land, within four miles of a railroad, and are selling it to farmers and stockmen at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per acre.

Come to Menominee County, the most southern, best developed agricultural county and the Gateway to Cloverland, only nine hours' ride from Chicago.

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Co.

Menominee, Michigan, Box 64.



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.

U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

Cloverland Good Roads Organization a Success

By HENRY A. PERRY

A POWERFUL organization that will become a force in promoting good roads and aid in all lines of development in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is the Cloverland Automotive Dealers' Association, organized at Escanaba on March 6. The meeting was attended by representatives from 150 dealers in the Upper Peninsula, and the organization was effected after a splendid banquet given at the Delta Hotel. The delegates were the guests of the Delta County Automotive Dealers' Association, which set the example for the Upper Peninsula organization with a 100 per cent membership.

The first active work mapped out by this new Cloverland organization is the very important part the automobile dealers will take in the campaign to vote the \$50,000,000 good roads bond issue, which will be presented to the voters of the state on April 7. The dealers already have launched their campaign, which will be among automobile owners in particular, and the people in general. With this organized force added to those of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, the Upper Peninsula Bankers' Association, the Upper Peninsula Highway Engineers' Association, and other organized bodies and societies, there is no doubt about the bond issue carrying in Cloverland.

The automobile dealers further outlined their campaign for good roads to extend into the time of distribution of the \$50,000,000 and back up the claim of the Upper Peninsula for its just share of the state funds. In other words, the automobile dealers will insist upon having a division of the \$50,000,000 based upon the apportionment of taxes paid by Northern Michigan.

While the association is laying the foundation for a lively campaign to carry the good roads bond, detail work of the organization is being planned. One of the first things the association will do will be to establish uniform prices for repairs, so that tourists will know just what it will cost them anywhere in Cloverland for repairs. Under the old system each dealer and garage charged an independent price, which was far from being uniform, the result being that tourists comparing the cost of traveling felt that they had been discriminated against when it was discovered that one tourist paid less for repairs than another. There has been no discrimination against tourists in Cloverland, but the absence of uniform prices conveys such an impression. To remove this objectionable feature, the association will establish a uniform scale and tourists will know they are treated

fairly, no matter where they go in Cloverland.

The association also will take up immediately a campaign for road signs throughout Cloverland, urging county and township boards to mark all roads within their jurisdiction to conform to the markings of other districts. Uniform signs will be suggested so that every road traversing Cloverland will have the same markings, thus enabling tourists to travel with ease, and assurance of always being on the right road to their destination.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau already has a very elaborate tourist campaign for the season of 1919 under way, and the Cloverland Automotive Dealers' Association will augment this publicity with advertising of their own to boost tourist travel.

Co-operation was the keynote of the Escanaba meeting. No matter what development is undertaken for Cloverland, the automobile dealers were unanimous in their agreement to stand shoulder to shoulder with all forces and influences at work to build up and make a bigger and better Cloverland.

The Cloverland association is the result of hard work on the part of the enterprising dealers of Delta county, who recently formed a county association, and then decided to organize an association that would include all dealers in the Upper Peninsula. The success scored exceeded all expectations and assures a brilliant future for it.

After a splendid banquet in the spacious dining room of the Delta, at which the Delta County Automotive Dealers' Association was host, a program of speaking was carried out under the direction of the "pepful" toastmaster, O. V. Thatcher, of Milwaukee, who was styled on the pretty menu card as "chauffeur" for the occasion.

On behalf of the Delta county dealers, George G. Geniesse welcomed the guests, and then Toastmaster Thatcher put through the program in rapid fire order. Roger M. Andrews, president of Cloverland Magazine, the first speaker on the bill, was unable to attend, but sent his assistant, Henry A. Perry, to talk on "Cloverland." Mr. Perry reviewed the remarkable progress that has been made in the Upper Peninsula in developing the live stock industry and farming, and then urged the automobile dealers to organize and get behind the proposed good road bond issue for \$50,000,000.

"Cloverland pays one-third of the taxes of the state," he said, "and it is up to us first to see that the bond is

CULL BEANS

We can take care of orders for car lots or less at \$2 per ton for the machine culls and \$35 for the Handpicked Culls—the above prices f.o.b. nearest shipping point.

LEWELLYN BEAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MATT SURELL

Livery and Boarding Stables

AUTO LIVERY IN CONNECTION

Newberry,

Michigan

ie carries, and then through our organized and co-operative efforts see that we get one-third of that bond issue to improve the roads of Cloverland. It is our just share. Get together and we can get it. The other organizations in Cloverland will welcome this new force to help land it."

John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, was the next speaker. Mr. Doelle told of the work the bureau has done and the elaborate plan that has been mapped out this year for a great season of touring in Cloverland. "Use the word 'Cloverland,'" he advised. "It is known all over the country and its meaning is far reaching. Use it in your advertising, in your correspondence, in your conversation."

He said more than \$700,000,000 a year are spent in touring, and asked "How much are we going to get?"

He answered the question by explaining that the degree of success depended upon the degree of effort put forward, and sketched many of the things that will require personal efforts and many things that require only advertising. Among the latter he cited the climate, magnificent scenery, fishing and campaign possibilities.

"Bun" Goodman then broke into the program with some of his inimitable character sketches and stories.

W. W. Rowland, better known in the automobile world as just "Brownie," touring editor for the Milwaukee Journal, who travels more miles in a year than perhaps any man in either Michigan or Wisconsin, complimented Cloverland upon the good roads already available, but told the dealers that they should have a system of signs along all highways to guide tourists.

H. P. Robinson, automobile advertising manager for the same publication, advised the dealers upon the value of judicious advertising and how to get the most out of it.

Although these speakers closed the first program, Toastmaster Thatcher called upon W. A. Frise, sales man-

ager for the Menominee Motor Truck Company, to speak, as a tribute to the only truck manufacturing concern in Cloverland.

The digression from pleasure touring to auto truck transportation was a pleasing diversion, and the dealers listened with intense interest to Mr. Frise while he told of the great possibilities of the auto truck and its future use as a means of quick transportation.

Mr. Frise has had wide experience in handling trucks, and for five years previous to becoming sales manager for the Menominee truck, was a national organizer for the Maxwell concern. This experience enabled him to unfold a great vision of the future for auto trucks and the important part they are destined to play in commerce and transportation. He predicted a great season for trucks this year, illustrating how the war had demonstrated their usefulness and adaptability to service of all kinds where motive power is used.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John H. Knutsen, Escanaba.

First Vice-President—Ned Watson, Marquette.

Second Vice-President—Nels Johnson, Manistique.

Secretary—George G. Geniesse, Escanaba.

Treasurer—E. J. Kingsford, Iron Mountain.

Thirteen of the fifteen counties of the Upper Peninsula have elected the following directors:

Delta—J. H. Knutsen.

Schoolcraft—Nelse Johnson.

Dickinson—E. J. Kingsford.

Chippewa—R. A. Morrison.

Mackinac—C. B. Wing.

Luce—J. C. Foster.

Alger—M. A. Doty.

Menominee—Charles Janson.

Iron—Edward Lindwall.

Baraga—J. C. Menard.

Ontonagon—C. J. Crocker.

Gogebic—John Kluck.

Houghton—James McClure.

Chas. M. Schwartz,
President

John H. Schwartz,
Vice-President

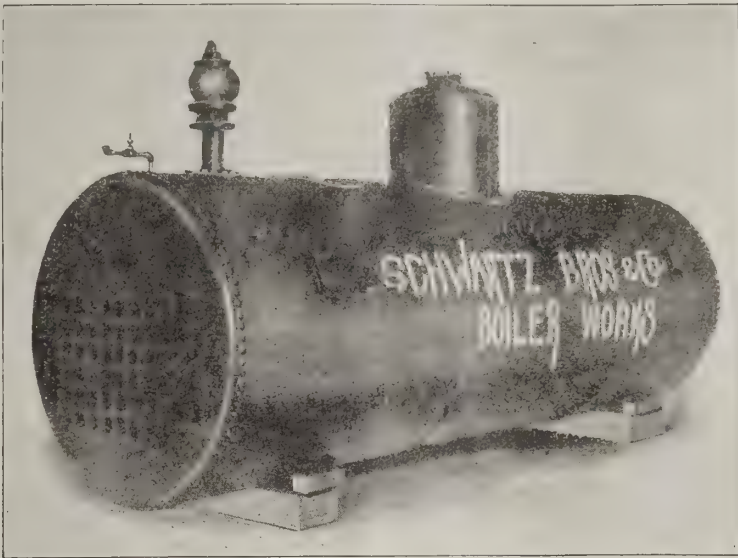
D. A. Hastings,
Secy. and Treas.

SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO.

BOILER WORKS

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN

Office and Plant Corner First and Huron Streets.
Bell 'Phone No. 40



Manufacturers of

Corrugated Culverts

Fire Escapes and Highway Bridges

Architectural Steel and Iron Work for Jails and Prisons

Repair Work Promptly
Attended to Day
or Night

New Boilers for Land and Marine Use

Second-Hand Boilers Bought and Sold

Sheet Iron Tanks of Any Description

Spark Arresters and Flue Welding

Second-Hand Saw Mill Machinery



Stockmen

We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

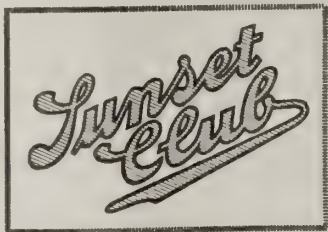
Bay de Noquet Co. | **Oconto Lumber Co.**
George J. Farnsworth, President | George J. Farnsworth, President
NAHMA, MICH. | OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.



Truly a Quality Coffee

It is the result of twenty-two years of careful and intelligent blending by coffee experts.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Governor Sleeper Urges Good Road Bonds

I earnestly appeal to the voters of the Upper Peninsula to cast their ballots for good roads on April 7th. You can do this by voting "Yes" on the constitutional amendment which proposes to authorize the legislature to issue bonds for road-building purposes. To every million dollars we spend ourselves the federal government will add another million. When you vote for the amendment you do not vote to bond the state now for fifty millions. That is the limit beyond which the legislature may not go, and the amount will be spread over a long period of years. Vote "Yes" on this amendment and insure good roads at half price.

ALBERT E. SLEEPER, Governor.

Lansing, Michigan, March 21, 1919.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 12)

What did he mean by getting home at that time of the morning? when the roosters were crowing—always early in the morning.

"But that rooster is not reliable, m' dear," protested Naybur. "He's likely to crow any time. And I'll prove it to you some of these nights."

A few nights later Naybur took his wife to a movie, and they were coming home about 10 o'clock. As they reached the house Nexdore's roosters began to crow. Mrs. Naybur was convinced.

Naybur confesses that the bill for putting electric lights in a chicken coop and for bribing Nexdore's hired girl to turn them on just at the proper time came high, but it was worth it.

You can't always get away from the fond father. One of them suggested that we use this one:

He had been sailing a toy boat in the bath tub for his little girl. As he fixed the rudder once in a while he would say, "I guess we'll have her go this way."

Then a big storm came up in the bathtub and the ship capsized.

"Oh, lookee!" exclaimed the little girl, "the guesser is sticking straight up."

The history class had come in contact with the story of Achilles.

"What lesson may we draw from the story of this unfortunate hero?" asked the teacher.

"That you should always go well heeled," answered the boy with a fondness for the movies.

An Honest Candidate.

We take the following for what's worth, from the Rockland Reporter

FOR POUNDMASTER

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Poundmaster, and if elected agree not to see any animal from a jack rabbit to a lil' moose that may be running at large on the streets; and I further agree to accept the salary of said office.
—H. L. Stevens

Mrs. Naybur ran in to see Mrs. Nexdore and she was mad clean through.

"Someone sent me a nasty, mean anonymous letter," she said.

"Well," advised Mrs. Nexdore, "I send it back to the party that wrote it and tell her what I thought of it."

Mrs. Nexdore is often guilty of p- ses like that. For example, she waited to cash a check at her grocery. The grocer told her he did not have much currency on hand. "Oh, he cash will do just as well," she said.

We Can Prove It

Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.: I received a sample copy of Cloverland Magazine and think it is fine. If your country is as fine as it appears in your magazine, I will make it my home in the near future. Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for which please send me Cloverland Magazine one year.

Yours truly,

J—

(name on file)

R. R. No. 1.

Boone, Iowa, March 27, 1919.

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee,

Michigan

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHINGLE
HEADING
EDGER
CONCAVED
LATH
SIDING

SAWS

Fully Warranted

GANG
MITRE
GROOVING
CROSS CUT
DRAG
MILLING

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS



Your 1919 Opportunity

FOR SALE—160-acre Cloverland farm, located in Delta County, about 12 miles from Escanaba, and one mile from a station on the C. & N. W. Railroad, where there is a creamery and good markets.

140 ACRES are under cultivation, fenced and cross fenced. 10-room modern house, good as new, with furnace. Barn 130x36 and equipped with stanchions for about 30 cows, and room for 100 tons of hay. Cement floor and silo.

SOIL A-1. This farm is a money-maker. Owner has to sell because of change in business location. It is one of Cloverland's best producing farms.

WRITE if you are looking for a bargain. Address H. E. F., care of Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.

Profitable Use of Fertilizer

REPORT received from the Upper Peninsula by the Michigan Agricultural college has brought out the fact that fertilizers can be used with profit in some of the districts north of the straits. One demonstration, conducted on the county farm, in Ontonagon county, in 1918 effected an increase in the hay crop amounting to almost 100 per cent.

In the Ontonagon demonstration, the report sets forth, 300 pounds of all phosphate were broadcast by hand after the oats were planted in 1917. The crop ripened earlier and increased in yield. In 1918, the one-third acre to which the fertilizer had been applied yielded 2205 pounds of hay. A similar one-third acre to which no phosphate was applied, gave only 1020 pounds of hay. The profit on the investment in fertilizer in his particular project was \$34.35.

The demonstration was conducted as part of the agricultural extension work being done in the Upper Peninsula by M. A. C. and the county agricultural agents.

An inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade eyes of the best class available and a pure bred ram. The raising of pure bred stock at the selling of breeding rams can be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds and conditions and kind of feeding and management for which the area has been especially developed.

The reason that the farmers oppose daylight saving seems to be that the tax help have an ineradicable tendency to get up in the morning by sun in and quit work by daylight saving time.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Cloverland Magazine, published monthly at Menominee, Michigan, for April, 1919.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
County of Menominee ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. M. Andrews, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Cloverland Magazine, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. M. Andrews, Menominee, Michigan.

Editor, Chas. R. Hutcheson, Escanaba, Michigan.

Managing Editor, Henry A. Perry, Menominee, Michigan.

Business Manager, P. C. Munroe, Menominee, Michigan.

2. That the owners are Herald-Leader Company.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. M. ANDREWS,

Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

26th day of March, 1919.

ALBERT CARL SEIDL.

(My commission expires Sept. 21, 1921.)

Grazing and Farming Lands Lake Lots for Summer Homes

7,000 ACRES

In the beautiful Lake region of Vilas and Iron Counties, Northern Wisconsin

This acreage includes:

Solid blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 acres of cut-over lands well suited for grazing purposes.

Many groups of fine farming lands that can quickly and cheaply be made productive.

And several well located lake shore lots on the larger lakes that will make excellent sites for summer homes.

Full particulars on request

WILLIAM S. CARPENTER
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before you start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest department



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

"The Store With a Conscience."

Best Sheep Ranch in the World

By H. G. THOMAS, of Wisconsin

THE best sheep ranch in the world that I am going to write about really does not exist at the present time, but is the vision or prophecy of a forester of what really can be developed in Greater Cloverland.

All ranches have names, and we will call this one "The Paint River Sheep Ranch," because we expect to have it border along a river. It need not necessarily be the Paint,—it might be the Brule, Menominee, Wolf, or any of the thousand and one different rivers in Greater Cloverland.

This ranch will comprise about five thousand acres, as it then will make a good unit and could embody all of the good points of Greater Cloverland. One side will extend up to the railroad, as we wish to take advantage of the splendid railway transportation and have our pens located on our own land so we may ship and take immediate advantage of the markets on account of our ability to get to the great Chicago markets in a night's ride.

Our land will comprise the principal types of land, being the hardwood slashing in preponderance, which has a clay loam soil. Next, will be the pine choppings with a sandy loam soil, and a small portion of low land of the tamarack swamp type of the black muck formation.

We want these different types because the sandy loam will, on account of its sandy mixture, warm up earlier in the spring and give us our earliest pasture.

existing power lines, to light our homes and buildings and to run our motors for grinding our feeds, and shearing our sheep.

We will put up modern and sufficient buildings and will get our material from what has been left on the land; manufacture it in a nearby mill or with a portable saw mill, thereby enabling us to get the best at the lowest cost.

Our land will all be seeded with mixture of blue grass, alsike, and red clovers. We will plan on carrying about ten thousand ewes, and marketing our surplus in the fall or winter months, at times when the market is not congested and when prices, we feel, will be the highest. We will raise all of our winter feed and be independent.

The above, as I have mentioned, is the vision or prophecy that I may regarding the future livestock industry of Greater Cloverland. I have taken sheep as an example, but it may be applied to cattle as well. It is what Mr. Hagenbarth saw at a glance when he first visited our country, and it is what the stockmen all over the world are looking for. Not something for nothing; but something with a future, something sure.

I had the pleasure of meeting a stockman from Texas who had been in the sheep business for twenty-seven years. During that time he said he had gone through three failures, due to unfavorable weather conditions. He said he would have gone



Four Cloverland yearlings on Lake Ives Ranch

We will want the predominant of clay loam soil, as this has proven our most productive, and on this type we will develop our farm for raising our winter feed.

We will want some of the tamarack swamp type, because with clearing out the streams and a little surface drainage we will have a formation of grass land which has never failed to produce the best of grass and is a guarantee, should we have a dry year and a shortage of our other crops, for sufficient hay for wintering purposes.

We will want some of the tamarack taken from the land, which will enable us to make a neat saving. We will get the woven wire from the great markets, which are near at hand, and at low freight rates, and subdivide our ranch in lots so that our stock may have free access to our fresh spring fed streams at all times.

We will harness our rivers and create electric power or connect with

through another one the last dry season, but that he was protected with a small irrigated farm. He, however, was looking out for his boys. He knew the sheep business was a good one; he would like to see them continue in it. He did not, however, want them to go through the same hardships that he had been forced into to get a good herd started and then have them destroyed through a period of drought. He, therefore, came to Greater Cloverland to locate our country. He will try it out this season. This is sufficient proof that he is satisfied. His is the experience of thousands of others.

There will be many of them this year, and each year we will see them growing gradually, developing until each has the sheep ranch and Mr. Hagenbarth's prophecy of the best sheep country in the United States, if not in the world, will have become true.

WANTED

An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man

WE have about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy, excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years, stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps.

The soil is of Cloverland's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock.

We have the buildings of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad.

We want to go in partnership with a man who has the sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch.

Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE CO., Big Bay, Mich.

Geo. L. Waetjen & Co.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

WE manufacture and have on hand the largest stock of panels and veneers in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE,

WISCONSIN

Believers in the future of Cloverland

Skidmore Land Company

Farm and Grazing Lands
in Marinette County, Wis.

SKIDMORE LAND COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS || "WE FOOL THE SUN" || FLAGS
AWNINGS

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

The Northern Michigan Home Plan

Read This Plan Carefully—It's Worth While

We have 400,000 acres of land in the Counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger and Marquette, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It is largely "cut over" and meadow land with a soil of lake washed clay interspersed with rich vegetable loam.

It has been carefully selected and is adapted to diversified farming and grazing. Eventually the staple industry of this entire section will be DAIRYING.

The Company has set aside two blocks of this land for community colonization. Each block contains 25,000 acres which will be divided into small farms attractive to actual settlers.

These co-operative colonies will each be supervised by a resident director—whose duty it will be to assist settlers and to report the needs of the growing communities to the Company.

The Township and County organizations will co-operate with this Company in establishing roads and in the promotion of MARKETS and CREAMERIES as the community develops.

The land has been surveyed as to quality and adaptability for various kinds of farming. The prices of the small farms will represent intrinsic value as near as careful and scientific examination can determine.

The Company is establishing Central Farms for the purpose of breeding registered livestock, so that the settler may have the benefit of expert advice on stock raising and agriculture.

THE COMPANY HAS SET ASIDE A CASH FUND—IN TRUST—for the purpose of HELPING THE SETTLER to start right.

It is to be used in CLEARING THE LAND—BUILDING HOUSES AND BARNs and in SUPPLYING THE FARMER WITH LIVESTOCK, ETC.

ALL SUCH ASSISTANCE WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE PURCHASE PRICE; and payment of the total will be spread over a term of years on easy payments.

The Company will do this as a part of its plan of co-operation with the settler—so that he can get started without the usual hardships of the first few years, and so that he may pay the Company with a maximum of certainty and a minimum of delay.

It is expected in return for these benefits that the settler will have a reasonable amount of money of his own to start with—though a willingness and ability to work is even more important.

THIS IS NOT A CHARITABLE ENTERPRISE—it is a common sense co-operative plan in which both the Company and the settler will eventually profit.

You have a right to know all about us—we earnestly invite your investigation. We have requested that Federal Officials and other interested concerns examine our books from time to time and look into our methods.

THE COMPANY'S PLAN HAS THE ENDORSEMENT of the Commissions in the States of MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA.

The fact that we have MILLIONS invested in Upper Michigan—and the liberal terms we offer in further development, is the strongest evidence of our confidence in our proposition as a business enterprise. We want EVERY SETTLER to appreciate this opportunity and he will justify our faith and share our success. OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.

WE BELIEVE IN THIS PLAN, and have facts and figures to prove that only ORDINARY, HONEST EFFORT is necessary to succeed.

We are also in a position to offer the small grazer and stockman a comprehensive plan whereby he can purchase tracts of 800 to 3,000 acres and get financial assistance in stocking and fencing same, and we earnestly solicit your inquiry as to the wonderful possibilities our territory offers for this particular industry. There are over 40 western grazers in this territory now.

Good tracts suitable for small grazers available with financial assistance in stocking and fencing same.

You have an opportunity to share in the most sensible and practical co-operative plan ever DEvised.

Prices will be made according to a just valuation of the land.

We establish central farms for breeding registered stock.

We provide financial and practical assistance that virtually assures your success.

Payment spread over a term of years.

You are expected to give your best effort and industry.

This plan is PRACTICAL and will be mutually profitable.



Co-operation

Amazon needs more dealers in several sections of the country. The dealers that Amazon has it keeps by actually co-operating. This co-operation begins with a tire that exceeds its 5000 mile guarantee, a tire that never had an off year. Amazon list is low. Amazon profit margin is large. Amazon adjustments are made in the dealer's interest. The profit that you make is net. The customers that buy Amazons sell their friends. The contract that we offer is for a permanent business relation. We manufacture cord and fabric tires, red and grey tubes and a full line of accessories in all needed sizes. "Amazon Helps" is a little book that proves what we claim. Write for it.

The Amazon Rubber Co.
No. 1775 East Market Street Akron, Ohio
New York Office: No. 218 Amsterdam Ave.

Northern Hardware & Supply Co.
MENOMINEE, MICH.



AMAZON

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write
LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

*This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands,
and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.*

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

“CRACO”

What does it stand for?

**It stands for all that is best in
live stock commission service
because it stands for**

**Clay
Robinson
And
C
O**

**Sales that Suit; Purchases that
Please; Service that SATISFIES**

Clay, Robinson & Co.

CHICAGO
SIOUX CITY

KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS

OMAHA
DENVER
BUFFALO

ST. JOSEPH
FORT WORTH

ST. PAUL
EL PASO

"If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Look Around"

This compelling invitation is a part of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, and today it is a thousand times more true than when it was adopted by the founders of Michigan, more than eighty years ago.

Michigan is not merely a state, she is an empire. Today, with the greatness of her agricultural and livestock opportunities, commanding nation, if not world, wide attention, Michigan is an empire of opportunity.

There is at this moment plenty of splendid acreage, plenty of clover and water, plenty of former timber land, plenty of rich areas at the lowest figure today in America for good grazing lands (with generous offers of free trial and inviting lease-options from the present owners), in the northern half of the lower peninsula and the entire upper peninsula of this great state.

Michigan is the largest state, except Georgia, east of the Mississippi, and within the rich borders of her northern counties was born the Cloverland idea, based upon the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, that here was indeed: "The greatest dairy and livestock section in the United States, if not in the world."

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan, created to foster and promote the land, timber, soil and water resources of the state, heartily joins the commercial and advancement associations now doing such splendid service for all concerned, resident and new-comer alike, in extending to the man who wants a chance, under the best conditions on earth, to farm or raise livestock to come and see for himself what Michigan has to offer in this "back to the land" year of 1919.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

FRED L. KEELER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

Movie Films Now Used for Development Advertising

(Continued from Page 17)

Now let us consider what is required of a successful motion picture advertisement for a merchant or a bank. In the first place it is evident that a successful advertising specialist cannot make a successful motion picture advertisement unless he possess a highly specialized knowledge of the art of motion picture photography.

Vice Versa—no matter how expert a motion picture photographer may be, he cannot produce a good cinematographic advertisement because of his limited knowledge of advertising.

Therefore, a special training is required to produce good motion pictures for advertising.

The situation rests that way at the present time and I need not be backward in saying that there are very few men today who possess the requisite combination of knowledge and experience.

The advertising specialist who has no knowledge of motion picture making is in the same position as the talented violinist—the music from his violin may be ever so sweet, but when he attempts to play a piano only discord results.

The quality of the piano provided for the violinist has nothing to do with the quality of the music he makes—it is poor music—but the quality of the violin he uses has everything to do with it. And right here we find why motion picture advertising has developed much more slowly than its unusual possibilities merit.

To make good motion pictures requires an establishment beyond the reach of the ordinary advertising agent.

The popular idea that a motion picture can be made and placed on a screen with three or four hundred dollars' worth of equipment goes by the board when it is actually attempted.

In addition to the visible equipment pictorialized in the view accompanying this article and other standard equipment there are numerous unseen equipments which are necessary for the making of good motion pictures.

For instance, there is an ice machine and a special electric heating apparatus to maintain the temperature of the developing and fixing solutions in the enormous tanks used in the laboratories. The air in the entire establishment is washed and its humidity regulated to a degree.

An automatic timing device operated by electricity and specially designed and constructed replaces the guesswork system of development.

The necessity for infinite care and skill is well illustrated by the fact that a single speck of dust on the film will completely cover the face of an actor. It is not generally known, but the image portrayed upon a piece of motion picture film is approximately 40,000 times smaller than when it appears on a screen. In other words, it is enlarged 40,000 times when seen by an audience.

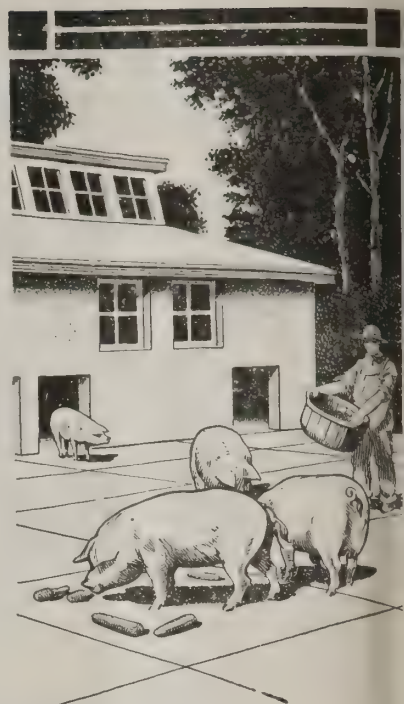
So it becomes essential that some one concern specialize in the production of motion pictures. Under the present condition of the market for motion pictures for advertising no large laboratory could operate efficiently on the quantity of film required. It is too small.

The production of motion pictures must therefore be departmentalized. This has been done.

Marinette has a cobbler or shoe repairer who has stuck to his job for upwards of fifty years.

WANTED—500 to 1,000 breeding ewes on shares on five year contract. Best of real estate security will be given as guarantee of lessor's share. Sheep to be delivered October 1, 1919, etc.

W. A. GROVER
RIDGELAND, WIS.



This CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR

pulled the hog lot out of the mud

—and the hog paid for it

They wasted no feed and produced more ham and bacon.

You pay for a concrete feeding floor every year until you build one.

Once built—always built. No mud, no disease, no waste of grain—more pork with less corn—100 per cent profit annually. **CA. YOU BEAT IT?**

You can build a concrete feeding floor.

Write our nearest District Office for Bulletin No. 58

Remember, the hogs foot the bill

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Offices at

Atlanta	Helena	Parkersburg
Chicago	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
Dallas	Kansas City	Salt Lake City
Denver	Milwaukee	Seattle
Detroit	Minneapolis	Washington
	New York	

Concrete for Permanence

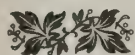
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"



5000 MILES

THE MIGHTY AMAZON

Special Sale of Tire Mileage

Buy your tire mileage at the lowest market price, by using Amazon Supertires!

The combination of reinforced carcass strength and a long-wearing tread of a fine grained, velvety texture is absolute assurance of mileage far in excess of the guarantee of 5000 miles!

A satisfied customer is always a permanent one, and we pride ourselves on the fact that very, very few tire users ever change from Amazon.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY ONE?

Cloverland Distributors: **NORTHERN HARDWARE AND SUPPLY COMPANY**, Menominee, Michigan. Cloverland Dealers! Write us for agency proposition. Ask your dealer about Amazon Supertires.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THIS company paid, in cash, to Michigan and Wisconsin farmers who grew Sugar Beets for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Harmon Shorthorns

HERD BULL COLLYNIE CULLEN 5TH 562994

He is a grandson of Avondale and one of the good bulls of the breed. He heads a select collection of matrons and my aim is to produce the kind of cattle that will make good.

Am offering for sale two young bulls and can spare a few females that are safe in calf to the service of this great bull.

Write for prices or come and inspect my herd. Jattle tuberculin tested

LOUIS HARMON, Cornell, Delta County Michigan

Farm Management in Relation to Profitable Crops

(Continued from Page 10)

and in sufficient number so they could be handled in a proper rotation system. These plans are not set forth to be adopted, but merely to show how many farms could be improved through the proper location of buildings, in lessening the cost of management and giving to the place a more attractive appearance.

It costs less to clear in straight lines. It costs less to farm in straight fields. It costs less to operate a farm with the buildings properly located. The receipts are greater from the farm run in a proper rotation system. So where is the argument for timothy farming and that in irregular fields?

One may think it strange that I should dwell at such great length upon the system of proper location of farm buildings and fields. But should any arise, would say that buildings and fields are one of the very first C-R-O-P-S planted and that will not pay any settler to put them in broadcast.

It is much easier to have a system to work by on the farm with the proper buildings, correctly located than without. It is also easier to have a system to work by in the caring of livestock in these buildings than for general farm work. Rain, snow, freezing, thawing, sickness of both farm animals and farm help, plant diseases, insects, breakage of farm equipment and what not, often tend to break up the system for farm work. These obstacles make it very difficult to know what is best to do and how to do it the quickest and cheapest way. Such conditions make it very necessary that the manager have an alert, active and elastic mind in order that he may be able to grasp the situation and manage his help to the best advantage. No set of rules can be set down and strictly adhered to. Every farmer must study his own situation and act according to his own best judgment.

A few good practices which will aid in taking advantage of many inconveniences are: Doing of many detail jobs on rainy days, as cleaning, straightening and hanging grain bags, sewing harnesses, repairing farm machinery, cleaning buildings, cleaning farm seeds, picking up litter around the farm buildings, cutting and splitting wood, etc. Doing these little chores at odd times helps to keep things ready when needed and improves the looks of the place. Personally, I have found it a most splendid practice to have a small note book in which to take notes of all details that can be done on rainy days. A rainy day, rightly used, is often more valuable to the farm than a clear one, not including the benefit it may have upon the crops. No real farmer will go to the hay for a sleep on a rainy day, nor allow his men to do so.

Fields should be properly managed as well as the farm help. To do this, an extra good crop rotation system should be put into operation and worked as much as possible. It is very difficult to say what crops will make the best rotation for Cloverland, because of her very great variation of soils and climate. The following ones have been found to work very well on the station and some other localities. I would advise that every farmer consider with his county agricultural agent the proper rotation for him to work:

Three-Year Rotation for Frost Belt.

Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat
Clover
Roots and Potatoes

Four-Year Rotation for Frost Belt.

Oats, Rye
Roots, Potatoes
Barley, Wheat
Clover

By correctly working the first rotation of three years, one can obtain three crops from one plowing, providing the soil is strong enough and free from weeds. It would be necessary to plow for roots and potatoes.

By keeping this crop well cultivated and free from weeds, the soil could be harrowed smooth and sown to any one of the nurse crops named and seeded to clover at the same time.

Four crops can be obtained from the second system, with two plowings, such as outlined in the first. It would be necessary to plow for oats and rye, and for roots and potatoes.

The following rotation is considered a good one for portions of Cloverland out of the late spring frost and early fall frost belts, where the soil is strong:

Five-Year Rotation.

Oats, Rye
Potatoes, Corn (for either silage or grain)
Wheat, Barley seeded to clover
Clover
Clover

With ordinary conditions two plowings are sufficient for these five crops—one for the potatoes and corn, and one for the oats and rye. It would be necessary to cultivate the land thoroughly when growing potatoes and corn, and to keep it free from weeds. Where any two crops are mentioned it is meant that if one wished a diversity of crops he could grow one on one part of the field and one on the other. If one wished to grow peas it would be well to substitute them for either the oats or rye.

Barley and wheat are taken as nurse crops for clover, because they do not actually grow as rank as either oats and rye, hence do not shade the ground as much. This condition permits the clover to grow larger and a better stand is assured.

Manure should be applied to each field at least once in each rotation period. The preferable time is after harvesting the oats or rye, or after the first cutting of clover hay. It will spread easier at these times and will tend to stimulate larger yields of either grain or hay. If applied as a top dressing after the first cutting of clover, manure will usually increase the second-year clover crop. The time of application should suit the convenience and purpose of the operator, as near as possible. No set time can be made and carried out.

As so much has already been written in The Cloverland Magazine about the different varieties of grain most suitable for growing in this country I do not think that point needs further emphasizing. If I were to say anything I could only repeat what has already been so ably set forth by J. W. Weston and B. P. Pattison.

No rule of farm management nor farm cropping should lose sight of the livestock phase. The above rotation systems exclude this part of the farm work. To leave this part of the agricultural industry out of consideration in the operation of a farm would spell disaster. The reason livestock and pasturing was not mentioned in the rotation systems was because Cloverland has so many hundreds of thousands of acres of cut-over lands not in shape to grow anything but grasses for the farmers livestock. This makes it unnecessary to place pasturing in the rotation systems, in most instances.

It is necessary to have livestock in order to have manure for the fields. To run a farm on the systems given without the application of manure at least once within the four or five year period would surely place many Cloverland farms where many of those in the east are today. We do not want the task of reclaiming any of Cloverland farms, nor do we wish to place such a burden upon our children. We must keep Cloverland acres productive, and to do so every farmer must keep sufficient livestock to furnish the required amount of manure and see that it is applied regularly to her fields.

Livestock farming provides the most economic way for marketing farm produce. Farm produce fed to

well balanced rations to the right kind of livestock will pay the farmer, with average conditions, more for his crops than he would receive if he marketed them. By this method most everything grown on the farm can be returned, and that which is sold on the market consists of the minimum amount of bulk; hence it is much cheaper to transport. Livestock farming also provides for equal distribution of farm work, making it possible and profitable to keep farm hands throughout the year.

The kinds of livestock most suited to this country are the ones which the individual takes the most liking. The man who likes sheep farming the best, that is the kind for him to follow. The man who likes dairying the best, that is the kind for him to put into practice. The same thing can be said of the party favoring beef cattle. There are many farmers making a success from each of these

phases of agriculture in Cloverland. To summarize the foregoing, I would say that livestock farming along with hay and grain farming is absolutely necessary for the successful farmer and for the success and growth of Cloverland. Every farmer in Cloverland should practice some good rotation system, feed his crops as much as possible to livestock, save the manure and return it to the fields regularly, have definite and well laid plans for conducting his business along profitable lines, have his buildings located for appearance and convenience and to correspond to the size of his land and value of his business, and to have his fields laid out for the greatest convenience to the buildings and for the least cost of operation. To have all of this requires system of thought, system of plans, system of arrangements, system of work and a systematic attitude.

Feeding Whole Grain Not Profitable

THE feeding of whole grain to cows, a practice much employed in some parts of the state, is a fruitful source of loss to Michigan farmers, according to the experimentation of the Michigan Agricultural College. A number of trials conducted recently by the experiment station have brought out the fact that if corn and oats are ground before feeding to cows, much less will be lost than if the grain is fed whole. In the case of whole corn fed to cows, it was found that 22.75 per cent passed through the digestive tract without benefit to the animal, while of whole corn and oats, 26.46 per cent was wasted.

During the same experiment it was learned that it seldom if ever pays to feed ground grain to calves, but it sometimes pays to feed ground grain to yearlings. Where whole corn was fed to calves, only 28 per cent of it was lost, while with whole oats, only 2.98 per cent

was lost. Of whole corn fed to yearlings, 10.77 per cent of it passed through the digestive tract without being assimilated.

The conclusion reached by the experimenters was that it always pays to grind grain for old stock, that it sometimes pays to grind corn for yearlings, and that usually it does not pay to grind corn or oats for calves.

There was also a greater loss where corn and oats were fed mixed to cows than when either was fed alone.

Richard S. Powell, during the past eighteen years cashier of the First National Bank of Iron Mountain, tendered his resignation for effect March 1st. Mr. Powell has accepted the position of active vice-president of the First National Bank of Appleton, Wis., one of the most solid financial institutions in that state.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Generally well watered.

J.M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.
D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Collections, Bond Department, Savings Department, Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co. GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Chatham-Trenary Land Co.

25,000 Acres First Class Farming and Grazing Lands for Sale in Chatham-Trenary District. From One Section to Five Solid Body.
Office: Marquette National Bank Bldg., Marquette, Mich.

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis. Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

True Land Value Is Based on What It Will Earn

(Continued from Page 14)

where it is forced to settle on the bottom because of the greater solubility of salt. Many of our mark beds which supply us with liming material were formed as above. There is no question but that the water carries away a great deal of our lime. The greater the rainfall the greater the loss providing the precipitation was steady enough to allow the water to sink through the soil.

In sections of little rainfall and rapid evaporation the percolating water is soon directed backward and upward to the surface of the soil. The evaporation leaves the soluble compounds on the surface and the soil becomes an alkali due to the detrimental excess of bases on the surface. So we see that little rainfall and rapid evaporation brings the lime and other bases to the surface while generous rainfall and percolation is constantly robbing the soil of its lime and other losses.

Take for instance, our county where the annual rainfall ranges from 36 inches in the southern part to 44 inches in the northern part. There is bound to be excessive leaching of lime

if the rain is of such nature that most of it goes down through the soil rather than running off the surface. Of course we prefer to have the water percolate through the soil rather than run off the surface and wash the fields.

There is no use of condemning the weather man for the operations of his rainfall. These conditions are to be met and dealt with and man has it within his power to cope with the situation.

The lime and other bases are more soluble than organic and mineral acids and the compounds that form these acids. Anyhow we can recollect drinking good "hard water" but have no recollections of drinking acid or sour water. Because of the greater solubility of lime and other bases, the acids accumulate in the soil. Man may not understand why nature permitted such a practice but bear in mind that nature never made a mistake. It has a purpose in its practice.

Nature created weeds and someone has said that even weeds are beneficial in that they compel a man to culti-

vate his corn if he wants it to succeed. The cultivation not only kills the weeds but improves the physical condition of the soil. Life wouldn't contain much satisfaction if we didn't have to fight, plan, and think for what we get against the forces of nature.

Remember that the best farm practice that you can install will still permit of some loss of lime if only a little. Either you or your successor will apply lime to your soil some day. There is no better time to do a thing than when it should be done. Do it a little bit sooner if possible.

Lime has a tendency to loosen heavy clay soils thereby making them easier to work and warmer. The looser soil has better reaction. A sandy soil is improved in its water holding capacity. As a matter of fact, all soils are improved physically by the application of lime. I recall an acre of heavy, wet clay soil that had an application of several tons of refuse lime. This material was applied in the spring and disced in. Before fall the soil was porous and appeared as if angle worms had been working it over. While lime is improving the physical condition of soils, it is also neutralizing any acids accumulating in the soil. The neutralization of the acids brings the soil to a neutral state at least and may allow the bases to predominate. The nitrogen fixing bacterian can then thrive and nitrification goes on. Available, soluble nitrogen means better plant growth. Many farmers have reported better-colored, heavier, and earlier-maturing crops on soils where lime was applied. We may assume that lime unlocks other necessary plant foods. Lime is a valuable and necessary element in the decomposition of farm and green manures and various commercial fertilizers. The Ohio Station says that "every fertilizing material, including manure, depends on the lime supply."

Some say it is not; but calcium, a constituent of lime, is a very important plant food. In fact calcium is credited with a high percentage of the ash of plants especially in the case of alfalfa and other legumes. If calcium plays such an important part in plant life it surely could be put on the same basis as a fertilizer. Besides supplying plant food, lime has the other great chemical and physical influences on soil.

The following table taken from Hart and Totttingham gives the composition of the ash of plants. Notice the lime figures in comparison with those of potash and phosphorus. Commercial fertilizers, complete and incomplete, play up the latter of these constituents including nitrogen.

Plant	Ash Constituents		Per Cent in Pure Ash	
	Potash	Phosphoric Acid	Lime	Magnesium
Timothy Hay	34.69	11.80	8.05	3.24
Clover—Early Bloom	32.29	9.64	34.91	10.90
Wheat Grain	31.16	47.22	3.25	12.06
Wheat Straw	13.65	4.81	5.76	2.48
Oat Grain	17.90	25.64	3.60	7.13
Oat Straw	26.42	4.59	6.97	3.66

While looking over this table please note that phosphorus plays a very important part in seed formation. Also note that lime plays its most important part in the stem and leaves and that clover makes the heaviest demand on lime. The potash is important in seed and plant, but most soils contain so much potash that we have little to worry about and the lime will make still more available.

Now the question is: Is lime a fertilizer? The Prairie Farmer of November 1, 1913, has been quoted as follows: "The statement is frequently made, often by men who ought to know better, that lime is of no value as a plant food. Calcium, the chief constituent of ground limestone, is just as much a plant food as phosphorus, potassium, or nitrogen, and is just as essential to plant growth. Alfalfa and clover use it in greater quantities than they do either phosphorus or potassium. In normal prairies soils the calcium (lime) supply is only one-fourth that of potassium, and the loss by leaching is four times as great, thus calcium (lime) is sixteen times as important as potassium. The sup-

ply of magnesium in the soil is only about one-fourth as great as potassium. Because it supplies calcium and magnesium, limestone is extremely important as a plant food, and is just as much a fertilizer as anything else applied to the soil to furnish plant food. In addition, it has the power to counteract acid in the soil."

With the exception of sand, we have said that most soils have enough potash to last hundreds of years.

Nitrogen is a critical element that may be taken from the air and stored in the soil by the legume plants from inoculated seed. But the legume will not thrive in a soil deficient in lime, therefore how can men get nitrogen back to the soil if he can't grow legumes? The inoculated seed will not better conditions much if the soil is sour because acid interferes with the nitrogen fixing bacteria. Lime seems to hold the key to the building up the nitrogen content of the soil. Lime also unlocks the potash so necessary to plant growth. Lime helps decompose green and farm manures and other commercial fertilizers.

Now for phosphorus. Phosphorus as before noted, plays an important part in seed formation. A lack of phosphorus means poorly developed seed. Even in the case of legume hay, where the seed is a small percentage of the weight, phosphorus is very critical element. Wherever protein is found in abundance or at a phosphorus must be present.

Manure from dairy cattle fed concentrates may carry considerable phosphorus back to the soil; but the time is here when we could wisely invest in some form of phosphorus as a light application to our soils, particularly to those that grow grains and the legume crops.

It appears that the application of lime and phosphates in quantities sufficient to increase production and at the same time leave a little for permanent soil fertility is a good system to practice. The question as to whether that lime and phosphorus should be of the ground raw rock form may remain a subject for debate. Run ground limestone and rock phosphates are nature's forms which give good results. To subject these materials to chemical changes by the use of heat and chemicals may in a long run be proven a useless and wasteful process and an abuse of nature's intentions.

Another example of Hun "Kult." and further proof of the "All High." Kaiser's partnership "Mitt Gott" has been received in Ishpeming. This has come in the shape of a German fi-

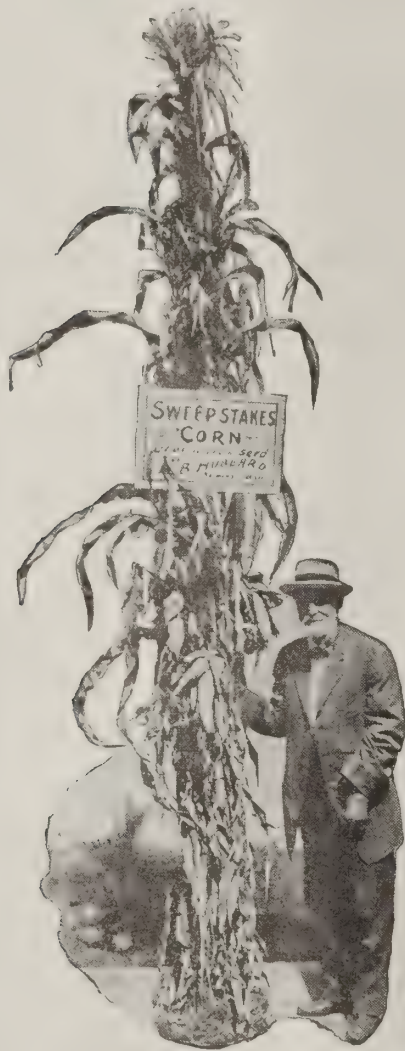
cer's dress helmet, received by Theodore LaVigne from his brother, Paul LaVigne, who is a mess sergeant in Company B, Sixty-sixth Engineers, now stationed near Florentine, France.

Sportsmen of Calumet and Laumig are circulating a petition requesting the state legislature to change the game laws so as to extend the rabbit season one month. Under the present laws the season closes February 1st, but copper country hunters assert that hunting conditions in February are as good as any months of the winter.

It is likely that the Houghton high school will be accepted for enrollment in the Junior Reserve Officers' Training corps and that within a short time one hundred or more boys of the school will begin taking a stiff course of military training.

Negotiations are now under way between the Calumet Y. M. C. A. and the Michigan Agricultural College for a game in Calumet.

Over 1,700 women of Escanaba have registered as voters.



Sweepstakes Pedigree

Seed Corn

(Copyright, 1915.)

YOU BETTER KNOW THE TRUTH about this wonderful SEED CORN and our other SEEDS and SEED GRAINS before sending your order for your needs for this season to anyone.

GRAND CHAMPION and SWEEPSTAKES (Brands)

SEEDS

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Are our Exclusive Property and this advertisement is to inform the Public THAT: Any one using either of these names without authority from us or without A CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY Signed by us, in the advertising of SEED PRODUCTS or vending same in any manner, is an imposter and is liable to prosecution under the Copyright Law as well as anyone who aids or abets such infringement of our rights.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF RELIABLE DEALERS AND THOUSANDS OF FARMERS Handling and Planting Our SEEDS and SEED CORN.

This Cut introduces to you MR. H. B. HUBBARD, who is one of the PIONEER SEED DEALERS of New York State and to him as well as the FARMERS near and far in Cortland County there is Nothing like SWEEPSTAKES. 25 TONS SILAGE PER ACRE. Planted May 25, 6 in. high July 1; 14 ft. high Aug. 20 and eared. Sept. 11, ready for SILO CUTTING; Sept. 19, cut for HUSKING.

2 YIELDS: {Silage 29 tons. Husked Corn, 175 bu. per acre. (Some fully matured for seed.)

We have other evidence of worth. We have prepared for this.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

International Consolidated Record Ass'n, Inc. Elmira, N. Y.

6 STALKS ONLY..

Mention this Paper when you write us as there are some that object to your knowing the TRUTH ABOUT OUR PRODUCTS.

WHEN THE FARMER GROWS SWEEPSTAKES HE HAS THE FACTS WHEN HE FEEDS IT.

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

*Cut-
Over
Land*



"At work in Cloverland"

*Note
the
Abundance
of food*

Sheep and Cattle Will Work for YOU

— IN —

Cloverland

(The Upper Peninsula of Michigan)

Cloverland has plenty clover.
Cloverland has plenty water.
Cloverland has good soil.
Cloverland has no sheep diseases.
Cloverland is close to markets.
Cloverland climate makes wool.
Cloverland never has a crop failure.
Cloverland has plenty room.
Cloverland will help you locate.

COME AND SEE

Write to the UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU, Marquette, Mich., J. A. Doelle, Secretary-Mgr.

HANSEN GLOVES



"High-Powered" Hands

A FAMOUS man in a recent famous telegram said: "All honor to the hands of America!" You—your hands! They are doing their share of the world's work. Are you rewarding them with Hansen protection, Hansen flexibility, Hansen style?

Bad weather has no terrors for motorists or drivers who wear Hansen mittens or lined gauntlets. Styles for all work, sport or dress. If your dealer is not supplied let us know. Anyway, write for free book. 500 styles.

O. C. HANSEN MFG. CO.
135 Detroit Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for grazing or farming for sale and lease at a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan

Soy Beans—Questions and Answers

By R. V. BROWN, County Agricultural Agent, Neillsville, Wis.

Q. How long have soy beans been grown?

A. About 5,000 years in Asia but they have won popularity in the United States during the last few years.

Q. Will soy beans grow successfully in Clark county?

A. Yes. They have been grown very successfully here for silage and that is what we advocate them for.

Q. Where can we buy soy beans?

A. Ask your seed dealer for them. If he does not handle them, send to a seed house.

Q. Are soy beans as valuable as alfalfa for feed?

A. Yes. They excel in protein and oil.

Q. Why is soy bean silage or soy bean-corn silage better than plain corn silage?

A. The soy beans add the two important constituents of milk, which are fat and protein.

Q. Will soy beans grow under corn?

A. Yes. They take the place of weeds, are fifty times as valuable as feed, have none of the objections of weeds, improve the quality of the corn, and if inoculated, improve the soil as clover does.

Q. Have soy beans all the valuable characteristics of clover or alfalfa?

A. Yes. The soy bean has more good qualities and none of their objections. Clover and alfalfa are apt to be mixed with weed seeds. Beans are not. Other legumes are subject to "winter killing." Soy beans are annual plants. You plant them in the spring and remove them in the fall. They may be shifted about the farm with the corn.

Q. Must I buy a separate attachment for my planter?

A. After you have grown soy beans by mixing one peck with three or four pecks of corn you will buy the attachment without anyone advising you to do so because you will know the value of soy beans.

Q. When should I buy my soy bean seed?

A. Look for it now. You'll get the seed cheaper and you'll have it when corn planting comes.

Q. Must I inoculate soy beans and what is the advantage?

A. They will grow without inoculation in some places but, by all means inoculate them. Your soil will be greatly enriched by the inoculation. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send you a bottle of soy bean inoculator free if you write for it.

Q. How do you inoculate?

A. Pour the bottle of liquid inoculator in a clean hand sprayer such as you use for spraying in your garden. Put the seeds in a tub. Spray the seeds and roll the seed until all have been sprayed. Do this in the shade. Then put the seeds on a blanket to dry. Keep the seeds in the shade. Sunlight will kill the inoculation.

Q. I do not believe in soy beans. Do you think I will ever grow the for silage?

A. Yes. You will when you see the other fellow getting more and better milk from his corn and soy bean silage.

Q. I do not believe in inoculation. Will I ever come to that?

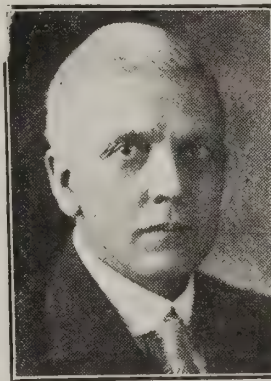
A. Yes. You will when you see the other fellow getting better stands by inoculation.

Q. What varieties are you recommending?

A. I recommend Early Wisconsin Blacks if you wish to grow soy beans and sell them for seed. For silage purposes I am recommending Ito St., Eltons, Medium Green, Early Brown, and Mammoth Yellow. We will grow more of the Mammoth Yellow.

Situated in the upper half of the north temperate zone, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan has sunshine more than twelve hours every day in June, the sun shines almost sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. This means successful farming, for the soil is fertile and its development has not been delayed because of the late operations in lumbering and mining which, great as they are and have been, are now to be followed by a turning into profitable farms of some 7,000,000 acres of rich land.

Luce county should profit largely within the next few years by the exodus of cattle and sheep men from the south and west to Cloverland.



Robert R. Pointer

will disperse his entire herd of

60 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY CATTLE

on his farm one mile east of Wayne, Mich., on Michigan Avenue, Ann Arbor Carline, 16 miles west of Detroit.

Monday, April 21, 1919

This herd contains some of the best Holstein strains. Two daughters, Concordia Houwtji Sunlight De Kol, Concordia made a butter record of 31.69 and 654.10 lbs. milk in 7 days.

50 - FEMALES - 50

All animals tubercular tested. Transfer papers same day of Sale.

ROBERT R. POINTER & SON DEARBORN, MICH.

Send for catalog. 830 Ford Bldg., Detroit

2 DAUGHTERS—
Concordia Sunlight, Komdyke De Kol; butter record, 7 days 31.69; milk record, 654.10.

1 DAUGHTER—
Flint Ferndale Aggie; butter record, 7 days, 31.05; milk record, 487.90.

1 DAUGHTER—
Pontiac Agnes Komdyke; butter record at 2 1-2 years old, 20.05; milk record, 326.50. Average butter fat test 4.91.

1 DAUGHTER—
K. P. Queen Burke; butter record, 7 days, 28.85; milk record, 503.80. Average butter fat test 4.58.

1 DAUGHTER—
Princess Sunny Mede Sieges, 5 year old; butter record, 7 days 31.40; milk record, 467.20.

Soil Chemistry in Cloverland

By D. C. LONG, Agricultural Agent, Iron County, Mich.

IN A COUNTRY which is just being opened up to agriculture, the idea has always been held that no fertilizer need be added to the soil for some time, until several crops at least have been taken off the soil. This idea is being thrown aside due to experiments with soils. The three principal plant food elements necessary in a soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Different soils lack one or more of these three elements in different degrees. By experiment, it is found that when one or more of these elements are lacking, it may be supplied by the addition of some substance containing the needed food. Thus turning under clover and grasses supply nitrogen to the soil, as also does manure of all kinds. Then we have the so-called commercial fertilizers, which can be secured to supply any food element desired, and in almost any proportion desired. If a field has not as much of one of these foods as the crop growing on it demands phosphate is used with an application of manure. The following experiments have been selected to show what the phosphate will do. In Menominee county it was tried on oats. A field was prepared and planted and divided into three plots. Plot 1 had no fertilizer treatment and yielded 50 bushels per acre. Plot 2 had 10 inches acid phosphate per acre and yielded 96 bushels per acre. Plot 3 had 200 inches acid phosphate per acre and yielded 119 bushels per acre. This same fertilizer was applied to meadow, one part of which was left untreated. The untreated portion yielded one ton per acre and the treated portion two tons per acre. In Menominee county oats seeded in 1917 were fertilized with the phosphate at the rate of 400 inches per acre. The effect on their growth and yield was easily seen. To correct this condition, we determined what element is that is lacking, and then add that to the soil in some way. The adding of nitrogen by applying

manure is common, the most people do not understand the real change that it makes. They only know that it makes the crops do better. It has been found that the soils of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are generally lacking in phosphorus, and so to get the best results in most cases an application of said phosphate, supplying the phosphorus, gives very good results, returning high interest on the money invested. During the past year several experiments were carried on throughout the Upper Peninsula by farmers, assisted by the county agent, with acid phosphate on different crops. It has been found that the best results come when the phosphate is used with an application of manure. They had been seeded to timothy and clover. Part of the field was left unfertilized. This yielded hay at the rate of a little over one-half ton per acre, while the part that had the fertilizer on the year before went two tons to the acre. In Iron county, Amos Ishmay experimented with it on his farm in 1916. This was with potatoes. He had several strips treated differently as to fertilizers. The strips untreated with either manure or phosphate yielded 211 bushels per acre. The strip treated with manure at the rate of about ten loads to the acre yielded 237 bushels per acre. A strip treated the same as to manure but with 100 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre yielded 356 bushels. The potatoes were more uniform, smoother, and freer from scab where the acid phosphate was used. Phosphate is around \$35 per ton this year. A good application is 200 to 250 pounds per acre, applied with manure. A good way to apply it is to scatter it on the load of manure in the spreader. In this way it will feed off quite evenly. It may be broadcasted on also. There is not a city in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico or Wyoming as large as Escanaba.



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow. This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address Chicago, U.S.A.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15 Per acre. Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR Marquette, Michigan

Grazing Lands in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease

Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

WILLIAM S. CHAPIN

FARM and TIMBER
LANDS

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

A MICHIGAN BARGAIN

This land must be sold to settle estate. 20,000 acres, abundant springs and creeks.

Special price made for first section sold.

Will be sold from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per acre.

Write for further particulars to

E. L. STANFORD

MARQUETTE

MICHIGAN

Gillett's Great Midwinter Fair

By ROBERT A. AMUNDSON
Agricultural Agent, Oconto County, Wisconsin

THE Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, co-operating with the Gillett Advancement Association, held their first annual mid-winter fair and farmers' institute at Gillett, Wis., Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27th and 28th, in the association hall. The Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, which was organized last spring by R. A. Amundsen, emergency agent, have been very active so far in promoting the interests of Oconto



Mr. Amundson is a Northern Wisconsin Hustler

(Oconto), J. M. Anderson (Gillett), Gillett Advancement Association, Oconto Falls State Bank, Citizen State Bank (Gillett), and A. Pler (Oconto), contributed the handsome trophy cups.

The Gillett Advancement Association took an active part in the show and was a great help in caring for large number of exhibits, both from the farmers and the commercial men.

The grain exhibits were arranged on shelves along one side of the large hall. All the grains were exhibited in "squat" pails of one size and made a very attractive looking display. On the other side of the hall were booths occupied by commercial exhibitors. About 350 samples of Oconto county farm products were on exhibit. The excellent wheat and large number of entries showed that Marquis wheat in Oconto county is a money maker for the farmer. Peas and oats also had a great number of exhibitors.

Among the speakers during the two days were: Mr. Bussey, Omro; F. Swoboda, Antigo; G. W. McCormick, Menominee, Mich.; C. A. LeClaire, Madison; N. W. Albertz, Madison; A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; R. A. Amundsen, Oconto, and Mrs. C. E. Hatfield, Green Bay, Wis.

Although a snow storm set in on Friday, the total attendance at the meetings was about one thousand.

Everybody seemed well pleased with the fair and the most common remark of the farmer was: "I'll be back next year with an exhibit bigger and better than ever before."

Texas Fights Drought; Cloverland Offers Remedy

(Continued from Page 5)

county. For the first time in many years, Oconto county was represented at the State Fair, at the State Potato show, and as still another means of bringing the possibilities of Oconto county before the public they put on the first Grain and Potato show ever held in Oconto county.

A liberal contribution of prizes offered by Oconto county business men, and \$100 by the county board, all helped to make it a big and successful fair. The Oconto County Reporter, the Oconto County Grain and Potato Growers' association, the Oconto Lumber company, the Oconto Chamber of Commerce, Gillett Public Service company, John J. Caldwell

they are bound to succeed, and hope to develop the agricultural resources of this cut-over section. With Texas as the breeding grounds for cattle in America today, when once they are finishing ranches in Cloverland, they will have an unequalled combination. By shipping good cattle from Texas to Cloverland's grasses and grains for finishing, it will be possible to send some prize winners to the great markets, which are only a night's ride from here.

If a cattle man can make a living in West Texas under conditions that have existed there for the past several years, he should get rich in Cloverland.

The Delta

The Leading Hotel of
ESCANABA

Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.

Cafe and Lunch Room in connection.

WISCONSIN HOTEL CO., Props
A. N. Merritt, Mgr. Escanaba, Mich.

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00

Officers:

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Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings

Excellent Equipment

Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Ask the Cloverland Farmer Who Owns a CASE

Ridgeland, Wis.,
March 3, 1919.

Mr. W. F. Scoular,
Eau Claire, Wisconsin.
Dear Sir:—I must write you a few lines and let you know how I like my tractor, the little Case as they call it, as I have plowed some of the toughest pasture sod, and went up some steep grades with three plows, 14", and I didn't have any trouble to pull them. I had some power to spare and I was in an old field that has been in pasture for seven years, and dry at that. I think the 9-18 is a dandy—in the belt it is a dandy—pulls an 18" silo filler, the Ohio. Yours truly,
E. W. VERGEN,
R. R. 2, Ridgeland, Wis.

Hamilton, Mich.,
April 20, 1917.

Mr. L. D. Jennings,
Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Regarding the 9-18 tractor. We have given it a good trial, yesterday, on kerosene oil, and it works better than the other tractors around here. It has lots of power and uses only a little oil. We plowed all the afternoon and we filled the tank when we started, and last night the parties who were there looked at the tank and they were all surprised that it used such a small amount of fuel. The tractor will do all they claim. We had on 2 14" plows and we are thinking about putting on three plows for loose ground, and for sod two plows.

You have the best tractor there is made.

H. J. LAMPEN.

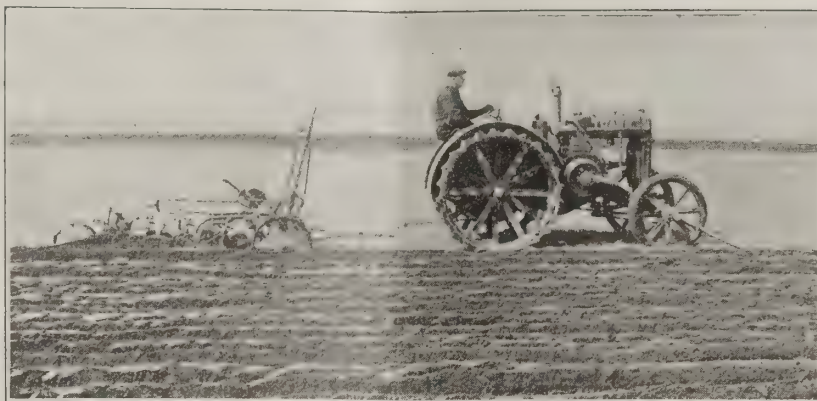
Morenci, Mich.,
April 25, 1917.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.,
Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—January, 1917, I purchased through your local dealers, Miller & Deyo, of Morenci, Michigan, a Case 9-18 Tractor, and 2 Bottom 14" Grand Detour Plow.

Have used my tractor for hauling on the road, and have pulled two wagons loaded with logs, weighing approximately 8,000 pounds, over some roads that had grades of 30%. Using it on belt work have pulled a six roll McCormick Husker to capacity, the motor having plenty of reserve power.

Plowing, the tractor and plows worked exceptionally well and in some fields have pulled the two plows 7" deep up grades of 15%, without any difficulty.



On the way to Prosperity with a Case 15-27 Kerosene Tractor, pulling three 14-inch Grand Detour Plows in tough sod. Under favorable conditions this same Tractor handles four plows. Note that you are looking against the furrow slices, which would disclose any imperfections of the work done by the plows. Such plowing as this cannot be excelled.

Have plowed on the average of 6 to 7 acres per day of ten hours, using about 2 1/4 gallons of kerosene per acre, and a little more than 3/4 of a gallon of lubricating oil per day.

The outfit has given entire satisfaction, and I would like to advise anyone who is thinking of purchasing a tractor to thoroughly investigate the Case before he decides. It is light in weight, has plenty of power, in fact much more than I expected; is easy to start and operate, is completely enclosed, the gears running in an oil bath; in fact, it is the best constructed machine that has come into this section of the State. Yours truly,

TRIEVER SMITH,
Morenci, Mich.

April 25, 1917.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,
Racine, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—We purchased one of your 9-18 Oil Tractors and two bottom 14" Grand Detour Plows this Spring through your local dealers, Miller & Deyo, of Morenci, Michigan, after investigating several makes of tractors and plows.

We have used our outfit for plowing, the tractor having ample power to handle the two bottom plows easily under all conditions, plowing on an average of 7 to 8 inches deep. The plows work nicely and turn a good furrow, and they are easily adjusted.

We have also used our tractor on a road grader having an 8' blade, for scraping roads, replacing six horses. This little tractor is a wonder, it is easy to start and operate and very handy to get around with. It burns kerosene successfully without any trouble whatever; in fact, the tractor and plows have worked to our entire satisfaction, and we can recommend it to anyone wishing to buy a tractor.

Respectfully yours,
SOUTH MEDINA STOCK CO.,
By William Double,
Morenci, Michigan.

February 1, 1918.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:—Regarding the Case 9-18 Tractor, Silo Filler and Plows I purchased of you last summer, will say I am more than pleased with the performance of each of those machines, and my only regret is that I did not get 3-14 inch plows instead of two, as the engine certainly develops ample power to pull three 14" bottoms.

It also is a dream of an outfit when pulling your No. 12 Silo Filler. It handles it at full capacity without a grunt.

Will be in the market for one of your 20" Thresher this season to help keep this faithful little 9-18 horse busy.

Very sincerely,
C. W. NICHOLAS,
R. F. D. No. 1, Minong, Wis.

Prairie Farm, Wisc.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.

Dear Sirs:—I am using one of your 9-18 kerosene tractors and plows and was more than surprised. Am plowing three 14" bottoms on heavy clay soil and stoney land. Can plow seven acres 7 inches deep up 10 and 15% grade with three bottoms on ten to eleven gallons of kerosene. This tractor does more than is claimed for it. Am finding it very handy for road work.

Yours truly,
CHAS. SIEBERG,
Prairie Farm, Wisc.

COMMUNITY FARMS CO.
(Incorporated)
626 Guardian Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

This letter written at the Farm, Alger, Mich.:

Dec. 14, 1918.

Mr. Miller,
Branch Manager,
The J. I. Case Co.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty to write you relative to the 9-18 Tractor and 20x36 Grain Separator purchased from your company last summer.

After threshing 85 jobs, including grain, beans and peas, which to me seems a fair test, and places me in a position to speak authentic.

I take pleasure in saying that all doubts of your 9-18 tractor being large enough to handle the 20x36 separator has been removed from my mind.

To my knowledge each of our customers have been more than pleased with the performance of what I term a well balanced threshing outfit.

The good results of the bean attachment, which was purchased later and added to the machine for the fall bean threshing was a surprise to many of our neighbors, who had told me previous that a grain thresher could not be converted into a bean threshing outfit.

The service rendered by your company, with a branch house so centrally located is an item of vital importance and should not be overlooked by any prospective buyer; in fact, this and the merits of your machines have caused my company to anticipate a full equipment of Case machinery, which will include another tractor. Yours respectfully,

The Community Farms Co.,
C. ROBINSON.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

700 State Street
RACINE, WISCONSIN



Factory Branch for Northern Wisconsin and
Michigan

OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is **non-sectarian**. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,

St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,

Menominee, Michigan.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle—all young stock—pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are **UNEXCELLED** for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

The Joke Is On Those Who Don't Believe It

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

DEL PRATT, an experienced and well-known sheepman, who has taken over a large Cloverland acreage for sheep range, after a most thorough examination covering the last year, wrote on March 14, 1919, the following characteristic letter over his signature to John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau:

I can't say just exactly where I will locate until I hear from Mr. Harney, but I can tell you what I think of Cloverland.

It is an ideal place to live and has more good fellows to the square inch than it has Clover, and it has some Clover. It lasts way up into December, just as good as in June, and then again in March, when the snow is gone, it seems just as good and plentiful as ever. Here in Wyoming we have all the feed cleared off in the fall, excepting small patches and some on the Indian reservation. But, say, it takes some pull to get that, and then we wait until spring and have a new crop in May. I saw a bunch of sheep turned out on the range near Escanaba the last of March. They wouldn't even look at the hay, and I didn't blame them, either. The ground was covered with blue grass and clover and some timothy and other grass I didn't know the name of. It seemed to be well started, quite a lot of green in the bunches and some green clover. It looked like a meadow if it wasn't for the stumps. Your pine plains and blueberry flats would be great picking here in the spring, to say nothing of your clover and blue grass, and still every little while some one is killed out here quarreling over range, and the feed in Cloverland is not used.

For the most part, from Alpena to Duluth there are millions of acres that domestic stock never have used. You can't see where a bite has been taken out. There is plenty of room in the Great Lakes region called Cloverland to summer and winter every sheep in the U. S. A., and then some, and do it with a greater profit than any part is doing at present.

There has never been as great an opportunity in the west for the last forty years in the stock game as there is in Cloverland today. If you people knew what you had, the wool would be floating around in the air like cotton around a cottonwood grove.

In the spring it takes us two weeks to get from our summer range to market at the best we can do. When the market closes today at Chicago your commission man knows about what it will open at tomorrow. You can load up this afternoon or evening and be in Chicago in the morning. No guess work about it.

Along the E. & L. S. above Escanaba there is a live bunch of stockmen. They all have a siding on their land. It could be the same way all over or nearly so. Another good thing about your part of the country is the snow and no thawing in the winter. It not only protects the feed but the ground as well. As I came up from the southern part, in March, 1918, the country was flooded with water, running everywhere or nearly so before I got to Alpena. We had to use the track belonging to another road as our track was under water. The continual thawing and freezing all winter left so much frost in the ground that the later snows all run off and it must have been several weeks before the pastures were in shape to put stock in. And above the line where it doesn't thaw in the winter there wasn't enough frost in the ground but what the snow could draw out, and the snow sank into the ground and the pastures could be used as soon as the snow was off. Not even enough mud

to dirty your shoes and on good clay and clay loam soil.

George Mashek's sheep were out and I never saw a band of ewes as fat and with as good a clip in my life. I would like to know what he got for his clip. After all, 90 per cent of our troubles is lack of feed. You couldn't run a herder off from his job in Michigan. All he has to do is to eat berries and catch fish.

I asked one of Mr. Grey's herder who came from Idaho, how he like herding in Michigan, and he said it was a shame to take the money. The would all go to Escanaba Saturday night and stay until Monday. Camptenders and herders, everything (K. when they came back. Nothing killed. No mix ups. Nothing to bother them. Fat and full, some lying down, some eating, scattered over the clearing and along the clearing and along the stream. Couldn't imagine anything more peaceful and quiet.

What would happen if our herders and camp tenders all went to town Saturday night and stayed till Monday morning? We just passed a law here in Wyoming this winter to make it a misdemeanor to turn a band of sheep loose, punished by a fine or by imprisonment or both. I have seen herds of sheep on the Big Horn mountains so close in the early part of the summer that the camp tenders had to herd the sheep while the herders ate their breakfast.

Our public domain is badly overstocked. Guess the government will have to take hold of it like it did the scab and cure it up. They won't let you overstock the forest reserve on the Indian reservation.

Hope I can get to Cloverland before lambing and avoid the worst part of the year. When grass is starting the sheep run and are hard to handle, and it takes about three times as many lambing hands here, and still we can't save the twins. Couldn't raise them if we did, as our long hard trails to the mountains cut everything down to the survival of the fittest.

When you fellows are through lambing, your troubles are over all ours just begin. I got the per cent of lambs raised from Alpena to Duluth by the different sheepmen all they ran all the way from 80 to 100 per cent. That was made by a man named Larson, near Bayfield. He had a small band of 600 ewes and the weights ran all the way from 66 to 118 pounds on the market; most of them were 80 pounds or better. He can make as much as the average.

I have made several trips to Cloverland the last three years, trying to find the Joker. Well, I have found the joke is on the man that don't go there. The boys are all coming up to see me when I get located, and if I don't show them more feed than they ever saw, I will pay the expenses.

J. W. Walton, formerly of Ishpeming, has arrived home from Seoul, Korea. Mr. Walton left his home in 1914 in company with several other Ishpeming men to sink shafts in that country. He was employed as a shift boss when he first went there, but has been in full charge of the development work for the past three years. He is employed by the Seoul Gold Mining company. Capt. Walton expects to leave Ishpeming during April, and will take his family with him. He reports that weather conditions in Korea are about the same as in Michigan, with the exception that it never gets so severely cold in winter or as warm in summer as we have it here. Capt. Walton was raised in Ishpeming at the Salistry location, and his many friends are pleased to learn of his successful and wish him well in his new home and occupation.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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The Care of Lambing Ewes

By DUNCAN L. McMILLAN

Extension Specialist in Sheep Husbandry, Marquette

IT IS just as important that ewes should have good feed and care before lambing as it is after. A lamb born from a poorly nourished mother has the odds against it right from the start, and a large percentage die shortly after birth. In looking over large numbers of records, kept by sheep men, we find that the care given just before and after lambing determines largely the financial success of the flock. Variations of from 60 to 125 per cent of lamb crop brought to maturity are found among farmers having very similar conditions.

Start giving a little additional feed about a month before lambing, increasing sufficiently to keep the ewe from losing in flesh. One half to a pound of oats and bran, barley and bran or oats would be plenty, the amount depending on the size and condition of the ewe.

A protein feed for roughage, such as clover hay, pea straw, or alfalfa, is very necessary for the full development of the lamb. No one should expect good lambs after feeding timothy hay alone.

Exercise is quite important. Ewes having free run of a yard is usually sufficient. Give plenty of water and salt. Small quantities of roots or well matured silage is an excellent feed at any time, especially so during lambing.

At the time the lamb is expected, place the ewe in a small pen by herself, as there is much less danger of her disowning her lamb. If the weather is cold, the attendant should be there to rub the lamb dry and assist it in getting its first feed. If the lamb becomes chilled and stiff, dip it in warm water of blood temperature until it warms up, then wrap it up with warm cloths and give a feed of

warm milk with a little stimulant such as whiskey, Jamaica ginger.

Do not feed much grain for a few days after lambing for fear of milk fever, then gradually increase feed. If for any reason the ewe fails to furnish plenty of milk, cows milk can be used to help out. A lamb soon learns to drink from a nursing bottle.

When about two weeks old, lamb will begin to eat grain. A pen in the sheep shed can easily be made with openings large enough to let the lambs through, but not the ewe where oats and the choicest hay can be kept at all times for the lambs to nibble on. The cheapest gains are made while the lambs are young. A stunted lamb seldom makes a profitable sheep.

Do not fail to dock the tails at castrate when the lambs are ten days to two weeks old. There is no danger docking at that time. A castrated lamb always grows and fattens better later in the season than a ram lamb.

Directly after shearing, dip both lamb and ewe to kill lice, ticks and any skin troubles they might have. If you haven't a tank you wish use for dipping, and have but a few ewes, use a wash tub. Fill it two thirds full with a warm solution made according to directions found on can of sheep dip used. Most of the standard dips on the market now are good. Wash the sheep and lambs thoroughly.

Castrating, docking and dipping seem to be neglected the most and my judgment is the greatest cause of loss to the farmer.

Jacob Scholtzen, of Republic, has completed a successful season of lambing operations in the Witchlake district.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

Cloverland's Message at Cody, Wyoming

(From the Northern Wyoming Herald, Cody, Wyo., March 5, 1919.)

CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, editor of the Cloverland Magazine, is a booster for Great Lakes cut-over lands, which he regards as the sheepman's paradise, and just this side the gates of pearl. He claims his country solves the problem of congested range conditions of the west and offers opportunities greater than can be had in South America or other foreign countries. He emphasized the fact that good old U. S. A. offers a that can be desired if the sheepman will direct their attention to his situation.

Mr. Hutcheson is an enthusiastic speaker and puts his message across in a striking way. His words are printed, strike fire and his rapid fire way of delivery holds the closest attention.

"I have nothing to sell," were his first words. The growers settled back and wanted more. "I have come to tell you of the opportunities which await you in the cut-over lands of Cloverland. Other stockmen have found it O. K. in every respect for summer range, and you can grow the crops for wintering as soon as you clear and break the land.

Cloverland is not a place for a man to come who expects to get rich quick. It is a country that will get better each year you graze the land, for the land will increase in value and make you a lot of money. It is an ideal sheep country and cattle get fat there. We have no poisonous weeds; no trouble with wild animals. We shoot the dogs. We are going to make a great stock country of it. We want western men to come back there with real red blood, who have made a success of the stock business out here in the big west. We are out one night from the greatest live stock market in the world. Our grasses are always green. We never have a crop failure.

"I am not going to try to tell you a lot of things that it will do for you. The feed is there. The water is there. We have eight months' grazing and four months' feeding. We are right at the door of the markets. One outfit of 5,200 ewes were wintered there last year and they lost but forty-seven during the winter. Our farmers never have trouble with the sheep diseases that you are discussing. They may have them later on. I am not going to try and make you believe that ours is the only country.

"Every western stockman that visited us last year said that it was the best summer range he had ever seen. We want you to have your breeding and winter range here and a finishing range back there where there never has been a drought. There is good drinking water on every section and the land is close to the railroads.

"Seven Wyoming sheepmen have been there and picked out summer ranges that they are well pleased with. Gentlemen! don't go out of the business that you have been successful in because you are short of range. Come to Cloverland.

"We ask you to come and make us a visit and if you find that our claims are wrong you will be the first western man that has been disappointed. We are in this work for national production and development. The land is sold or leased at very low prices and the terms made to suit your case."

Captures Potato Prize

Wallace Kieger, of Skandia, aged eleven years, succeeded in capturing first prize at the state potato show. He was so notified by R. A. Turner, state club leader of the Co-operative Extension work in agriculture recently. This is not the first time that this boy has been the victor in a potato growing contest. In Marquette county he held the championship of the club organized by Simon Anderson, and won the first prize at the Marquette county fair for the best potatoes. Two years ago he won \$8 at a potato show in Ishpeming. This is the second time that the Kieger boy has been the champion potato grower of the various boys' potato clubs of the state. L. R. Walker recently returned from Lansing and said that there were more than 250 entries in the contest. At the last contest in the state young Kieger won as a prize a Holstein calf. The prize winning potatoes were Green Mountains.

The Aerial Cutlery Manufacturing company, of Marinette, is planning on building a big addition to its plant which is located in East Marinette. The structure will be of brick and will match the main building in height. The business of this progressive enterprise seems to have outgrown its present quarters to such an extent that a big addition is imperative. It is reported that work on the new addition will begin late this spring.

The Michigan College of Mines at Houghton has asked for an appropriation of \$163,000 for the coming two-year period. The bill is now before the state legislature.

FARMER or RANCHMAN!

600-acre farm, 400 acres under cultivation, best of soil, 10-room house, 5 big barns, silo. Only two miles from center of this fast growing city. Fenced and cross-fenced.

About 50 head of cattle, all work horses, complete set of machinery, engines, tractor, grinders, many small heds and big hog house.

Owner wishes to retire. First one here with the money gets a fortune maker. Write or come.

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Northeastern Minnesota

offers its portion of

Cloverland

"The New Live Stock Country"

which is made up of Northeastern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, to the

Sheep and Cattle Men of the West

GREAT AREAS of cut-over land, well watered by streams and lakes, accessible by rail and good highways, are now being assembled in solid blockings under the direction of the Commercial Club of Duluth, and will be available for early summer grazing.

The big land owners have come forward with their immense holdings, and joined in this great movement to transform the vast acreage of idle lands into a productive live stock empire.

For detailed information address the

Commercial Club of Duluth, Minnesota

W. I. PRINCE, Secretary

*Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over
grazing tracts are located in*

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN

Here Is a Ranch Bargain Worth Looking Into Today

Four hundred and eighty acres of Cloverland's best land, now under cultivation. All fenced in, cleared of stumps, stones, etc. Good hardwood land. Farm buildings complete (insured for \$15,000.) Farm machinery, tractor, gang plow. Silo. Can winter from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep.

Farm is two miles from railroad station, with good roads. Adjoining 2,500 acres of grazing land, nearly all cleared. Plenty of water.

Another 10,000 acre tract of good grazing land available, on main line of Chicago & North-Western road, in Cloverland.

To bona fide inquirers we will quote terms and grazing offers which make this one of the best opportunities in the section of country which Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, says is: "The greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

We refer, by permission, to Cloverland Magazine.

B. J. GOODMAN, JR.
ISHPEMING, Cloverland, MICHIGAN.

Cloverland's Editor at Arizona Cattle Meeting

(From the Arizona Republican, Phoenix, Feb. 14, 1919)

Particularly interesting was the address of Charles E. Hutcheson of The Cloverland Magazine of Cloverland, Michigan, who advocated that the cattlemen of Arizona use the large tracts of unoccupied land in his section of the country for finishing ranches. He pointed out that he had not come to sell or give anything away, but that he was present at this convention to tell its members that the people of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota had thirty millions of acres of good cattle grazing land to offer the cattlemen of the southwest. During the fall of 1917 there was a great demand, said Mr. Hutcheson, for increased production of all kinds of food, and when the demand came for increased meat productions the west was already overcrowded. The land owners of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, at the National Wool Growers' convention in 1918, presented definite lease options to western stockmen, which was the first time, said Mr. Hutcheson, that these lands were ever offered to stockmen for grazing purposes. As a result of this offer forty-two western grazers came to Michigan and picked out tracts for ranches. During the year 1918, he said, 2,000,000 pounds of meat and 2,000,000 pounds of mutton were sent to the Chicago market.

The westerners found the grasses growing there very nutritious and found sufficient good drinking water for their stock, and that the rainfall was so distributed through the hot summer months so as to protect the country against drouth, he said. This, he said, was the first year's demonstration of what the westerners could do in this Great Lakes section where the United States Department of Interior says there are over 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands that are idle today, and that would make good farming lands with proper development.

He pointed out that the people of that section do not make great claims of what the country will do in a year's time, but it is an opportunity where land can be gotten that will develop into a good permanent ranch that will be improved after they have been grazed in a couple of years, and eventually this country will become the greatest dairy section in the United States. He said there was an average of eight months' grazing season and four months when you have to feed. The winters, he said, are not so severe as in other northern countries, because the lakes temper the climate and these same lakes insure against drouth and guard off cyclones, tornadoes, hot and sultry weather.

Mr. Hutcheson said that a year ago he had come to Arizona and interested M. King and his partner, M. S. Plummer, in his proposition, and as a result they bought a township for their finishing ranch. This ranch, he said, of

23,400 acres has three lakes and two rivers in it. And from that time, number of stockmen from every state west of the Missouri have picked out tracts in Cloverland. This whole Cloverland belt, he continued, is a night's ride from about one-third the population of the United States and the majority of them are cowboys. There are found there, he said, over 100,000 farmers that are prospering.

He pointed out that W. B. McBea, one of Arizona's excellent cattlemen, carried on the first demonstration of a large way of shipping cattle to Cloverland. The largest shipment of his cattle were on the market when there were 65,000 head of cattle dumped onto the Chicago market one day. But by comparing the day's market reports of Chicago, where his cattle were sold with those of Denver and California, Mr. Hutcheson said, that his cheapest cattle canners sold at 5½ cents, while canners shipped direct from Arizona to the latter markets sold that same day for 10 cents.

In closing, he said that tracts of land can be secured there ranging from one section to 100,000 acres, and that stockmen can have terms arranged to just about suit his own case. He pointed out that they would rather keep Arizona cattlemen in the United States than see them go to South America and other foreign countries, for there is no need going away from the good old U. S. A., for every western visitor who has made a trip to Cloverland says it is the making of the best grass country in America.

The energetic farmers in the Felch district, near Iron Mountain, Michigan, are engaged in organizing a co-operative company to finance a flour mill. The commendable movement is being promoted by Carl A. Carlin and others. Within a very few hours the farmers approached subscribed for \$3,500 worth of stock and the movement is certain to be a success. Only a small mill will be erected at first, but it will be planned so that it can be enlarged at a comparatively small additional cost. Considerable grain is grown in the Felch district and the acreage is certain to be increased as soon as a mill is provided. The grain is now taken to mill at Gladstone and Rapid River and the expense is no small one.

Olis Rule, of Negaunee, has opened a pool and billiard room in the Scandinavian building on Gold street, formerly occupied by him as a saloon. Mr. Rule was honorably mustered out of U. S. army service and is ambitious to make an honorable living for himself.

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MAGAZINE

May, 1919



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Probably one of the most enthusiastic MENOMINEE boosters is Mr. C. Panter, whose photograph appears above together with his truck which plies out of Bailey's Harbor, Wis. His testimonial is short but to the point—"Forty thousand miles with no expense." Certainly this is a record of which anyone could well be proud and it is little wonder that Mr. Panter cannot say too much concerning the satisfactory service he has received.

DO YOU KNOW

that out of 109 truck manufacturers in 1911 only 18 are in business today?

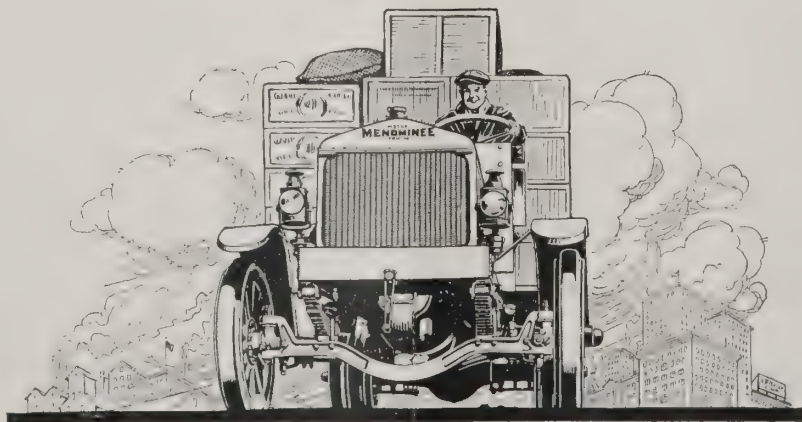
This fact aptly illustrates the old and oft-quoted saying about the "survival of the fittest." The Menominee Motor Truck Company has not only come through the greatest upheaval the world has ever known, with flying colors, but is in effect, one of

the grand-daddies of the truck business, being one of four companies in existence as far back as 1908.

Therefore in selecting the MENOMINEE you can be sure of a truck that has back of it the experience of ten years of successful truck building. Made in five models: 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton.

MENOMINEE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan

THE vital need of efficient transportation of perishable products makes it essential that the progressive farmer, stock raiser, dairyman and fruit grower gets a truck that satisfies.



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CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

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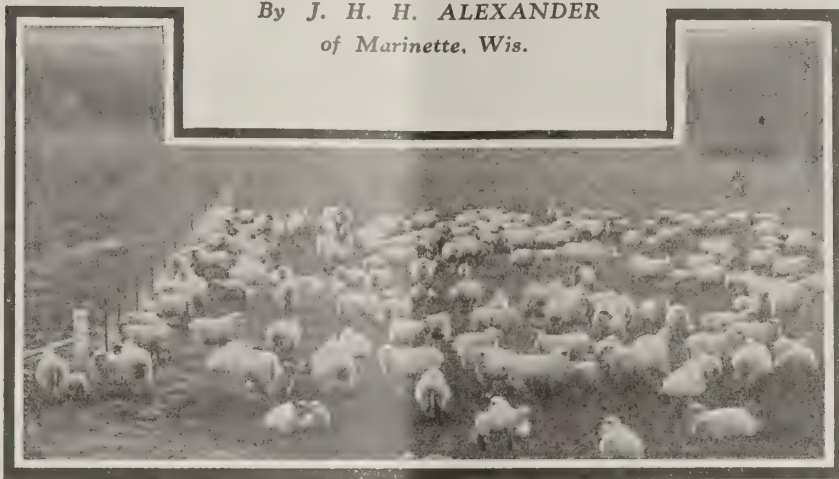
The Past, Present and Future of the Sheep Industry in Cloverland

DURING the last couple of years we have heard so much about the opportunities for profitable sheep raising in Cloverland that one can easily make the mistake of thinking of this as a new and untried venture here, and that our old, well-established types of farming have been radically changed, revolutionized, to make room for something new. Such is not the case. On the contrary, our wood lots and hill pastures knew the "woolies" before the white pines gave place to poplar, before the ring of the lumberjack's axe moved away to the north. Scattered here and there throughout the very new and growing community were settlers who knew the value of their flocks of sheep, appreciating fully their value as partners in home making and farm building. They ranged the cut-over lands and reveled in the growth of wild peas, small brush and grass, turning pastures that could otherwise have gone to waste to wool and mutton. But they did more than that. They removed the small brush more effectually than it could have been done with a brushythe, and with a lot less effort and a lot more profit to the farmer. Cloverland grass so on worked in from the logging roads as the sheep trimmed down the brush and the light got in; a couple of years saw a good sod among the stumps, and clearing costs were greatly reduced when the time came. Such was the part that sheep have played and are still playing in their partnership with Cloverland farmers when the war brought our sheep industry and its great possibilities into the spotlight.

With the war came the great increase in wool and mutton prices and the war-imposed necessity of producing more of both. Patriotism and a promise of profit combined to bring about a concerted movement of expansion. Everybody talked sheep and sixty cent wool. Farmers who had long been in the game increased their flocks and their profits; new farmers bought western ewes, went to the business and found it well worth their while. With sheep rapidly increasing in numbers in these directions, there came an added pulse. Flock owners in drought-stricken sections of the west learned that here could be found pasture for their flocks, and great droves of these western sheep soon ranged over the unimproved lands. The change from buffalo grass in the sage brush to clover in the cut-over gave results that were more than satisfactory. Cloverland as usual, justified our faith.

So much for growth during the war; growth partly due to big profits in wool and mutton, partly to a sense of patriotic duty. Now that the war is over, what is the outlook? What is to happen to the wool market? How far will the price of mutton drop? Will it be worth our while to raise sheep? These are some of the questions so commonly heard from the small sheep farmer, the farmer who keeps from 30 to 50 breeding ewes. In the mind of the big sheep man there

By J. H. H. ALEXANDER
of Marinette, Wis.



is no question; he is in the business to stay. Let us therefore consider the outlook of the farmer who keeps a small flock.

To tell what wool will bring on the market this year or next is impossible. We can reasonably expect that the price will drop. But how far? We are more and more inclined to feel that the price will not fall off near so much as we had first feared. The surplus held by the government in this country is not so large as we believed, and will be exhausted by July 1st when this season's clip comes on the market. Australian wool is being absorbed by the British market. Russia, one of the big producers, has suffered a reduction of over 40 per cent in sheep according to reports, and her unsettled political condition is proving a great hindrance to production and reconstruction. Sheep in Belgium, France and Italy had to be sacrificed for meat, and we will have to supply their wool needs until their flocks can again be built up to somewhere near their pre-war strength. In fact, the longer we look at the matter the more certain we feel that demand will keep the price of wool up; though 60-cent wool may not last forever, it is safe to say that conditions point to a good price that will insure wool producers a satisfactory profit.

Nor should the price of mutton fall off greatly. The war brought about an increase in mutton consumption. Many new ways of preparing it were brought to the attention of meat consumers through the extensive missionary work conducted by the Food Administration. Once cultivated, the taste has become well established. Lamb, always popular, is more so than ever now, and an ably conducted "Eat More Lamb" campaign is making new converts and bringing about a steady increase in the demand for the delicately flavored grain finished sixty pounders. If an increasing demand for mutton can be taken as an indication, good prices are due to continue. All things considered, the owner of the small wool-and-mutton flock has little reason to feel that the future looks dark and dubious. He may feel secure in his enterprise and it is safe to say that the next few

years will show even further expansion and the addition of more men to the present ranks.

Those who have recently taken up sheep raising as well as the many Cloverland farmers who have long kept small flocks will be interested in the following advice and experience of George Mashek, the well-known Escanaba sheep man and merchant-farmer.

"I had quite a large tract of land that I felt was not working for me as it should, and I got the idea that it would do fine for sheep. I got some sheep books—there are certainly plenty of them on the market, too—on flock management and sheep disease. The disease book almost made me change my mind. When I read it I was almost convinced that no sheep could ever live long enough to die a natural death. It looked as if they suffered from every known form of animal ill. But I went ahead anyhow, and since then have found that most of the sickness was in the book, not in my flock. Starting with healthy breeding stock on new pastures, we are not subject to the numerous diseases so common in the older sheep sections where pastures have become smutted with disease. Intestinal parasites are not known on new pastures. My experience has proved to me that if sheep get good pasture, fresh pure water, are not overcrowded and too closely housed in winter, and get enough exercise there will be little need for the doctor.

"The fall before I got in my first western ewes, I made rather elaborate plans for their housing and put up a dog tight fence all around my place. Perhaps I did a lot more than was really necessary. In a new country where dogs are not accustomed to seeing sheep, they will not kill them at first, anyway. First the dogs chase them in play, then chase them a little more, then finally, when they realize how helpless sheep are, they get the killing habit. When dogs always see sheep behind a strong fence they pay little attention to them. My place is on the edge of town where there are lots of dogs, and since I started I have lost just two sheep.

"That first winter I fed clover hay—

old hay that had been in the stack two or three years. It had been stacked for the lumber camps and was so old that cattle would not eat it, but the ewes did fine on it and produced fine strong lambs in the spring. The next year I fed timothy hay and oat straw. I learned a sad lesson. The ewes got so thin and weak before I located the trouble that, even when fed the best clover hay and grain, they never recovered fully enough to return a profit. Sheep are queer that way. You can rough a steer through the winter on a straw stack and in the summer with good feed he will still make you money. Not so with a sheep. One severe setback and it is done. Now in the winter I feed the best grade of clover hay—not half or two-thirds timothy, but all clover—and in addition about one-third of a pound of grain. I feed it unground, and it does not seem to make much difference whether I use oats, corn or barley. Bran is fine but it has been pretty high lately. My second choice is either alfalfa or pea and oat straw mixed. Keep away from timothy; it is too coarse and dry. Roots and silage are all right in small amounts, but I have not found that heavy feeding of either gives good results. The purpose of these succulent feeds is to keep the digestive tract of sheep in good working order during the winter—a sort of a substitute for green grass. Roots must be carefully stored. One winter some of mine heated and fermented and caused a lot of trouble.

"Success or failure, in my estimation, depends mainly on how you handle your pastures. Sounds strong, but I have seen the proof often. Pasture sheep well away from the barns in the summer, and change pastures occasionally to give them a chance to renew their growth. This rotation also helps prevent sheep from becoming infected with intestinal parasites. Reserve one or two small pasture lots near the barns and do not turn in sheep until fall snows drive them off the summer pastures. Except during the most severe weather of the winter, my breeding ewes are out getting plenty of exercise rustling for grass under the snow. This is possible only when the pastures are located within a reasonable distance from the barns. Exercise means good health to sheep. These pastures last well into the spring and their importance cannot be overestimated. Good feeding, exercise, and a shed open on one side for them to run under when the weather is cold or wet will bring them through the winter in fine shape, and the ewes will drop big lusty lambs in the spring. New sheep farmers usually go to extremes here. They either overfeed their ewes or starve them, then condemn sheep raising when they lose money. Nobody is to blame but the owner. Sheep are sure to get sick if they are kept in warm, poorly ventilated barns and not permitted to exercise.

"As to size of flocks. I believe that 40 to 50 sheep are plenty to start with on an ordinary size farm. This

(Continued on Page 44)

CLOVER LAND

American Boys and Girls Are the Best Crop of All

THE slogan of agricultural America today is "Better Farm Crops and Livestock."

So deep-rooted is this sentiment growing that the present day farmer, becoming so engrossed with his task, has almost forgotten the foremost crop grown on the American farm today, namely, the boys and girls.

He talks breeding of livestock and the effect the pure-bred sire has upon improvement even to the tenth generation, but seldom thinks of giving one of these fine animals that he so carefully selects from year to year, to his children. The interest, enthusiasm and love for the old farm that the child would develop in caring for an animal of this kind, or any other farm animal, for that matter, would many times repay the farmer for the initial expense.

For example, if the boy is not given the opportunity of partnership and ownership in some phase of farm life there are only two alternatives left. He will become either a mere farm machine, looking forward only to the end of the day and another meal, or become a nightly visitor at the nearest town store. Here he meets with other farm boys, also looking for partnership and comradeship. This bunch call themselves a gang and, like all healthy young Americans, are looking for some form of recreation. The biggest bully in the bunch generally directs the group and the boys follow the leader. To say that he takes them far beyond the paths of righteousness would be putting it mildly. In this gang, without adult leadership, boys learn all sorts of fanciful notions about city life and a detestable loathing for the farm is created.

It is here that they get the "starched collar and cuff" idea and the old checkered shirt isn't good enough for them. The buoyancy and idealism for farm life has all been lost, and dad begins to try and work out the principle of holding him down until he gets old enough to know better. This philosophy has been tried time and again and its ruins are found everywhere. Travel the country over and each day hear the old, old story: "Parents grown old, children all gone to the city, had to sell the homestead."

One of the best ways to keep the boys interested is to shift responsibility upon them, make them a part of your life, your farm and give them a sample of the best you grow as their share. History proves to us that young men have helped to rule this world. Why then should their ideals and enthusiasm be squelched because the parent has never developed confidence in his own kin. The following examples will go to show that big problems have been caught and held by young hands:

At 16, Bossuet dazzled all who heard him by his eloquence. At 17, Alexander Hamilton commanded the attention of his country. At 18, Charles Spurgeon was pastor of a congregation. At 19, George Washington was major, and Bryant had written *Thanatopsis*. Many other instances might be cited. Are you holding the hands of your boy?

If your children come home and ask permission to join a boys' or girls' club will you give them a chance to interest themselves in your farm and home? Will you act as a booster for boys' and girls' club work in your community by giving one evening every two weeks in attending the meeting of the club and acting as a pal to the boys? Then and only then will it be possible to operate a successful club in your community.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 18 may join one of these Junior Agricultural Clubs and each

By R. N. KEBLER, Superintendent Menominee County Agricultural School



Frank W. Millar's children in their money-making strawberry garden in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, near Manistique.

club carries out a definite agricultural project. These agricultural projects may involve any phase of farming or home building, e. g., pig growing, calf growing, sheep growing, potato growing, sugar beet growing, poultry growing, garment making, handicraft, hot school lunch, etc. Each club has a local leader, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a constitution and by-laws. They receive booklets of instruction from the State Agricultural college and the United States Department of Agriculture on how to grow their crops. The Menominee County Agricultural school furnishes free instruction by sending some teacher of the school out to the meetings of the club.

Through this kind of an organization the children learn responsibility, leadership, fellowship, and in their games or recreational work, learn fair play and develop their social instincts. They not only grow potatoes in their plots, but they grow character between the rows. This program develops their heads through the educational work, their hearts in the love for work, their hands in the actual

doing, and these three factors working in harmony cannot do other than develop a wonderful home life.

With this end in view, Menominee county plans to take as active an interest in the lives of her boys and girls as she does in her men and women. Each community will have its club. Whether it be a calf, sheep, potato or garment-making club matters little so long as the youth of the community will specify their desires and work toward some end.

This club work will be divided into biennial projects to be known as fall and winter clubs. This will enable the child to join at any time of the year, and the variety of clubs will be such as will enable a wide choice of vocational work; in fact, more so than the manual arts work of the city schools.

There are several requirements to all members enrolled in these club projects. Each member is expected, insofar as possible, to do all of the work on the project, or if hired help is required to pay them out of the receipts of the crop. All net profit is to be the property of the child. A

record should be kept of all costs and methods pursued, and at the close of the project an exhibit should be made of the produce or calf at the local exhibit or county fair. A story must be written on how the work was done. All booklets sent to the member must be read carefully. It is required that each member be at all club meetings unless sickness detains.

After the completion of each project, there will be an achievement day program, where the prizes and honors will be awarded. In order to make it possible for every child to attend the distance to the place of meeting will be decreased by dividing the county into three districts. This field day will be a picnic, where eats, games and contests will be the big features, one club competing against the other for high honors.

Once each year all club boys and girls of the county will come to the County Agricultural school for their annual round-up and field day. This year the round-up was held in connection with the Cloverland Farmers' Institute and occupied one day of the session. In fact, it was one of the big sessions of the institute, as the afternoon attendance numbered over five hundred. The greater share of this attendance was made up of boys and girls from the rural schools. The teacher had acted as guide for the sixth, seventh and eighth grades; some member of the school board had furnished his auto and everybody was happy. Most of the children brought lunches, the Agricultural School furnishing free coffee, and each school sat and lunched under an oak or group of pines on the campus.

The morning program consisted of sightseeing and getting acquainted, but as soon as dinner had been finished everyone went to the assembly room, where the boys and girls sang, gave yells, speeches on club accomplishments, demonstrations on how club work is done and dramatics. These numbers were followed by educational moving pictures, such as "Treating Oats for Smut," "Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs," "Yellowstone National Park," etc. After this everyone left the building to see the tractor demonstration and incidentally to get air and stretch a bit. Then to the assembly room again to hear a man prominent in educational affairs of the state talk on "Agricultural Education." The pennant for the school having the highest per cent of attendance was awarded, various schools gave their yells, an outline of the club work for the county was presented after which all joined in the community singing, and the enthusiasm and hum of merriment gradually ceased as the children reluctantly but fully left the school for their homes.

These boys and girls will never forget what they saw other boys and girls do at this meeting. Many adults left with that determined look which testified that a new aim, new resolve, had come and come to stay. A resolve to meet the challenge thrown out by the children to the program, to stand on the platform and tell with pride and accomplishment what they are good for to the community as well as to the good old U. S. A.

Battle Creek is to have a new self-serve grocery store, where the customers will enter by a turnstile, take from the shelves the articles they wish, move past a checker with an adding machine, pay his bill and pass out. It is said, however, that a time limit will be set upon the lad seeking to get the biggest oranges out of the bottom of the pile.



Boys and girls at the Menominee County Agricultural School round-up, in March, 1919

CLOVER LAND

The "Make-Us-Prove-It" Ranch Farm of the Upper Peninsula

By W. A. ROWELL of Marquette

THIS is the pride of the farm." I looked over the slats of an ill-made door, into a roomy box tall, and saw eleven of the nicest, fattest, reddest, little Duroc Jersey pigs that I believe are on exhibit anywhere in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Mr. B. Housholder, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula experiment station, at Chatham, Michigan, was the proud speaker and his big chest expanded as he watched the little fellows at their dinner. The mother of these pigs, although not being a prize winner at any of the big shows, certainly deserves a blue ribbon for bringing into the world such a litter. She is a pure bred Duroc Jersey and as the qualities of a good mother.

"These pigs were born on the 16th of January and when five weeks old weighed 30 pounds," he said. "Hank," he called to one of his men. "Let's weigh one of the boys again and see what their increase has been." After a lot of unnecessary squealing, and anxiety on the part of the old sow, the pig was put into a bag and we went to the milk scales for the test. "Just 4 pounds, and they are just six weeks old today," Housholder said.

"Don't tell me you must not raise pigs in Cloverland." Such fine results surely opened my eyes and I asked him just what he thought of the hog industry in the Upper Peninsula.

Mr. Housholder is a thorough believer that the Duroc Jersey breed is the best adapted for Cloverland. He has followed the following figures in feeding and says that the results are most gratifying.

Sows—Nursing: Grand barley 4½ pounds, middlings 2½ pounds, ground oats 3 pounds. All skimmed milk she can drink. Ration should be large enough to keep her in good condition.

Sows—Not nursing. Growing pigs.—Same as above, less skimmed milk. Same as above except to give them 1 lb. of the skimmed milk they will drink. Amount of ration for all should vary with the size of the hog, for 3 to 4 pounds of grain produces 1 pound of pork.

We then went over to the pig sheds and he showed me some shots that were about 7 months old and weighed 1275 pounds. These hogs are being fed according to the table above. There is no doubt that the hog is a profitable asset to the Cloverland farmer should he pick his breed carefully and feed with care and judgment. Of course, we all realize that this is not a corn country, but in the above tables there is no corn listed, and barley takes its place. Barley will grow in Cloverland, and rye will take the place of corn, as the following figures show. This table is given also to show the great increase in the bushels per acre that Housholder has been able to produce through hand selection from variety test plots:

Crop	Number of Acres			Yield Per Acre			Total			Kind
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918	
Barley	5	5.5	8.5	17.5	30.5	49.3	85.3	168	419	Orderbrucker
Oats	6	4	4.7	25	47	64	151	188	301	Worthy

During the season the Chatham station has furnished barley seed to 23 farmers, among whom Louis Harmon, Arnell, Michigan, had a yield that averaged about 70 bushels per acre. Tests were furnished to 23 farmers from this station.

A very searching potato experiment has been carried on at the farm during the past year, when 22 varieties were planted in order to get a fair idea as to the best and biggest yielder for Cloverland. Different varieties yielded from 140 to 400 bushels per acre, with the Green Mountains topping the list for late yielders.



A field of rutabagas yielding 19.46 tons per acre. Excellent succulence for both sheep and cattle. Upper Peninsula (Mich.) State Experiment Farm

We were sitting in the office of the superintendent, a new building recently erected under the careful guidance of Mr. Housholder, talking over matters pertaining to the work of an experimental station, when he asked me to accompany him through the seed department and laboratory. This is in the same building as the office, and heated by the same boiler. J. S. Jeffery, land commissioner of the D., S. S. & A. R. R., after looking through this seed house, pronounced it the finest thing that he had seen anywhere.

It is a three-story structure. The upper floor contains a large room for the drying of seed before they are put into the bins. Then along the sides of the remaining half of the top floor are built-in bins, their sides gradually forming a funnel at the bottom through which the grains gravitate into the hoppers and bags below on the second floor. The second floor contains the office of the superintendent and his office force on the one end, and the seed room and the laboratory on the other. Below, on the first floor, is the heater, tool room and work bench, separated from the milk room by a heavy concrete wall.

"Farmers in Cloverland must raise more pure clover hay. It is almost impossible for me to get enough pure clover to feed my sheep," said Mr. Housholder. Timothy hay is hard on the soil and takes away from it all plant food elements, and returns practically nothing. Continuous growing of timothy will deplete a soil. Clover is high in fat and protein and excel-

lent for cattle. It gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere, stores it away in the soil for other plants to use, and in addition develops a large root growth, which adds much organic matter to the soil and leaves the land richer in nitrogen, the most expensive fertilizing element, and in organic matter than it was before the crop was grown. It makes the best hay for roughage for sheep, cattle and hogs. For cattle it produces milk products and keeps cattle in better shape. For sheep it increases growth of wool, keeps sheep in better shape and will cause ewes to give birth to larger and stronger lambs, whereas

timothy will cause constipation in sheep and oftentimes death.

During January a bull was purchased for the Chatham station from A. T. Roberts, of the Emblagaard



Burton W. Housholder

dairy farms. As yet this animal remains without a name, for the Marquette farm has not yet sent the necessary papers regarding its his-

tory. He comes from the famous Sir Ormsby Banostaine, champion, and is a grandson of the world's champion dairy cow over all ages and breeds—Duchess Skylarm Ormsby, queen of the dairy realm.

The herd of 35 head of Holstein-Friesians, now on the Chatham farm, are pure bred and have made some remarkable records during the past year. In 1916 eight cows (2 6-year, 5 4-year, 1 3-year) produced 80,966 lbs. of milk. The year 1917 ten cows (2 7-year, 5 5-year, 1 3-year, 2 2-year) produced 161,246 lbs. of milk. In 1918 ten cows (5 6-year, 5 2-year) produced 109,740 lbs. of milk. You will note that the herd remained practically the same in numbers, but the average age decreased and the average amount of milk increased. This herd has been brought up gradually by the hard and untiring efforts of the superintendent.

Mr. Housholder is a believer in fall freshening, provided the cow is given the proper care and proper feed. He told of a test that he had run for three years, using the same cow during the entire period. The cow showed an increase of over 5,000 pounds of milk from the day she was four until she reached her 7th year. An average cow will gain 2,000 pounds during these years, but the fact that this animal increased 3,000 pounds more than normal makes it very plausible that fall freshening is the best.

In the feeding of his herd, Mr. Housholder has experimented with root crops and pea silage and found the latter much more effective and cheaper feed.

We went out to the sheep sheds during the afternoon and I saw a very interesting test being conducted to determine the most economic ration for sheep, the ration that will produce the most wool, keep the ewes in the best condition and furnish the largest and strongest lambs.

The following method is employed in feeding:

Lots of 30 lambs each—Barley vs. corn.

Lots of 30 ewes each—Silage vs. roots.

Lots of 30 ewes each—Dried beet pulp vs. bran.

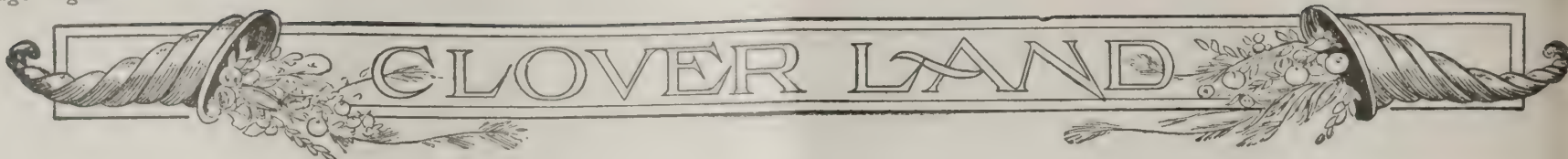
Lots of 30 ewes each—Hay as a check.

As the experiment is not completed no definite conclusions have been reached. "It is possible at this time to state, however, that the ewes fed silage at the rate of two pounds per day do not consume within 25 to 50 per cent as much hay as the other lots. The experiment will be com-

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Pea vines 12 feet long at the experiment farm



Oneida County, Wisconsin, Has Taken the Lead in Sheep Industry



Headquarters of the American Sheep and Wool Company near Phillips, Price County, Wisconsin. Room for wintering 10,000 sheep. Greater Cloverland's biggest and best equipped sheep, mutton and wool ranch.

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

TOURISTS have often told of the beautiful scenery, lakes, and fine fishing to be found in Oneida County, Wisconsin. Newspaper reports have told us time and time again of the unsurpassed quality and uniformity of the potatoes grown in this county, but upon a personal visit to Oneida county, one will be impressed by her progressiveness, the genuine hospitality of her people, and the almost unlimited opportunity for future development and production.

Just recently I spent two days visiting Oneida county potato growers, sheep raisers, dairymen and crop farmers, and a careful investigation proved each man visited to be successful in his particular line, and prosperous. The soil that I saw was for the most part what is termed in Cloverland "hardwood soil," and it is a fact that where hardwood grew, the same soil will produce abundant crops, when cultivated.

Only five per cent of the soil of Oneida county is under cultivation at the present time. Over six hundred farmers are prospering there. Several farms have recently changed hands for over \$100 per acre. The cut-over land retails at from \$20 to \$30 per acre, on long time terms. It is the same soil that produced the potatoes which took the first prize at the Wisconsin State Potato Show five years out of six, and that produced the feed and pasture for the cows whose milk raised the cream, which when churned into butter, totalled a million pounds, at one creamery at Rhinelander. Prices of these cut-over lands are bound to go higher, because they are not making any more hardwood lands nowadays. Clover, which is a weed, makes possible big yields of all crops, and is for livestock. Nature's best food for growth, health and development. It grows wild among the stumps and along the road sides, and gives a never-failing bumper crop of hay when seeded on cultivated ground.

About ten miles out from Rhinelander, I met a farmer who used to live in Iowa. He has been in Oneida county for fifteen years and has kept on an average 75 ewes each winter—in the summer they keep themselves. His increase has been 100% each year. I asked him what drawbacks he had found to the sheep business in Cloverland, and he replied: "None. There is no better sheep or cattle country."

I found about 5,000 ewes in the county, scattered among the farmers, and all owners claimed that their experience had been profitable. They have plenty of summer pasture, and it is only a question of storing up sufficient winter feed. If our Greater Cloverland farmers will only clear more land each year, we will soon be sitting

up in the front ranks of livestock production.

One day of my visit was spent in going over the property of the American Sheep & Wool company. They have about 55,000 acres of land, and approxi-

county line in Price county. On this section of the tract they already have between eight and nine thousand sheep that have been very successfully wintered there and are about half through lambing.



Thousands of acres are well set in grass, with excellent drinking water from many lakes and streams. The land is ready for sheep and cattle. Photo taken on American Sheep and Wool Co's land in Oneida and Price counties, Wis.

mately 50,000 acres of this tract lies in Oneida county, about twenty-four miles straight west of Rhinelander and sixteen miles east of Phillips, Wisconsin. The remainder of the tract is just across from the west end of the Oneida

During the past two years I have inspected, in a general way, several million acres of cut-over land, and several thousand acres in a very careful manner. I was asked to pass my opinion upon the above mentioned 55,000 acres,



Flocks in Greater Cloverland increase 100% a year, and know little of the pests and diseases of the west and south. Photo taken near Phillips, Wis.

and after going over the tract very carefully, I arrived at the conclusion that this was the best big tract of cut-over land for sheep grazing, that I have ever seen. It is high, gently rolling well watered by many streams, and several large lakes with solid banks. Every acre will be good agricultural land after it has been pastured for a few years with sheep and cattle. Stock grazing on the land will help materially in clearing it. The hardwood stump will rot out, and the stock will enrich the soil far beyond its virgin fertility.

I fully expect that in ten years on hardwood lands that are fenced and in pasture, will be selling for at least \$10 an acre, because when this land is broken and put into crops, it will yield as much, and in many cases more than old farms in southern Wisconsin that are now selling for from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The plan of development and production that the directors of the American Sheep & Wool company have decided upon is very practical and is sure to be successful. They will fence, seed and prepare the property before placing any stock on the lands. The land itself is very valuable, and any livestock that may be placed on it can be turned into cash at any time. Good land and good livestock are America's best assets today.

Isn't Cloverland Beautiful?

Roger M. Andrews, Publisher,
Menominee, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Some one has sent me a papa a year's subscription to The Cloverland Magazine. We have a small flock of sixty-five head of sheep. I saw your offer to boys and girls and wondered if an Idaho girl could get a try for one of your pure bred ewes. I love sheep. I will be 11 years old March 19, and in the fifth grade.

I hope you can let me try, too. I got your magazine last night. I have two sisters and one brother. He will be six years old March 10. One sister is in High school; the other sister, baby Inez. I haven't heard of a western magazine with an offer like yours. I'll be awfully anxious till I hear from you. Isn't the Cloverland country beautiful?

Your friend,

THELMA BLEWETT

Gifford, Idaho, March 8, 1919.

An exchange quotes: When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a carpenter makes a mistake it's just what he expected.

CLOVER LAND

Soy Beans for Silage Made Record in Delta County

By R. V. BROWN, County Agent, Neillsville, Wisconsin

SEVERAL years ago I had the opportunity of planting and watching the growth of some soy beans of the Early Wisconsin black variety. My interest was aroused because I thought them destined to become one of our most important legume crops even in the northern states. And today I have seen soy beans grow very successfully as a silage crop. I have seen Early Wisconsin Blacks ripen properly for seed. I have seen seed brought from Ohio and grown so successfully for silage that any amount of good seed could have been picked from the pods, which remained in the fields after cutting the corn.

Of course, some will say that we had an unusually good year in the north. True we did; but we had an unusually unfavorable period of weather when the corn and soy beans were drilled into the ground. I know of no period that is much more critical than when eight inches of rain falls during the time that the soy beans and corn were planted. Eight inches of rain actually fell during these three weeks.

Another condition that would help defeat the soy bean is the deep planting practiced with our corn here. The soy beans were new things and most farmers did not see fit to change their practice for a venture with a new crop.

Other adverse conditions could be pointed out, but what's the use? The soy beans for silage made good in spite of all conditions, told and untold.

What I am going to say may be off the subject a little but it will illustrate a point. Farmers said, "Soy beans will not mature." That's what I wanted them to say. I replied that I was glad of it. I wouldn't care to be putting woody stalks and hard beans into a silo any more than I would care to prepare hard woody pods for myself when I wanted a dish of string beans. For silage purposes I preferred soy beans that were not ripe when the corn was harvested for the silo. Fully developed but unhardened beans in the pod were good enough and as ripe as I would care to have them.

Farmers had forgotten that they grew corn for silage and never expected any more than one crop out of it to ripen. Why was it that they wanted the soy bean to ripen? There was one incident in the soy bean growing that did me lots of good. During the spring I had convinced a farmer that it would be practical to grow soy beans with his corn. He consented to try a bushel. The beans came nicely and during the summer the farmer and his family watched them closely, but Mrs. Jones and the children proceeded to dig every time Mr. Jones spoke of his soy beans. Harvest time came and Mr. Jones escorted Mrs. Jones through the corn field. This time the laugh was on Mrs. Jones, for what do you suppose they found? The corn was higher and better by several inches where the soy beans were growing beneath. Besides, there was a wonderful growth of soy beans below to add protein to the silage.

One day I dropped into Mr. Jones' farm to see him. Not finding Mr. Jones at home, I said to Mrs. Jones, "How do you like the soy beans?" "They're the finest things we've ever grown!" I can tell you now when a farmer's wife gives her O. K. to a proposition like that you can bank on that the proposition was satisfactory.

I know of over a hundred successful growers for the first time. I



"Wild Western" cattle quickly find contentment and fattening dinners in Cloverland pastures

know of only a couple who did not have complete success. Conditions were against them and the beans to arrive at success.

Today farmers are asking where they can get seed. Every grower seems to have converted a dozen more for next year. I feel that the soy bean is coming to stay. A few mishaps with the crop will not stop the movement any more than the mishaps with corn. There was a day when people laughed at the idea of growing corn up here. The farmers are doing it for silage purposes, and allow me to say that their mishaps aren't so very much more numerous than their southern neighbors.

Clark county is rapidly forging to the front in dairying. The natural conditions are such that she naturally will clamor for first place. The soy bean for silage, when generally grown, will give her a big boost in the dairy industry.

Disregarding the soy bean as a silage plant and studying it as a legume, I see much in its favor. I don't say it will displace clover or alfalfa. I do say that as well as they, it will prove itself a dependable protein plant and under many conditions will have none of the criticisms of clover or alfalfa.

Of course, there is not much ground for comparison if soy beans are grown for silage. But suppose the soy beans are grown for hay.

If the farmer finds himself in need of an emergency hay crop the latter part of May, I can say right here that

it will be the soy bean to fill the bill, not clover or alfalfa.

Under average conditions, clover does not maintain its hold for a complete clover hay crop. It loses out. If this be true, the seed for a soy bean hay crop will not cost a great deal more.

There is no worrying about "winter killing" or spring losses of soy beans such as you have with clover and alfalfa. The soy bean is an annual crop. It is planted in the spring after the soil has warmed up and harvested in the summer or fall. It may be grown in complete possession of the soil or under the corn.

The soy bean may be shifted annually about the farm, which permits of gradual and more general increase of soil nitrogen over the farm.

Alfalfa has merits. No one disputes that, but the general practice of alfalfa growing is to break a rotation. If the alfalfa is successful at all it is more profitable to let it have possession of the same soil for several years.

Alfalfa and clovers are favorable agencies for bringing weed seed to the farm. This criticism is not as applicable to the soy bean. If you pay for beans you can see that you are getting beans. You are not so sure about clover and alfalfa.

This article is not for discouraging the growers of clover or alfalfa. It does maintain that the soy bean is an equally valuable protein plant and will fit in the farm practices as well as the clovers. We think of the soy

beans for silage purposes. The hog raiser may learn of their merits for "hogging down" system of feeding.

The soy bean should by all means be inoculated. As a matter of fact, I would inoculate all legumes grown. I consider that one will be well repaid for his efforts even if the soil does carry natural inoculation.

I would advise farmers to get cards from the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and use them to order legume inoculation.

In order to apply the inoculation, I have practiced the following method: Clean your hand sprayer, pour the liquid inoculation in the container, put the seed in a tub and spray the inoculation over the seed. Stir and spray the seed alternately until all seeds are moistened. Then spread the seed on a canvas or blanket and leave it to dry. All operations must be performed under cover in the shade. Direct sunlight will kill the inoculation. When the seed is dry it can be sacked ready for sowing a few hours or days later.

Our soy beans were mixed in the following proportions: One peck of inoculated soy beans to three or four pecks of corn. Mix well and do the same in the planter hoppers at the end of each row. Drill a little thicker and more shallow than you would for corn alone, because a bean has a more difficult task than corn in getting out of the soil.

If in the silage, the soy beans are equivalent to about one-quarter the total weight the composite silage will closely approach a balanced ration for dairy cows.

Some of our farmers planted soy beans in rows. They used the horse planter and then straddled the rows in order to get the rows 18, 20 or 22 inches apart. They also cultivated these narrow rows and when the beans got nicely started the foliage covered the intervening spaces. One farmer broadcasted his seed and found that the soy beans defeated the weeds. The latter practice is not always certain and I would not recommend a method that might allow the weeds a chance to develop and seed the farm. The above farmer cut the green forage and threw it over the fence to young calves and pigs. He claims that the young animals did well on the soy bean forage.

Another point of interest was the nodules on the root system of soy beans grown from the inoculated seed. The roots were covered with nodules as big as peas. There were clusters of them and a comparison of them with clover nodules lead me to believe that an acre of soy beans might store more nitrogen in the soil than an acre of clover. I have read station reports that substantiated the claim.

Henry's Feeds and Feedings contains the following data on comparative feeding values of three important plants:

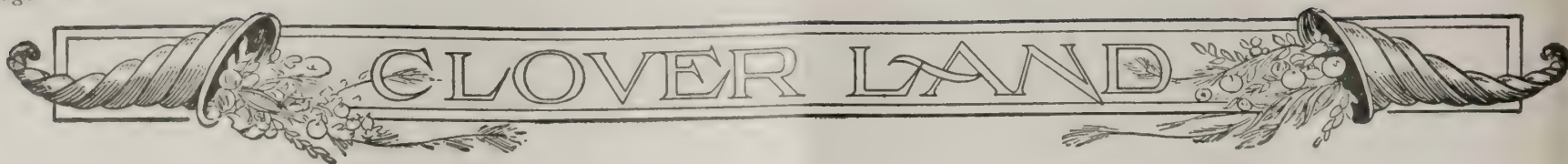
	C. Pro.	Carbo-hydrates	Fat.
Soy bean hay...	10.6%	40.9%	1.2%
Alfalfa, hay...	10.5%	40.5%	0.9%
Red clover, hay	7.1%	37.8%	1.8%

Scarcity of clover seed and high price of seed and hay popularize the soy beans as a farm crop. The soy beans should become popular as a silage crop to improve the soil, to better the quality of silage, to increase the milk flow, and to lower feed bills. Every silo owner should try some seed to study the characteristics of the plant before he grows them on a large scale. This would not be a necessary caution where the farmer

(Continued on Page 44)



Five calves from Calumet County, Wisconsin, which won \$59 in prizes their boy and girl owners at the 1918 Wisconsin State Fair.



New Packing Plant at St. Paul is Great Asset to Cloverland

By STANLEY A. HEDBERG

THE opening of Armour & Co.'s new packing plant in South St. Paul, which will cost approximately ten million dollars, will prove of inestimable value to livestock producers of the Northwest, as it will afford them additional market facilities. The new plant will have a killing capacity of 6,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep, 700 cattle and 500 calves a day. This will double the capacity of the St. Paul market for handling livestock and will make South St. Paul one of the important livestock markets in the country.

Marketing is the agency that turns farm products into money for the producer, and because of this producers of livestock ship to the best markets. Additional market facilities increase farm values and also livestock production. Producers of livestock have learned by experience that a good market reasonably close to their farms means quicker slaughtering of their cattle and hogs, which results in considerable reduction not only in freight bills but in the shrinkage cattle or hogs always suffer when being shipped.

Experience has shown in the past that with the establishment of additional packing plants by important packers, competition for livestock grows sharper and receipts have increased tremendously. For instance, at Fort Worth, Texas, the stockyards there before Armour and Swift erected their plants handled less than 227,000 head of stock per annum. Since the plants were established and put into operation, the market has reached the point where the total annual receipts are 3,540,000 head of stock.

Producers encouraged by good marketing facilities always produce more livestock and have a larger income per farm acre. Livestock pro-

My Opinion of Greater Cloverland

By J. Ogden Armour of Chicago

ST. PAUL and surrounding territory—The Great Northwest—which I believe is growing faster than any other section of the country today, gives promise of being one of the best meat producing centers in the country. This is one of the reasons we are building this new great packing plant.

The livestock production in the northwest in recent years has been tremendous and additional market facilities are needed to handle the increased production. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the mar-

keting phase of the food supply problem, for without a market, agriculture could not be the great basis of our national prosperity that it is today.

Marketing is necessary to turn production into wealth and those agencies that help the farmer to find profitable outlets are important aids to the country's welfare. I have great faith in the future development of Greater Cloverland as a livestock center and believe my faith in it as such will be more than justified in later years.

ally those of the Northwest, realize this fact and are raising more live stock to offset crop failures and to maintain the fertility of the soil. The chief drawback to profitable livestock raising in the Northwest in the past has been the scarcity of corn. This is being overcome, however, for barley, which is always a bumper crop in this territory, is being used as feed for cattle instead of corn, with good results. The erection of silos during recent years has also helped materially to increase the available supply of stock feed.

The new Armour packing plant in South St. Paul will not only help to encourage more livestock raising in the Northwest, but will aid materially in helping to make this section one of the best meat production centers in the country by adding the additional market facilities to an already important livestock market.

Land Clearing Made Easy for Cloverland

FOLLOWING the experience of the work accomplished in recent years in the Ozark region of Arkansas, the Chippewa Valley Sheep company has just purchased 2,000 goats, and will place them on its great sheep farm of 10,750 acres at Holcomb, Wis., for the sole purpose of killing the brush.

Much has been said and done in late years of Wisconsin's advance ideas of stump removal in the matter of improved machinery and appliances, but to push back the brush line has been left entirely to the man with the ax, and it is no small undertaking.

Best authorities place the cost of brush ordinary cut-over land at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, but the Chippewa Valley Sheep company, with its wise supervising director, George McKerrow, proposes to accomplish this work for nothing, or maybe at a premium.

They recently unloaded two carloads of woven wire fence, which is now being erected by a large crew of men.

Mr. McKerrow made a trip into Arkansas to investigate what the goat was capable of doing in the way of brush removal. He was so thoroughly converted to the idea, that he immediately recommended to his associates to adopt the plan. Mr. McKerrow reports many instances in the Ozark

(Continued on Page 44)

the future development of the Northwest as a livestock section.

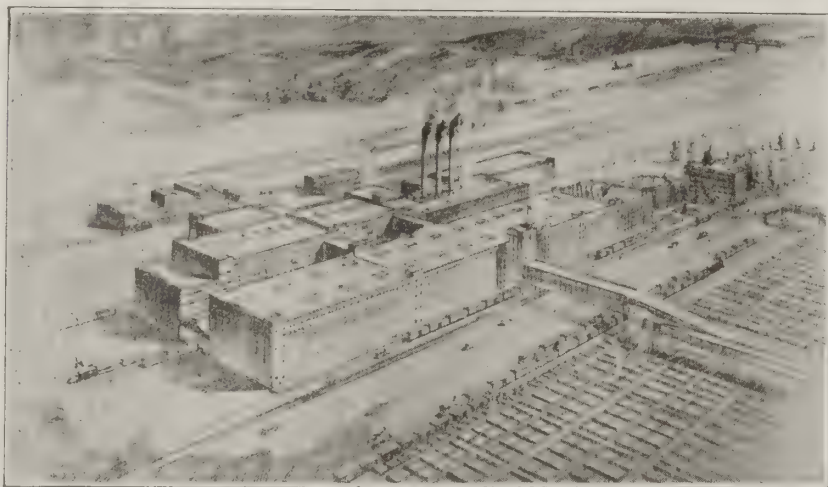


J. Ogden Armour

Farming in order to be successful must be conducted on a sound economic basis. Farmers of today, and especially

ern, best equipped and most sanitary has been done and no expense has been spared to accomplish this end.

When completed this summer and opened for operation, approximately 3,000 persons will be employed. The buildings, all of which will be finished on the outside with pressed brick, include the service building, where the general office force will be housed; the hog, sheep and beef killing plants; the oleomargarine and lard refinery; the machine shop, box factory, ice house and fertilizer works. A large power house complete in every electrical and mechanical detail will furnish power for all these separate buildings, which will be equipped with



Birdseye view of Armour & Company's new \$1,000,000 packing plant at St. Paul

duction also maintains the fertility of the soil, because it helps keep material on the farm which otherwise would be shipped away. It also helps farmers rotate their crops year after year, which is so beneficial to the land.

The new plant, which has been under construction for the last two years, consists of twenty-two separate buildings located on a fifty-acre tract of land bordering the Mississippi river in South St. Paul and will be the latest idea in packing plants. The cooler, where the meat is taken after the animals have been slaughtered, is being finished with salt glazed tile, and will have a capacity of 16,400 hogs, cattle and sheep, or double the killing capacity of the plant. The interior of the killing plants will be laid with white enameled brick. In fact, everything to make the new plant the most mod-

the latest devices in their particular line of work. They will be connected with one another by an elevated structure running completely around the entire plant and upon which tractors will be used to haul the output. The service building will be composed of up-to-date offices and will contain locker rooms, rest rooms, etc., for the employees. A welfare department, the feature of which will be a completely equipped hospital, will be conducted along the same lines as practiced in the Chicago plant.

St. Paul today is the gateway to the Great Northwest territory. J. Ogden Armour regards St. Paul and adjacent territory as giving promise of being one of the best meat production centers in the country. The establishment of this large plant, built during the war time prices of building material, is significant as to his belief in



Great buildings will be ready about July 15, 1919

CLOVER LAND

The Adventurous Career of the Last Viking

By JOHN O. VIKING of Ishpeming

saw a vision in my sleep,
 hat gave my spirit strength to sweep
 Down the gulf of time.
 saw the last of human mould,
 hat shall creations death behold
 As Adam saw her prime.
 —Campbell.

AS a preliminary, we wish to explain that the name "Viking" is a derivation from the word "vik," meaning bay, a word which is common to all the Scandinavian languages, i.e., Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Icelandic. It is pronounced as though spelled veek, hence viking when properly enunciated should be viking (veek-ing); the literal translation, if such there be, is bayer, for the kings of old fought in bays, whence the appellation, which understood in another sense, means a pirate. For characteristic description of these old warriors we wish to cite the following from "The Iron Arrowhead" the "Buckler Maiden," by Eugene Ise, that eminent French author, here on pages 24 and 25 he says: "Fierce people were these pirates. Sailing over the main from the shores of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, they arrived only after some days' journey at the coasts of Gaul. They lasted in their 'Sagas,' or popular songs of never having slept under a hard roof or having emptied their cups near a sheltered fireplace. Pillaging churches, castles and abbeys, turning chapels into stables, cutting skirts and breeches for themselves out of altar cloths, ravaging everything that they encountered,—in this style as they expressed themselves, they sang the mass of the lances, beginning at dawn with the matins and ending at dusk with the vespers. To conduct his vessel as a skillful knight imagines his horse, to be able to run over its oars while in motion, and to be able to hurl three javelins at the top of the mast, receive them back in his own hands and hurl them up again without once missing aim, such were some of the essential accomplishments for an able pirate.

"Let us then
 Defy the weather."
 as ran their sea song:

"For the tempest
 Is our servant,
 Helps our oars and
 Fills our sails,
 Wafts us where we
 Wish to go.

Where we land we
 Eat the repast
 There prepared for
 Us by others;
 Slay our host and
 Fire his dwelling,
 And resume the
 Azure swan route."

These Northmen had for their deity Odin, the God of the North, who promised to the brave, killed in battle, a home in Valhalla, the brilliant residence of the celestial heroes. Nevertheless, relying more on their speed than upon the aid of their gods, they never invoked him. My brother in arms and myself, thus did Gunkator, a famous sea king who frequently ravaged Gaul, speak of himself and his fellow pirates: 'My brother in arms and myself never sacrifice to the gods; we place our faith in our oars and our strength; we get along very well in that way.' Several of the chiefs of these pirates claimed to have issued from the empires of Trolls, sea sprites, and the Ases and Dwalines, gentle fairies who delighted in dancing by the light of the moon on the ice of the northern lakes, or in disporting themselves among the snow-covered branches of tall fir trees."

Some of these fearless warriors were called berserkers; they would madden and lash themselves into a



Memorials of the Last Viking. The small black object at the bottom is the petrified remains of a tricobite, which scientists say lived before man inhabited the earth.

vertigo of fury, betokening a degree of exaltation that would develop into a kind of delirium, their whitened lips would foam and with demonical yells they would hurl themselves with a superhuman strength, as it were, upon their enemies. Accompanying these splendid warriors were at times warrior maidens, or, as they were known, "sko ldmor" (buckler maidens), who were amazons as dauntless and brave as any male and would fight with a fury unsurpassed by none. We cite the following from the "Translator's Preface" of the above-mentioned volume:

"The invasion of the Normans, or Northman, or Norsemen, called throughout this brilliant story, the Northman bears characteristics that distinguished it markedly from all the other European invasions. With all the others the migrations were brought in by home changes of soil and waterways that drove the invaders westward. War was only a means, the goal was bread. With the Northman invasion it was otherwise. The goal was war and adventure. This simple circumstance places a wholly different stamp upon the Northman invaders. It explains the impulse they gave to oratory, poetry, music and the fine arts. Their rush from the frozen north through Europe, conquering and transforming England, carving for themselves large domains out of the French territory, then held in the imbecile hands of the imbecile successors of Charlemagne, startling the populations of southern Italy and Sicily—that they traversed. And they traversed none without raising its tone with their poetic, barbarian spirit."

One of their number, Gunge Rolf (the pirate), a Dane, with his men forced himself into Gaul, where he settled, demanding Neustria, now Normandy, as his legitimate spoils.

The old duffer even compelled Charles, the Simple King of the Franks, to give him his 14-year-old daughter, Ghisele, as his wife.

Before dealing with the main part of the story, "The Last Viking," we shall quote another well-known author of French descent named Paul Beloni DuChailu, who in the preface to his "The Viking Age," among other things says:

"To the numerous warlike and ocean loving tribes of the north, the ancestors of the English-speaking people, we must look for the transformation that took place in Britain. In their descendants we recognize to this day many of the very same traits of character which those old Northmen possessed as will be seen by the perusal of this work."

In Sweden, Lars Gatenhjelm, born of sailor parents at the old viking resort Onsala, in the province of Halland, November 30th, 1689, is generally conceded to be the last viking. He was born in a house, still standing, popularly known as "Gatan," and Lars in his youth was generally known under the nickname of "Lasse i Gatan." He early displayed a daring and various disposition, and at an early age took to the sea as his sphere of action.

When in 1710, Charles XII, the Madman of the North, commenced issuing credentials to the raiders, Lars Gatenhjelm, who had previously been raised to the nobility by the king, secured the necessary papers and commenced the career in real earnest that was destined to make him famous. In his eventual raids he captured several vessels, so that he shortly manned a numerous fleet of raiders, who were directed from Goteberg, where Lars now resided. His residence, "Det Gatenhjelm-Ska huset," may be seen there to this day. Among these vessels the following may be enumer-

ated: "Lilla Jagaren," "Le T triumphant," "Sjohunden," "Rafven," "Forgylta," "Eschalaupen," "Goteborg," "Windthunden," "Mercurius," "Le Trompeur," "Fortuna," "Christina," "La Louisa," "Postiljon," "Hielparen," etc.

One of the first vessels captured by this bold raider was the galley "Kommung David." This galley was loaded with 279 barrels malt, 76 barrels rye, 34 barrels Danish whiskey, 25 kegs ditto, 38 sides of pork, 220 cheese, 20 tubs of butter, besides various other articles.

The most noted capture he made, however, was when he raided a Danish vessel, that among other valuables carried two Carrara marble sarcophagi, intended for their royal highnesses the king and queen of Denmark. The king remonstrated in vain, but they were not returned to him until he furnished duplicates for Gatenhjelm and his spouse, Ingela.

He was a close friend of Charles XII and whenever the latter visited Goteborg, he was, as a rule, the guest of Gatenhjelm. Both of unusual daring and kindred adventurous spirits, it was quite natural for them to have many things in common.

After his death his wife Ingela conducted the affairs with success, and now both the last viking and his spouse have long rested in the marble sarcophagi, which the Danish king was compelled to furnish.

Notes.

Gaul, the ancient name of France, the Franks sallying forth from the forests of Germany conquered the Gauls and imposed their name upon the vanquished country.

Odin, even known as Woden, was the god worshipped in common by the Scandinavians, the Saxons of Britain and the Germans. His real name seems to have been Sigge Fridulfson. He was a leader among the Scandinavians, possibly had led the Aryan migration from the highlands of India. He wanted to become a king, but they made him a god. His mound can be seen to this day in old Upsala, Sweden. As the advent of Jesus affected the division of time, so has the Northern divinities affected the days of the week, as Odin or Woden is commemorated by Wednesday, Thor by Thursday and Frey by Friday.

Meaning bare shirt, i. e., they, when fighting, discarded all superfluous clothing and appeared but in the shirt or coat-of-mail, which garment those warriours and amazons always wore.

The Danish and Norwegian vikings course was westward, whereas the Swedish vikings were eastward. Rurik, the Swede, founded the Russian empire, and their Varangar or Variager appeared as bodyguards to royalty in the far East. We cite from December, 1918, issue of the National Geographical Magazine, page 509, article by Edwin A. Grosken, L. H. D., "West Denmark and Norway look outward upon the ocean, whose shores Scandinavians were to hurry and conquer. East Denmark and Sweden look inward upon the Baltic and Europe. They planted settlers north of the gulf of Finland and east of the Gulf of Bothnia and placed a Varangian Prince on the Russian throne."

The vikings that headed westward founded towns in Britain. To this day all towns in England with names ending in "wick" (vik) were named by Scandinavians. Jorvik, now corrupted to York, was a Scandinavian town, hence our own New York derives its name from a Scandinavian source. Likewise, all towns ending in "by" (village) is from the same source.

CLOVERLAND **MAGAZINE**

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

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 P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
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MAY, 1919

Climatic Energy in Cloverland

During the past four or five years comparisons have often been made between the temperature of our winter months and that of points two or three hundred miles south, and it has been found that it is often times colder that far south than it is in Cloverland. People looked at the map and thought that because the Upper Peninsula was so far north of Chicago that it must be a great deal colder up here. But such is not the case. The two Great Lakes, Michigan and Superior, give us a milder winter, and assure ample rainfall during the summer months.

Then, too, during the growing season we have more hours of sunshine each day than they have farther south. Government statistics show that the sun shines ninety hours longer in Cloverland from March 21 to September 21 than it does at Chicago. We also have about 110 hours more of twilight in that period. These extra hours of sunshine and twilight are responsible for rapid growth and a higher quality of vegetation. Sunlight is equivalent to starch and sugar.

Stockmen who have visited Cloverland during our growing season all say that they would never believe that this extra sunshine, and the proximity of the lakes, could make the difference that they do. In this section of the country "if it rains" is not the great question that it is in the West and Southwest. We always have ample rainfall for all crops, and the snow that falls during the winter months protects the grasses from the cold and supplies abundant moisture for the early growing days.

Cloverland is the "Home of Climatic Energy."

Cloverland's Cash Crops

The Cloverland farmer has several crops that he grows with great success as cash crops. They can be turned into cash as soon as harvested. This is a splendid system. He does not depend upon one crop or line to make him profitable returns from the farm.

As farms develop it is necessary to make a change in the manner of cashing in these crops, or at least some of them. Hay is a cash crop with many farmers, yet when one continues the practice of selling hay year after year, he is robbing the soil and undermining himself. Let me drive through a community during cropping season, and I will tell you who is marketing his hay the direct cash way, or the indirect, or livestock way. The dairy or the beef cow will

send your crops to market the most profitable way. If there is anyone who doubts the truth of this statement now, he will sooner or later come to see it in the same light.

The farmer often sells his rutabagas when he hasn't enough feed to carry his stock through the winter in the best of condition. Feed your 'bagas, and feed your clover hay. Sell the timothy, except what you need for your horses. The great farmers of the great Northwest thought they could make more money off their acres by confining their operations to grain raising, but in the course of a few years they had crop failures. Some farms held out longer than others. Agricultural history shows conclusively that livestock farming is the only permanent method. If you think you can always raise hay, and in this way continue to rob the soil year after year, you had better sell out while there is a chance for some one else to save the soil from complete exhaustion. The hay farming method, with no livestock, is the reason for the abandoned farm.

The new settler needs a cow first of all. She furnishes a food that saves the expenditure of cash, and often times enough extra to sell as a "cash crop." Dairy cows and sheep will help build up your farm. They will enrich the soil and help to clear the land, in addition to producing a "cash crop." Pasture is cheap, so keep all the good milk cows and ewes that you can raise sufficient winter feed for, and you will then be on the road to becoming a prosperous farmer.

This magazine advocates progressive but conservative methods. What we print in its pages is always intended for the best interests of its readers. We will tell you where others have made a success and where they have met with failure, so that all may profit by the experiences of each other and make the greatest success possible. It takes successful operations to make progress.

Write Us About Your Experiences

Let The Cloverland Magazine be the clearing house of ideas. If you have met with success or failure by following certain methods in farming or livestock raising, write us about it. Your experience may help others to succeed, or prevent them from failing.

We receive numerous letters asking questions and we are always glad to answer them. Hundreds of our readers write in that the magazine is of great help to them. We want it to become better as it grows older. Every improvement that is introduced in the magazine is for the benefit of its readers.

We wish to thank the many friends and supporters of the magazine for their co-operation in the past, and to solicit their future co-operation and assistance. Most readers think the magazine is cheap at a dollar a year. Do you think so? If you do, why not try to get that neighbor of yours to become a subscriber. Talk to him about the matter the next time you see him. The greater the number of people who read the magazine, the greater good we can do for the permanent development of Greater Cloverland. With your kind assistance we will make Cloverland the best agricultural magazine in the country.

Save Your Old Magazines

Just at the time that an article appears in an issue it may not mean very much to you, but at the proper time articles on the improvement of potatoes, the dairy herd, grain crops, etc., will be worth a great deal to you. For example, the article on potatoes by Mr. Walker, which appeared on page five of the January issue of Cloverland, will mean hundreds of dollars to the farmer who will follow it carefully. This article should be read and re-read.

Do not try to see how many acres you can raise, but try to see how

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

Couple of Irish Stories.

Con. Keough sells scales out of Hancock. Con Sullivan sells groceries from the same base. Con Keough had been having a hard week. Without the dialect, this time:

"I sold a scale to a man down in Ironwood," said Con K., "and he sent it back. There's my commission for the whole week gone."

"The scale game is a pretty tough game," said Con S. to Con K., thinking to express sympathy after a fashion.

"Sure, it's not a tough game at all," answered Con K., "if they'd only buy them."

In the bad old days when Sack's was the social center, commercial club and business men's rendezvous in Houghton, there was a professional known as the Colonel, who was wont to hang out in that most enjoyable joint. A habitue on pleasure bent was an old Irishman, a very old Irishman, who loved to play schmeear but hated to pay for it.

He lost \$5 to the Colonel on one occasion, but failed to "come across," putting the Colonel off with the old subterfuge.

It chanced not long ago after that the Colonel saw the old terrier making a big winning. So he accosted him:

"Couldn't let me have that five today, could you, Jerry?"

"Seems to me ye're in a hurry wit' ye'r collections."

many potatoes you can raise to the acre, of the better type, the kind that will market for the most money, at the least cost per bushel.

In every issue you will find articles that will be helpful to those engaged in general farming, or the raising of dairy cows, beef cattle or sheep. You will find it worth while to get out the back numbers of The Cloverland Magazine, and re-read them.

Standard Potatoes

By adopting standard varieties of potatoes, farmers in the Upper Peninsula were able to add about \$360,000 to their income last year, according to the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural college.

"An average of 18 cents per bushel above the general market price that was obtained for car load lots of potatoes of the Green Mountain variety," declared J. W. Weston, leader of county agricultural agents in the Upper Peninsula. "Figuring on a production of 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes of this strain in the Upper Peninsula last year, the adoption of standard varieties, if only half these potatoes were shipped out, added \$260,000 to the income of producers."

The work of interesting farmers in improved spuds was largely carried out by county agents and field men of Michigan Agricultural college, co-operating with local agencies.

Pastures Should Not Be Neglected

Did you ever stop to consider the importance of properly caring for your pastures? Do you know that the total value of the products of American pastures far exceeds the value of our annual corn crop? Yet, in spite of this fact, pastures are really the most neglected part of the average farm. The soil needs to be fed just the same as in the fields where cultivated crops are raised.

At the West Scotland Experiment Station they experimented with sheep on three different pastures which were handled differently. In one field they did as most farmers do—just pastured it, and they got annually

"Yes, maybe, but the missus asked me to bring some money home today to pay the wash woman."

"And is ut marrud ye aa-ar?"

"Yes, I'm married."

"Thin phwhy don't yer wife do her own washin'?"

* * *

Spanish Vets in the Great War.

This is a suggestion to the Spanish War Veterans of Cloverland. How many of them have served in the Great War?

We know of but two. One is Gen. Robert J. Bates, who was captain of the Ironwood company during the earlier conflict. We know he had a commission in this war, but we lack the details.

The other is Ed. Riordan, formerly of the Soo. He was a hospital corpsman in '98, and in this war a captain of engineers.

Most of us were too old or something.

Billy Somerville please write.

* * *

Misery Bay Well Named.

A movement of ice at Misery Bay Saturday, as far as Peninsula point carried with it thousands of dollar worth of fish nets belonging to Groleau and Dan Seavy, according to word received from that locality yesterday.—Escanaba Morning Press.

Evidently you can get misery Misery Bay even if dollars are scarce at Dollar Bay.

216 pounds of mutton per acre. the second field they fed the soil top-dressing with phosphatic fertilizer and they got annually 404 pounds mutton per acre, by this method. the third field they fed the soil with phosphate and potash, and the rest was 612 pounds of mutton per acre, annually.

Did you ever try feeding your pastures? During these days of hard labor you should not neglect the opportunities offered by pasturing livestock. This is especially true in Cloverland, where our climate conditions are so favorable to good pastures.

The United States Department of Agriculture advises that more attention be paid to caring for pastures as follows:

"Pasture management involves such practices as harrowing the grass areas; alternating the animals between fields, and not grazing continuously; top-dressing the pastures with manure or commercial fertilizer; keeping down the weeds; allowing the grass to get a good stand in the spring before turning stock into the field and grazing closely. Bluegrass pastures often improve with age to a certain extent. Some of the best have stood for 50 years, and today are productive of as much gain in weight or as heavy a flow of milk as they were originally. On the other hand, some of the old sods are becoming foul with briars, broom sedge and other weeds, due to neglect and improper handling."

The 85th Division, national guard men, the first selective service division raised in Michigan and Wisconsin, has now been completely returned from overseas with the exception of those units on duty in North Asia, and within a very short time men will have been returned to civil life. They are being rushed to Camp Custer from debarkation ports and eastern camps as rapidly as possible and are being demobilized with all speed.

At the request of the postoffice department, the geographic board has changed the official abbreviation for California from "Cal." to "Calif." because of confusion with the abbreviation for Colorado.

CLOVER LAND

The Observations of a Near Pioneer in Cloverland

By CHARLES F. HICKOK of Manistique

PROPOS of pioneering it may be proper to state that the writer arrived in the then little town of Flint, Michigan, in the year 1878, and drifting northward by degrees, finally taking up his residence in the Upper Peninsula in February, 1895, and has maintained this residence almost continuously to the present time.

During the days of 1895 and for a long period thereafter the Upper Peninsula was a big sleeping asset, insofar as agriculture was concerned. The inhabitants in those days were satisfied to take off the wealth of minerals and pine timber, and content to send their money to the outside world for the necessities of life. Very few, if any, realized that just around the corner of the future the great Cloverland of America would awaken to startle the neighboring states both near and far, with her immensity of resources for producing fine crops, and especially the wonderful growth of nutritious tame and wild grasses, which in the summer lay like a great green mantle over the vast cut-over and marsh areas of the peninsula. The material so much desired by the beef, cotton and wool producers of the west and near west.

With the flight of time has grown a demand for Upper Michigan forest products. With this demand came the investment of almost unlimited capital, in the removal and marketing of the forest wealth, and it may be truly said that the lumbermen's axe is the key that unlocked the door of the future development of this great peninsula.

There has been an element of the magical in the development of Upper Michigan, and this may be explained on the ground, that this great peninsula empire has been most wonderfully endowed by nature. From a commercial sense, this region is but a life over fifty years old. And for years it was thought by many people living to the south of us that some Arctic explorer should come and discover us. If we need discovering the present would be a highly propitious time for the advent of such a movement. With two main line railroads running the length of the peninsula and five intersecting lines, which in turn throw out many spurs terminating in outlying communities, to say nothing of approximately two thousand miles of splendid highways leading to and from our many modern cities, with their many excellent hotels and wayside inns. The discovery of it resolves itself into a highly interesting and pleasurable occupation.

In the early days the eyes of the world were turned in the direction of the Upper Peninsula, on account of the tremendous mineral wealth produced; but they viewed us from the distance. The coming of the automobile created a demand for good roads, in consequence of which our muddy roads were torn up and graded, trails widened to standard road widths, gravel and stone applied until today we have a most wonderful system of highways.

Passable roads have brought us thousands of tourists, who have carried away with them and spread broadcast the news of the wonderful possibilities of this garden spot of the middle west. In other words, we have been discovered and can dispense with the services of the Arctic man clad in his suit of bear skin.

The lumberman, the advance agent of the agriculturist, is making rapid strides in the removal of the merchantable timber from the forest area. Following this activity will come the cattle and sheepmen's herds. This in turn will stimulate the farming



How barley thrives on Cloverland cut-over section south of Ishpeming, Mich.

element to the raising of more winter feed, necessitating more farmers and additional acreage, until the intervening gaps between the farming communities will be absorbed, and become the great producing center. It may appear from the foregoing that the grazing industry will be crowded from Upper Michigan. Let it be understood that the peninsula embraces an area of ten million acres and that the distribution of soils is such that there always will be room for immense herds of cattle and sheep.

The invasion of ice during the glacial period brought with it the glacial drift of which the general geographical features of the peninsula are composed. The glacial drift is deposited irregularly over the underlying rock and boulder formations and falls readily into three classes or ratings. A legend of the soil rates as applied to the Upper Peninsula may be of interest:

Rate (1) Areas with a mixed pebbly and in places sandy clay. Good clayey loam to sandy loam—highly productive farm land.

Rate (2) A sandy loam mixed with a gravely material lighter in quality than rate one—highly productive under intelligent cultivation.

Rate (3) Sandy plains, a light soil, requires intensive cultivation; in some cases requires artificial drainage.

An attempt to proportion the mineral, vegetable, bacteria and acids contained in each soil rate would entail much research and writing and be of no particular assistance in the point to be made. The rates described will produce certain results, and doubtless the reader is more interested in results than a soil analysis.

The clay lands of the peninsula, of which there is a large acreage well distributed, is classed as rate one and at first glance much sought after for general farming, and while this class of soil will produce crops a greater number of seasons without the application of fertilizer than the lighter soils, yet it has its drawbacks. The natural drainage of clay land is largely by evaporation and must have time in the spring to dry out before working and seeding can be carried on. During dry spells in the growing season, clay soils have a tendency to crack, allowing the escape of the sub-soil moisture. A summary of rate one, is a strong heavy top soil; excellent grass and hay lands but more difficult to work than lighter soils.

Rate two being of a sandy loam nature is thoroughly friable, and may

be worked at any time of the year except when covered with snow or impregnated with frost. In case of cultivated crops, during a dry period in summer, a light stirring of the soil retains the moisture from below to be taken up by the roots of the vegetation. Rate two soil predominates in the Upper Peninsula and without doubt will be the most sought after for general farming.

Rate three is not a soil desirable for raising farm crops. However, it has its uses in connection with better soils. Sheep will graze number three lands often in preference to better soils. Cattle have been known to do likewise for long periods at certain times of the year. Rapid growing trees of the deciduous genus thrive especially well on rate three soil. Reforestation in connection with grazing should be employed on number three lands, providing shade for grazing animals and in the ultimate a profit on the investment.

In summarizing soil rates applicable to climatic conditions of the Upper Peninsula we must concede that the soil yielding a greater variety of crops at the least expense must be considered the better for general farming. The variation in the yield of crops on farms of the same soil rating is governed entirely by the intelligence and energy of the individual who tills the soil.

A word regarding the marsh lands of which there is a large acreage in the peninsula may not be out of place in this article.

The marsh lands east of Marquette county in the peninsula are about eighty per cent rate two soil. The dominant characteristics being a black sandy muck top soil or humus ranging in depth from eighteen inches to three feet, supported by a sub-soil of red sand mixed with a pebbly material, which insures a solid non-leeching stratum, when drained and settled. Worthy of note is the fact that the drained areas comprising the reclaimed marsh lands of the Upper Peninsula have settled on an average of two feet, which is proof conclusive of a solidifying of the sub-soil. Traces of quicksand have been noted in spots throughout the marsh area but of so slight a degree as to be negligible.

Of vital importance to the development of marsh soils is the feasibility of the drainage of the entire area of inundated lands. The Manistique river and its tributaries provide the arteries of flowage from the main body of the marsh tract. The Manistique flows south and west while the

several contributing streams flow south and east until their identity is lost in the main river (Manistique river). The drainage area of the country in this locality is naturally south and east and well defined, the fall ranging from six to nine feet to the mile. The Tahquamenon river, several miles farther east and flowing in a northerly direction, provides a drainage system for the tremendous acreage in that locality. The Tahquamenon project could be easily developed and should receive recognition by those interested in government or state reclamation work.

Ninety-nine miles of drainage canals dredged during the past six years have enhanced the value of thirty-six thousand five hundred acres of marsh lands near the head waters of the Manistique river.

Attempts to cultivate and crop the newly-drained muck lands were met with failure, due to several causes, chief among which was: (1) the sour condition of the soil, due to long saturation with stagnant water; (2) a porous condition of the humus and sub-soil caused by the removal of the water. Five years have elapsed since the first attempt to cultivate the newly drained lands was instituted. The discouraged owner may now return to find his muck land sweet and friable.

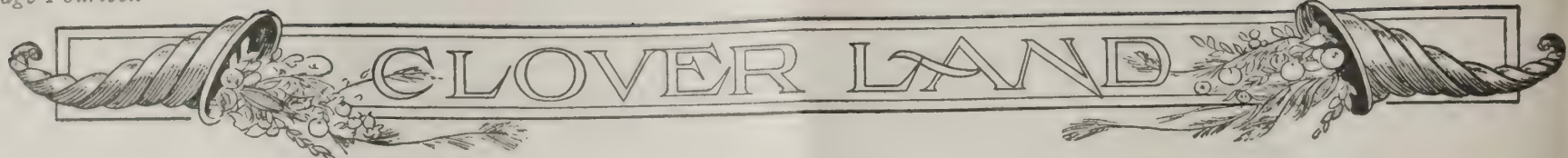
The writer recently visited fields in the marsh area which had been broken and seeded to timothy and clover. The first crop harvested showed a yield of two tons to the acre of as fine a grade of hay as that produced on the best hay lands in Michigan. Root crops grown on adjoining marsh lands showed a good yield and quality. Cattle feeding at stacks of blue joint hay during the month of January were as fat and sleek as could be desired.

To one who is watching the development of Upper Michigan, the rich marsh lands of the peninsula demand more than a passing interest. Drainage has been proven a feasible venture, and once the water is eliminated the land is ready for the tractor and gang plow. The ease with which the soil may be subdued and brought under cultivation, coupled with its richness in plant foods, permits of a favorable forecast for the big marsh areas in eastern Cloverland.

These lands fenced and under cultivation, with suitable buildings for caring for crops and livestock and under intelligent management, should be and doubtless will be worth from eighty to one hundred dollars per acre in the very near future, dependant upon location and outlet. Lands to the south and west of Cloverland of no better dollar producing values sell at one hundred and seventy to two hundred dollars per acre.

A summary of conditions affecting the Upper Peninsula are an insular climate in a marked degree, a condition very favorable to crops and domestic animals; ample rainfall; growing season of sufficient duration; splendid soils; good roads; fine school system; churches of every denomination and social conditions of a high order. The scenic beauty of one thousand miles of coast line; innumerable inland lakes with their many contributing spring streams, added to the facilities for home building, makes Michigan's Upper Peninsula a highly desirable and profitable place of habitation.

Michigan people are disappointed because the 32nd Division (Michigan-Wisconsin National Guard) is not to be seen in parade in any town of the state as a whole. Wisconsin people, it is said, are also disappointed.



The Happiest Man in Cloverland

By HIMSELF

(Editor's Note: Not to know "Bun" Goodman is to have missed a real ray of Cloverland sunshine. His quaint and clean humor have produced more laughter and side ache than can be measured, and his merry smile, his inimitable dialect stories and his mellow disposition are a sure enough asset to Cloverland, his native heath. His humor is clean, spontaneous and original, while his practical jokes are minus any after-effect but a memory of real fun.)

I WAS born March 22, 1877, in the heart of the virgin forest that used to stand where the prosperous farming district of Sands, Marquette county, now exists. The place that marks the spot is the remains of a cellar on a little hill on my father's farm at Sands, and whenever I visit the place it brings back memories of bygone days which extended to the time that I was about three years old.

It was in those early days that I recall first seeing the characters portrayed in the various nationalities that always impressed me and especially the dark-haired Frenchman from Canada, with the red sash for a belt, who used to take me hunting cherries, and I marveled at their ability as I stood by and saw them fall the big black cherry trees. As years went by, the various nationalities made their debut in the course of their respective occupations, cutting the cordwood, burning same into charcoal, furnishing wood for the trains, and then cutting the sawlogs, and finally clearing up of the farm. Each one of those operations called for the various nationalities whose natural tendency was along the line of the special work that was offered for the occasion. There was the Frenchman, with his wonderful wood-chopping ability; then the Swede and Finlander, with their ability to handle the cordwood; and lastly, the Irish and Scotch from Canada, who always managed to hold a boss' job or find some excuse to take the easy end of it.

It was during the long evenings spent listening to the various conversations (which reminds me now of a test to see who could twist the English language into the most unrecognizable tangle), that I decided the Frenchman took his first prize, with the Swede and Norwegian close seconds, and all the rest come third. As a youngster, I took to mimicking those men, out of mischief, but in those days the youngsters had to be very careful as it was considered very disrespectful to act in the least way "belittling," as it was called then, any one older than themselves.

As stated before, I saw the farm, which now consists of 500 acres under cultivation, grow out of a wilderness and was always within the sound of the voices of those interesting characters, having worked with them riding the horse on the shovel plow, when planting potatoes in the new burned land, fishing, hunting and enjoyed their simple sports so as that among the most pleasant memories of those early days are those of the hours spent with those whole-hearted, primitive people that I have since endeavored to imitate.

For fear that one would think I am about 80 years old by reading this, I wanted to say that those days existed since 1877, but I cannot help stating that in all their phases a good many of them correspond to some of the writings of Whitcomb Riley when he refers to the country life in his "Old Swimming Hole," "District School," etc., as it seems that almost every one of those enoyments he writes about I have had the pleasure of experiencing even to warming my feet where the old brindle cow had lain; going to the circus, the coun-



try dances and last but not least the district school, where it was the ambition of the big boys to lick the teacher, and when I speak of this there comes to my mind some interesting ancient history along that line which would take too much time to mention.

At the age of 17 I left the farm to attend the High school at Marquette, going to Ishpeming High school the next year, from which I was graduated in 1897. During these years I had the privilege of playing on the first football team organized in the Upper Peninsula in 1894 at Marquette, and afterwards played on the championship team at Ishpeming. After I was graduated from the high



"Bun" Goodman

school, we formed the team known as "Randall's Rough Riders" and had the satisfaction of holding the championship until we disbanded in 1900. During that time we were fortunate enough to win the championship against all comers, which included the famous Company I team of Marquette, who were our hardest rivals and whom we defeated two seasons with barely any score.

While attending the high school my dad saw to it that my business education was not being neglected, as I spent my week ends at the farm attending to the office duties connected with my father's business.

After I was graduated I went into business with my father, buying and

selling mining timber, which finally grew into a lumber manufacturing proposition, which latter we sold out last year at Little Lake.

Some people ask me how I come to get so much fun out of life. My only answer is that there is enough of fun for everyone if they will only help to make a little fun themselves or stop to take it.

For a good many years I have helped out in various entertainments by telling dialect stories, but it was not until about seven years ago that I attempted to disguise myself or fool anyone. My debut in this line came about through a request from Frank St. Peter, of the Carpenter Cook Co., Menominee, and the company's Ishpeming manager, Mr. O'Keefe. I was asked to disguise myself as a lumberjack and butt into the banquet that they were going to give for their traveling salesmen at the Menominee hotel, and create a rough house. Of course, as usual, I was willing to try anything once, so I rigged myself on that evening in the regulation stag trousers, rubbers and socks and lumberjack outfit in general, and after greasing my hair, so as it would hang straight over my eyes and manipulating my complexion to appear as though I had not washed my face for a week and sprinkling a liberal quantity of booze over my clothes, I shouldered my "turkey" and appeared at the door of the Menominee hotel.

Right away there was a lot of excitement, as those especially fine and gentlemanly traveling men did not care to associate with a drunken lumberjack, and consequently he was immediately ordered out.

I managed, however, to get to the clerk's desk, and when he informed me he could put me with some of those traveling men I was nearly mobbed when I volunteered the remark in broken English that I wouldn't sleep with those kind of men because I was afraid of getting "scratchy." As I turned around, I began to scratch rather freely at my ribs and right away they noticed my bag was sitting on top of their grips. They began to scramble and pull their grips away and soon the poor lumberjack's bag was alone in the middle of the floor. I picked it up and, with the pretense of swinging it onto my shoulder, batted one of the finely dressed gentlemen who was standing close by, and from that moment on he couldn't keep his hands still, as he imagined that he was full of cooties.

It would take too much space to relate the happenings that took place

in the ten or fifteen minutes that intervened between the time I came in and when the banquet was to start, and I don't believe I have ever had to exercise my brain since that time quite as strenuously to keep from being ejected bodily from the office. Finally the time came for them to go into the banquet and, as they started in, I also pushed in and sat myself down at the table.

Immediately, Art Hoffman, who now manages the Upper Peninsula Produce company of Escanaba, grabbed me by the shoulder and bade me stand up. He made a short speech to those present, telling them that this new fellow's membership would be terminated abruptly, and with that he turned me toward the door and began walking me out. I offered no resistance until about halfway out, when I suddenly showed fight, kicked Hoffman's feet from under him unexpectedly, fell across him and then prepared to meet the rush that was sure to come.

There were about a dozen fellow started after me, but, having on rubbers, the slippery floor didn't bother me much and I gathered in legs by the armful and in a few seconds had a nice pile of traveling men on the floor. In the mixup I made it point to jerk open their neckties, muss up their hair, pull their shirt out of their trousers, pull their coat half way off over their shoulders, but finally allowed myself to be turned out and almost took the side of the building along.

They then slammed the door, shut and locked me out and, as I stood at the door frothing at the mouth, could see them yet straightening their wardrobes and trying to comb their hair with their fingers and gazing at each other with wonderment as to why the police department was so slow in responding.

I then left the door and entered the dining-room through a rear door having been put wise to this entrance beforehand, when there was another commotion, but not quite so many volunteers to lick me as the first time. I insisted in broken English that they give me something to eat as I had not eaten in three days, which one of them volunteered the statement advising them not to feed me because "if he gets a square meal he will lick us all."

C. I. Cook, however, who was a confederate, suggested that I be fed the disgust that was plainly shown in the faces I will never forget. However, I was seated between two very well dressed and precise gentlemen, one in particular was especially fastidious, and when he accidentally made known to the Frenchman that he also was French by criticizing his in his English and admonishing him in regard to the blue-points served not being "a strange kind of a hen's eggs," he nearly died, when the Frenchman in his delight threw his arms around him and made out that he was endeavoring to kiss him. The nine-course dinner was something new to the Frenchman, and of course he had some criticisms to offer in regard to the slowness in bringing in the pork and beans, etc.

After the meal was over the Frenchman was called upon to address the gathering, which address consisted of a stump speech, in which one of the prominent ones present was made the butt of his remarks.

My identity was made known then, and as there was a large number of those present with whom I was personally acquainted, it was especially gratifying and very amusing to hear

(Continued on Page 25)



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A wonderful new process—Nothing else like it ever before—Amazing success in weaving fine art-furniture—A revolution in manufacture—Brings down the cost of highest quality.

The Wonderful New Invention of Marshall B. Lloyd
Spins a continuous fibre and weaves it into

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The Lloyd Loom

THE ambition and life work of Marshall B. Lloyd has been to lighten the toil of human hands. In this he has been remarkably successful. He has given to the world—not only one, but several inventions—and these of an importance that will place his name in history with such inventors as Watt, Stephenson, Whitney, Edison. Even without the "Loom," his invention of the process for making seamless steel tubing, would have made his name famous. For years he was a manufacturer of baby carriages, employing scores of reed workers to weave the bodies and hoods by hand—(just as others weave them today.) As he watched this slow process—the most rapid workman weaving on a single carriage all day long—he began to plan how to save this great labor by making machinery do it. Reed products manufacturers considered this an **UTTER IMPOSSIBILITY**—yet Mr. Lloyd succeeded. When the first baby carriages, thus made, were exhibited in Chicago, they would not even then believe. And now—**FURNITURE**—many times more difficult to make, is produced by the Loom. The continuous fibre used is smooth, hard and of great strength. It will not warp, split or break and is not harmed by weather. **NOTICE**—Do not confuse this fine, beautiful product with the ordinary **HAND-MADE**, paper-fibre (big, coarsely twisted strands) furniture now on the market.

The art of weaving fibres and reeds was old when the Pyramids of Egypt were young. From that ancient time until today, reed work has been done by the same slow primitive method—**BY HAND**—and is **STILL** made that way everywhere **EXCEPTING** in the Lloyd plant at Menominee. Here, a wonderful machine—the "Lloyd Loom"—born in the brain of that remarkable man, who had already come to fame through other epoch-making inventions—turns out this work with amazing speed and of a perfection and beauty utterly impossible even to **IMITATE** by hand. The finished work looks exactly like silk fabric magnified.

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The most exquisitely beautiful furniture—chairs, couches, rockers, tables, etc.—of handsome designs, admirably fabricated, of highest quality and of various modern finishes and colors—including the exclusive "Lloyd Inter-Woven Colors"—can now be obtained at astonishingly low prices. Ask for the kind that is woven on a "Loom" and insist—there's only one kind—"Lloyd's."

Mail the Coupon TODAY
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Lloyd's

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Menominee, Mich.

Gentlemen:

Kindly give me the name and address of a dealer nearest me, who handles or can order for me Lloyd's Loom Woven Furniture.

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fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

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Effective Weed Control

By ARTHUR H. JOLL

THE successful growth of any farm crop is dependent, among other things, upon the effective control of weeds. Numerous species of weeds with their countless individuals persistently compete with cultivated crops for space, food, water and sunshine. Our problem as farmers is to reduce to a minimum the severe competition constantly presented by these noxious plant pests.

The economic importance of weed growth this article does not intend to discuss. No farmer need be informed of the damage and enormous loss caused by these pests of field, garden and orchard. Small yields, unsightly fields and lawns, and the ever increasing encroachment of weeds are ready informers.

Investigations and various experiments, which have been successfully applied to farm conditions, clearly indicate that the average farmer could easily improve his methods of fighting and exterminating weed pests. Farmers, as a rule, are content with applying a few methods to all weeds that give trouble. This is certainly not the most effective way to control weeds. By observing the growing and seeding habits of weeds, it is clearly evident that the weed kingdom naturally divides itself into several classes or groups. This natural grouping according to the life history of the weed is the very basis of systematic and effective weed control.

All weeds may be grouped into the following general classes: Annuals, biennials, and perennials. Annuals germinate from the seed in early spring, and flower and seed in the fall. A weed of this class lives but one season and endures the winter only as seed. The Common Rag Weed is a good example. In combating annuals the weeds should be killed by constant cultivation when young, for at this time the roots are tender and readily killed by exposure to the sun. Annuals which escape early destruction should be cut a little before the seeds ripen. By no means should the mature seeds be allowed to fall, and all weeds with mature seeds should be cut and burned, for seeds which fall one year will sow a crop not only for the year following, but possibly for the years to come. An experiment at the Michigan Agricultural College, carried out by Dr. Beal, has shown conclusively that the seeds of some weeds will germinate after lying in the soil twenty, thirty, or even fifty years. By inducing autumn germination of the seeds of annuals by surface cultivation of fields after harvest, many of the weeds will be winter-killed before the seeds can be produced. Spring cultivation will rid the ground of a second crop of seedlings in the early season. Some plants that complete their life cycle in a year are known as winter annuals; the seeds that have matured during the summer germinate in the fall, making a slight growth before winter, and maturing the next summer. The best time to destroy these weeds is in the spring, by plowing or harrowing.

Biennials live two seasons, storing food in the fleshy root or green, leafy rosette during the first season and ripening its seed the second season. Burdock is a typical representative of this group. If possible and practical, kill these weeds during the first season's growth. This is best accomplished by continual plowing, where possible, and where plowing is impracticable, by spudding out or cutting off the rosette or crown leaves a few inches below the surface of the ground. However, as with annuals, the surest means of destruction is to prevent seeding. All flowering stems should be mowed before they have a possible opportunity of maturing seed.

Perennials live more than two seasons, seeding every year and providing for winter by summer storage of food in long-lived underground stems. Canada thistle is a typical and well-

known example of this group. Perennials are by far the hardest weeds to control. Plowing or harrowing, as a rule, should be avoided, as these practices stimulate the growth of perennials by breaking or cutting the underground roots and inducing them to send up new shoots. However, clean cultivation during the growing season is very effective, preventing leaf development during the whole growing season. The most vulnerable period of attack is at the time when the flowering stems are nearing maturity, but before seed is formed. At this time these pernicious weeds should be cut close to the ground, or more preferably, plowed under. This destroys the leaf growth and thus prevents the storage of food, for it is in the leaves that the food gathered from air and soil is so changed as to become available for plant growth.

Besides the methods of combat already described, there are several general practices which have an important bearing on the work. One clean seed should be sown. A little time in the careful examination of the seed for noxious weed seed will certainly pay the farmer in the long run. If the farmer is uncertain as to the cleanliness of his own or bought seed, he should send it to the seed analyst at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan, for examination. As a rule, the man should be thoroughly decomposed, this generally kills all weed seeds. A few sheep will often greatly aid weed extermination by their close cropping habits, eating the weed close to the ground and thus killing it.

The following table is a classification of the more important weeds:

ANNUALS.

Ragweed
Chess or Cheat
Barnyard Grass
Persecaria

(Continued on Page 17)

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Soy Beans for Silage

1. Ask your seed dealer for seed; if he doesn't handle it, send to seed houses. You perhaps have a seed catalogue in the house now. Get them now while you can save money by early buying.
2. We do not worry about getting seed "that will ripen." That isn't important for silage. Ito Sans, Eltons, Medium Greens, Early Browns and Mammoth Yellows will make satisfactory silage plants.
3. Better results will be secured by inoculating seed per directions. By this means do it. The soil will be greatly improved if the seed is inoculated.
4. Mix the inoculated seed with the corn in the proportions of one peck inoculated soy beans to three or four pecks of corn. Sow a little thicker and more shallow for the mixture than for corn alone. Beans have more difficulty in getting out of the soil than does corn. Many people are planting corn too deep in heavy soils anyhow.
5. If you prefer to grow soy beans alone in rows (which is preferable to broadcasting where weeds are apt to grow abundantly), straddle the first wheel tracks and then your rows will be 18 in.-20 in., or 22 inches apart according to one-half the width of your original planter setting. Cultivate until the beans get a start and then let the foliage cover the intervening spaces.
6. It is necessary that you restir the beans and corn in the planter hoppers if the beans settle to the bottom.
7. Don't condemn soy beans because you are asked to do some things you never did before. Remember the soy beans are going to pay you good wages for all your time.
8. You will cut your corn as you always did. You will have as much corn as you ever had. You will have corn that contains more feeding in itself because of growing with the soy beans. (But the soy beans should be inoculated.)

Above all, you will have a silage that is better than any silage you ever put in your silo before.

Now you have devoted a little extra time and you want to know what you get for it. Here it is: Soil improvement, better corn, more silage, better silage, more milk, smaller feed bills, and more profits. The more you learn about soy beans and the more extensively you grow them, the more you will realize that the above is true.

Don't think that soy beans have not been grown successfully in northern Wisconsin, because they have and farther north than Clark county, where they have grown successfully, too.

The College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin, and the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., will send bulletins on soy beans if you ask for them.

Effective Weed Control

(Continued from Page 16)

Goose Foot
Common Chickweed
Three Seeded Mercury
Cocklebur
Purslane or Pussly
Brome Grass
Crab Grass
Sheep or Field Sorrel
Russian Thistle
Mustard
Jimson Weed or Thorn Apple
Wild Oat
Sand Bur
Wild Buckwheat
Pig Weed
Tumble Weed
Black Medick
Common Sow Thistle
Fleabane

BIENNIALS.

Burdock
Rough Cinquefoil
Mulleins
Yellow Daisy
Wild Carrot
Wild Parsnip
Teasel
White Sweet Clover
Common Mallow or Cheese
Bull Thistle

PERENNIALS.

Field Sorrel
Switch Grass
Yellow Dock
Buttercup or Crowfoot
Toadflax or Butter and Eggs
Chicory
Yarrow
Canada Thistle
Sour Dock
Bitter Dock
Cheese
Buckhorn
Devil's Paintbrush
Ox Eye Daisy
Quack Grass
Sheep Sorrel
Cinquefoil
Catnip
Full Dandelion
Field Sow Thistle
Artichoke

Many farmers are unable to recognize most of the common weeds. Bulletins 267 and 260, issued by the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, will greatly aid the farmer in this work of identification. Bulletin 267 contains illustrations and short descriptions of the more important Michigan weeds. Bulletin 260 is a companion bulletin containing illustrations and descriptions of the seeds of these weeds. Every farmer in Michigan should possess copies of these bulletins, for they are clearly a handy weapon in the weed combat, and can be obtained free of charge from the Experiment Station upon request. To further promote the work of weed control, the Experiment Station is at present making neatly mounted sets of the most troublesome weeds. Each mount has directions as to the control of the weed placed thereon. There are twenty-five weeds to the set, the whole set selling for five dollars. This set is for exhibition purposes in farmers' clubs, schools, or in the homes of individual farmers especially interested in weed control.

The Keweenaw Historical society will make an effort to secure title to old Fort Wilkins at Copper Harbor as a historic memorial. The members of the society at the annual meeting pledged themselves to work toward this end.

Automobile Losses Ruin Many Men

Claims paid in 1918	Fire, 102 Amt. Paid \$25,423.19	{ Total \$69,620.18
	Theft, 132 Amt. Paid \$19,297.41	
	Liability, 217 .. Amt. Paid \$24,899.58	

FIRE LOSSES occur many times in the public garage, and as cars grow old there is a greater danger of a back-fire or a short circuit.

A few days ago one of our members driving his car away from home left it standing; another driver accidentally bumped into the gas tank, setting the car on fire and burning it.

No man can afford to go without insurance at this time.

Keep insured in The BIG MUTUAL, able to stand the shock of serious losses; 35,000 members; \$70,000 surplus; \$1 for policy and 25c per horsepower.

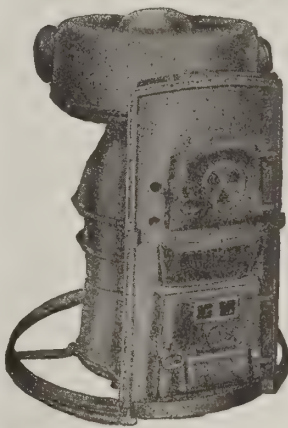
Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.

W. E. ROBB, Secretary.

HOWELL, MICH.

Supt. E. J. Hall of the Calumet schools was advised by the war department of the assignment of Lieut. John D. Jacobson, N. S. infantry, to the position of professor of military science and tactics at the Calumet high school. He is expected to arrive soon to assume his duties.

The returning soldier has not thus far received much political recognition in Houghton county, but William Mattson of Hancock fell into luck. He was appointed motorcycle cop of Houghton county because of his being a soldier returned from overseas duty with the 56th Engineers.



The GILT EDGE LIBERTY FURNACE

THIS latest production of the Schwab plant embodies the signally practical features which have given the Gilt Edge line its splendid reputation and adds to them new ideas in construction which means greater efficiency and economy.

GILT EDGE Heating Systems

are given preference by leading architects, builders and real estate men. They are easy to operate—durable, and can be depended upon for remarkable service.

Installed by Good Heating Contractors.

Write or phone for Descriptive Literature

Our new Pipeless Furnace Book tells how to heat the entire home comfortably and economically without warm air pipes

R. J. Schwab & Sons Company
283 Clinton St., MILWAUKEE, Telephone Hanover 2664

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.



'He's After It!'

HE'S a big fellow, by the feel of him. Let him run awhile—then strike him hard!

Fishing's great sport, isn't it?—especially when you have an

EVINRUDE

DETACHABLE ROWBOAT & CANOE MOTOR

Special method of balancing gives the 1919 Evinrude wonderfully smooth, vibrationless running. Equipped with Evinrude Magneto—Built-In Flywheel and Automatic Reverse.

New catalog just out—write for it.

EVINRUDE MOTOR CO.,

Evinrude Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

BRANCHES:
New York, Boston, San Francisco,
Portland, Ore., Toronto, Montreal,
Victoria.

Manufacturers of The Evinrude Oil Engine.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Bank by Mail or Telephone

THIS is to remind our out-of-town patrons that they need never hesitate about using the mails or telephone in transacting their business with us.

When it is inconvenient for you to come in, write or 'phone.

You can make deposits by mail; if currency is included register your letter.

If you want information regarding your account, or a draft, telephone and we will take care of you. We have saved our patrons much time and trouble with this service. Take advantage of it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which fully explains our system of Banking by Mail

The Camera on the Farm

By KENNETH R. EDDY of Menominee
Member Photographers' Association of America

IN these modern days of simplified photography, the camera can be made a source of instructive entertainment and the kodak album find a treasured place in many a farm home.

Johnnie's pet calf that Pa gave him to raise for his own, will look vastly different next winter, after a season of roaming the fields in Cloverland air. The scrawny, ungainly little calf will become a sturdy yearling. But the kodak picture which Johnnie took, out by the barn last summer, will bring back vividly memories of a trembling, wabbling little creature that regularly emptied the milk pail, and bellowed for more.

And the calf is only one of many interesting animals found on the farm. The sheep, the cows, the horses, the pigs, the chickens, old Rover, and Molly with her family of downy kittens, furnish plenty of material for the new camera. Then there's the barn, the new silo, the cow-shed, the pig-pen and the farm-house itself, all can be made attractive subjects for the eye of the camera.

Then there's the family reunions with pictures to be made of all Pa's folks and all Ma's folks, including perhaps, the new baby that belongs to Bill and Maggie, who are possibly, just starting a farm of their very own.

On every farm can be found bits of scenic beauty rivaling the fondest dreams of imaginative artists, which photographed under the proper conditions of light, are worthy of a place in any home. Pictures enlarged from the originals make excellent subjects for framing, provided care is used in selecting the best of the summer's pictures. Almost any photographer or photographic finishing shop can furnish enlarged pictures of good quality at a nominal price, or if you are the least bit mechanically inclined, an enlarging outfit can be rigged up at home which will produce satisfactory results.

The right kind of camera to get and how to work it are the questions in the minds of many who, while they would like to have a camera of their own, often hesitate about making a purchase, for fear of failure to produce passable results. Ordinary hand camera photography is so simplified nowadays that it requires very little knowledge on the part of the operator to obtain satisfactory results. The old slogan of "you press the button, and we'll do the rest," might easily be changed to read, "you press the button, then do the rest—if you like."

Getting back to the most desirable type of camera for the inexperienced photographer, we would suggest one of the small box cameras, which can now be purchased at from \$2 upwards. If you find the results discouraging and decide that others are perhaps better adapted to this kind of pastime, you may dispose of your camera at a second-hand price or even give it away at no great amount of loss. The box cameras are the simplest type, with only one or two adjustments to be made before taking pictures, tending to produce fair results even in the hands of the most inexperienced. The more elaborate cameras of the folding type will, of course, produce better pictures, providing the extra adjustments on a camera of this class are handled with

a reasonable amount of care. But one is prone to make mistakes on the start, so the fewer the operations to go through with, the better. When one has acquired some idea of how to make good pictures under varying conditions of light, the higher-priced cameras will be found to have many advantages over the box type, being for one thing much more compact and of less weight.

By all means, in purchasing a camera, get one using films rather than dry plates. The plates are now hard to obtain, being almost off the market in the smaller sizes, while films can be purchased in almost any community. There are two types of film cameras, those using the roll film having the preference over the cameras made to take a film pack.

While the film pack cameras are usually somewhat more compact than the roll film cameras, the film pack itself offers certain disadvantages. The films are changed between exposures by pulling up a tab of black paper and tearing it off, during which operation the wrong tab, or several tabs, may be pulled out by mistake, which ruins the balance of the pack. An advantage of the film pack, which is often spoken of, is that separate exposures may be removed immediately after exposure if desired, and the films finished up without being forced to expose all the films, which is the case with a roll film. On the other hand, a film pack can be opened, for the removal of certain pictures, only in a perfectly dark room, which is not usually convenient, and in a good many cases when such certain films are removed by breaking the seal of the pack, it will be found that a small amount of light penetrating the edges of the pack, at a point where seals have been broken, have fogged the films and rendered the balance of the pack useless.

Therefore, to the beginner, we would say, get a small box camera of the roll film type in purchasing your initial outfit. In buying films for your camera always take care that it is the proper size for your camera and that it is not beyond the guarantee date.

Films will only keep fresh and in the best condition for a certain period of time, and in order to protect themselves film manufacturers have taken the precaution to stamp a date on the carton which encloses the roll of film. After that date has expired the film will not be replaced for any fault in manufacture. Look carefully at the date stamped on the film you buy and if the guaranteed date has passed, refuse to purchase, unless, like Steve Brody you want to take a chance.

Simple instructions are furnished with all cameras sold, together with a booklet on the finishing of the pictures. If these instructions are carefully followed you will find that modern photography is not so difficult after all, and wonder why you do not think of owning a camera before. Chemicals and printing paper are furnished in small quantities with printed instructions on each package, and the path of the amateur photographer smoothed out all along the line.

Especially on the farm, where time occasionally hangs heavy, the camera can be used to take the place of the parties and movie shows enjoyed by the young people of the cities, and photographic hobby is not only entertaining but instructive as well. Pictures made today will hold a sentimental value beyond price, a few years hence.

The steamer Uhrig was the first carrier to come to Escanaba for cargo of ore. She had spent the winter at a lower lake port, and was to leave for the east as soon as she had her cargo.



The oddest conveyance in Cloverland



TRADE



MARK

BEST POSSIBLE

Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store
BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,
Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The Schueppert Printing Company

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CULL BEANS

We can take care of orders for carlots or less at \$25

per ton for the machine culls and \$35 for the Handpicked Culls—the above prices f.o.b. nearest shipping point.

LEWELLYN BEAN CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—500 to 1,000 breeding ewes on shares on five year contract. Best of real estate security will be given as guarantee of leasor's share. Sheep to be delivered October 1, 1919, etc.

W. A. GROVER
RIDGELAND, WIS.

It is believed there is going to be much building activity in the Soo this spring, so far as garages and smaller improvements are concerned.

The Rev. D. S. Carmichael of Houghton was elected moderator of the Upper Peninsula Presbytery in annual session in Manistique.

Is the Tractor a Success?

By E. C. ECK of Wisconsin

THIS question can be answered with a very decided "yes." If there is a doubt in any one's mind whether the tractor is making good or not just read these figures, which are recent reports to the Department of Agriculture:

Tractors Manufactured (1914-1918).		
1914—15,000		
1915—20,000	— 33%	Increase over previous year.
1916—29,670	— 38%	Increase over previous year.
1917—62,742	—111%	Increase over previous year.
1918—140,000 (about)	—120%	Increase over previous year.

Tractors have come to stay and it will not be long before the farmer without one will be out of the running.

The chief advantages of the gas tractor for farm work are:

1. The ability to do the heavy work and do it rapidly.
2. Saving the man labor.
3. Ability to plow to a good depth, especially in hot weather.

Advantages of Tractor.

There is often heavy work to be done on the farm and especially in this Cloverland district the clearing of land is one of the heavy tasks

ized farm is out of the question at this time, but the tractor will displace about one-fourth the horses previously required on the farm.

As a rule more land can be farmed with a tractor. A tractor can be worked day and night if necessary, while with teams it would be necessary to give them rest over night, and

even though working ten hours would be compelled to rest a great part of the time. The tractor can work for 10 or 24 hours as the case might be, at the same time doing more and better work.

Nearly every farmer who has purchased a tractor has increased his acreage and many have more than paid for their tractors in one season with crops from land that the tractor had made possible to cultivate.

Proper Size of Tractor.

A tractor to be successful must be of the proper size for the farm that it is to be used upon. The size trac-



A high-grade tractor quickly pays for itself and produces real dividends

confronting the farmer. Pulling stumps and brush is made easy by use of a tractor. When the time comes for plowing, the weather often causes delays and when the work is once started it must be done in a hurry. Here again the tractor excels. Not only is the tractor used for plowing and clearing land, but it can be used for the following work:

Hauling, road work, harvesting, seeding, discing, listing, packing, hay-ing, baling, ensilage cutting, feed grinding, husking and shredding, pumping, sawing, rock crushing, threshing.

There can be a decided saving in man labor, especially on the very large farms where several tractors are in use. The tractors are in most instances one man outfits and inasmuch as one tractor will do more work than a team of horses, this saving will be evident. A two plow tractor and one man does as much as two drivers with 2-horse or 3-horse teams can do in the same period of time.

Plows drawn by tractors do somewhat better work than those drawn by horses. The results of a large number of reports show that plowing done with a tractor is about 1½ inches deeper than that done with horses. This deeper plowing results in turning up the subsoil in which is contained ingredients that are beneficial to plant life. If necessary, the tractor can be worked day and night if properly equipped with lights, but as a rule the daylight hours determine the working time of the tractor. It is not advocated that the tractor will take the place of all the horses on the farm. A completely motor-

tor must be chosen that will take care of the number of acres farmed. On small farms one tractor is usually employed, and on the large farms where it would be necessary to have one very large tractor, it has been found advantageous to have several tractors of a smaller size. The size of tractor also depends upon the amount of custom work that is to be done. Often times a 2-plow tractor would be sufficient for the field work, but the belt machines that it would have to run would require, perhaps, a tractor with more power at the belt pulley. In this case a three-plow machine would be the proper size to buy.

For ordinary grain farming, the following sizes are recommended:

- Farms 100 to 200 acres—2 plow tractor.
- Farms 125 to 300 acres—3 plow tractor.
- Farms 225 to 400 acres—4 plow tractor.
- Farms 300 acres or more—5 plow tractor or larger.

The three plow tractor will be found to satisfy by far the greatest number of farms, and it is no doubt the most satisfactory size for the general purpose tractor and the average farm.

A tractor which is not powerful enough for the work required of it will not prove satisfactory. To exchange for a larger one means an additional expense which would not occur if the proper size was chosen to start with. However, in purchasing an outfit, care should be exercised to choose one with sufficient power for the heaviest work that it will be sub-

(Continued on Page 23)

Iron County,
Wisconsin

in the Heart of

1,000,000
ACRES

of cut-over, hardwood, rolling land.

We cordially invite Western
grazers to visit us and
look around.

EVERY acre adapted and available
for sheep or cattle grazing NOW;
every tract well watered by streams
and lakes; three railroads provide the
best transportation facilities.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

SETTLERS also will find ideal lo-
cations in Iron County, Wis., for
dairying and general farming. Prac-
tically all of these million acres are
clay-loam soil which makes the best
farms, and a live mining district in the
very heart of the county affords splen-
did close market for all farm produce.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

For further information write or call on

DANIEL REID

CHAIRMAN COUNTY BOARD of SUPERVISORS

HURLEY, WIS.

Sheep and Cattle Are Coming

By JOHN A. DOELLE of Marquette

H. N. Carley with his partner, Edwin Keen, unloaded 1,750 head of sheep at Limestone Siding, Alger county, Michigan, on April 1, and claim the distinction of being the first sheepmen to arrive in Cloverland with their herds this season.

With a train of seven cars, they left Wolton, Wyoming, on the night of March 20, and after ten days of travel arrived at Limestone, only to have to wait to unload because of some misunderstanding with the railroad companies.

While the sheep were coming out of the cars, D. L. McMillan, sheep specialist for Cloverland, and superintendent of the Chatham Experimental station, said they were the finest bunch of sheep that had ever come into Cloverland. He based his claims

on the deep bodies and broad backs of the Rambouillets and Cotswolds and pointed out the fact that the big bodies extended clear back to the rump.

Just before unloading the sheep had gone through a siege of forty-eight hours in the cars without food or water and were mighty tired as they came down the unloading platform, some so exhausted that they had to be carried and then held on their feet for five or ten minutes so that they would get over the sort of stupor they were in.

But when they got out into the tracts of cut-over land near the siding and found some of the tall grasses they began eating and soon became themselves.

Carley and Keen expressed them-

selves highly satisfied with the conditions as they found them here and had no fault to find with the condition of the pastures at this time of the year.

Mr. Carley said that the feeding conditions in the west were growing worse each year and the land becoming so scarce and the feed so scant that it would not be long before the western grazing business would be cut about half the size it is today.

He spoke of the difficulty in getting feeding grounds now just before the summer grazing is ready and said that a grazer is lucky if he is not forced to use the lands another flock of sheep had been on just a little while before his. And with the dry farming in the west "these conditions are gradually forcing the grazer out of business or out of the western country," he said.

Closely following the Carley-Keen shipment, W. G. Davis, of Burley, Idaho, arrived at Delta Junction, April 4, with 3,000 head of sheep to be placed on a 9,000-acre tract he purchased in Schoolcraft county, Michigan.

The above sheepmen came here with high recommendation from the communities where they have been herding sheep during the past. They are substantial men and have come

into Cloverland with the idea of remaining here the entire year, raising their own feed and gradually clearing up the land for diversified farming.

These two shipments are the vanguard of about 100,000 head of sheep and 25,000 head of cattle that are going to be shipped into Cloverland during the coming season. The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau's campaign for grazers, operating with the aid of The Cloverland Magazine, and the land men, encouraged grazers last year to ship here 25,000 head of sheep and 5,000 head of cattle. The experiment, for it was an experiment last season, was so successful that the grazers of the west and southwest are going to completely overshadow the figures of 1918.

The figures that we are presenting to the public at this time are fairly accurate, but do not include all the grazers that are actually coming, for many land men have disposed of land to grazers and have made no reports of sales to the bureau.

Mr. Harmon, president of the Development Bureau, on his recent visit to the bureau headquarters at Marquette, said: "We are highly pleased with the progress the bureau has made in the grazing business. We have opened the way for the

(Continued on Page 24)

WILLIAM S. CHAPIN

FARM and TIMBER LANDS

SAULT STE. MARIE,

MICHIGAN



CATTLE and Sheep Men locating in this vicinity will find us both able and willing to assist them.

SAULT-SAVINGS-BANK

THE BANK FOR YOU
SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

The County of 1,000,000 Acres

The Granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

We extend a hearty welcome to the sheep and cattle men, and request a personal investigation of

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

HUNDREDS of substantially improved farms and thousands of acres of excellent soil under main crops.

Ideal location for the raising of winter feed for the grazing stock that ultimately will be carried over the winter in Northern Michigan.

Sault Ste. Marie, the county seat, has every metropolitan advantage of excellent schools, pleasing social environment, a good labor market and three strong banks with combined assets of over \$3,800,000.00.

Chippewa County offers to grazers several large choice tracts of cut-over lands which, because of their proximity to winter feed, gives them great value to the permanent rancher who carries his stock over the winter.

Chippewa County is a wonderful natural dairy section.

"In all of my experience I have never seen any place that offered better opportunities to the dairy farmer than Cloverland."

H. C. LAWTON,

Manager Soo Creamery, Formerly U. S. Gov't. Dairy Expert.



TYPICAL DAIRY FARM NEAR DULUTH, MINN.

Thousands of Acres of Cut-Over Lands in Northeastern Minnesota

Now available for grazing. Free grazing privilege this year. No better proposition in Greater Cloverland. Every tract is worthy of personal investigation.

One solid block, containing locations from two sections up to two townships, 20 miles from Duluth. Railroad and hard surface highway running through lands. Well watered by lakes and streams. Has been cut over several years, and there are large openings well set in blue grass and clover. This tract has sufficient grass for grazing several thousand sheep and cattle at once.

Twenty thousand acres rolling lands, especially desirable for sheep lands, but also good for cattle. Well watered. Railroads and highways running through lands.

Has been cut over several years and is well grassed.

Tract of 5,000 acres within seven miles of Duluth. Well opened up, with good grass. Plenty of water. This land is well adapted for general agriculture and raising hay. Much better than average grazing land. Within easy drive of Duluth market.

Two 15,000-acre tracts of open land, few stumps. Almost like prairie. One tract for long lease; one for sale on easy terms. Ideal grazing now. Splendid hay land. Both tracts on railroad.

Thirty thousand acres well watered and

drained. About one-half of this tract is good, high land, remainder merges into swampy area, but is suitable for cattle grazing. Reasonable prices and terms. On railroad and good highways.

Free grazing this year on any and all these tracts.

These are a few of the choicest locations for grazers which the Commercial Club of Duluth is now offering to the cattle and sheep men of the west. For further information, details and terms, address or call on the

Commercial Club of Duluth,

W. I. PRINCE, Secretary

Duluth, Minn.



DULUTH, THE RAIL AND WATER GATEWAY TO THE GREAT WEST

Housewives' Section of Big Cloverland Institute

By MAY E. FOLEY, Home Demonstration Agent, Menominee County

I HAVE attended a great many institutes," one woman from lower Michigan remarked, "but I have never attended one as good as this one in every way." And this was the opinion of all visitors at the Cloverland Farmers' and Housewives' Institutes held at the Menominee County Agricultural School, March 18-19-20. The women of Menominee county did their part to make the meeting a success. This was not only the largest Farmers' Institute ever held in the Upper Peninsula, but also the biggest institute for women.

The Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College was able to present certain phases of extension work. Miss Helen Arms, clothing specialist from the college, gave two very interesting talks. In her talk on "Clothing for Children" she said: "Simplicity should be the keynote in choosing patterns, colors, and materials for children's clothing."

"The most important thing in a child's life is play, and his clothes should not be too good to play in. See that your children have plenty of clothes suitable to play in if they do not have anything else. Do not forget that children like pretty things and get innocent enjoyment from wearing them. A touch of handwork often adds beauty to a child's frock." In her talk on "Salvaging Garments," Miss Arms brought out the thought that we make over clothing more than we formerly did. Designers, pattern makers, and magazine writers realize this and feature ideas for remodelled garments.

Miss Aurelia B. Potts, Extension specialist from Marquette, in her talk on "Milk in the Diet," strongly emphasized the value of milk, especially for children, and made the following statements:

1. Diet is like a house, a definite thing, though built of different kinds of material.
2. Milk is unique in that it comes nearest of all foods to being a complete diet in itself.
3. Milk will take the place of meat.
4. Milk is the greatest source of calcium lime.
5. Milk contains growth producing substances.

Miss Helen Simonson, Home Demonstration agent from Dickinson county, interested her audience in a talk on "How to Know Materials." "In the past it was not difficult to know materials," she said, "because they were not adulterated, but now in pur-



Exhibit of clothing made from old garments

chasing materials it is necessary to exercise great care because of the many adulterations practiced. We do not object to mixtures of cotton and wool for many purposes, but we do object to paying an all-wool price for such mixtures. Every woman should know whether or not she is getting her money's worth.

"Some of our men on the farm have their farm account books," stated Mrs. J. G. Mullen of Wallace in her discussion on the home account books, and that they are as indispensable to the business farmer as a set of books to any other well conducted line of business, goes without saying. So also in the home, the proper balance between income and expenditures can be maintained only by a carefully kept record extending throughout the year. The value to you of such a record will be best demonstrated when at the end of the twelve months you can go over its pages and read therein the story of money well or ill spent. The satisfaction you derive from the perusal of this story written by yourself will much depend upon how carefully you have spent the amounts as shown under the vari-

ous headings in the account book. If you are more capable than most of us, the satisfaction that comes from knowledge of money well spent will help you duplicate your record next year. But if you, like the most of us, realize on going over your accounts that you could easily have been more economical, and profit by it for the next year, then your home account is a great benefit to you.

"As a rule, most of us do not take into account the food we are using from the farm, such as butter, eggs, milk, meat, vegetables, and fruit. We can charge the market value of such food to the home account and by so doing, give the farm the full credit of its production."

A good idea of hot lunch work in the rural schools was gained through a demonstration given by a team from the "Jolly Cooks" Hot Lunch club from School District No. 2, Stephenson. Mike Tickler, president of the club, explained the work and Marie LaPointe and Exilda Horde prepared vegetable soup. Mike told how the children enjoyed the hot lunches which were served every noon to all the children in the school. "If the teacher in your school is interested in starting a hot lunch club, encourage her," he said. "The children like it, the teacher likes it, and the parents like it. The children are healthier and happier and do better work at home and at school."

Of interest to all women was the address on "Women and the Ballot" by Mrs. T. E. Strom of Escanaba.

"Many years ago woman was not permitted to have any property or estate separate from her husband. She could not make a will; she could not enter into a contract without her husband's consent. In the administration

(Continued on Page 26)

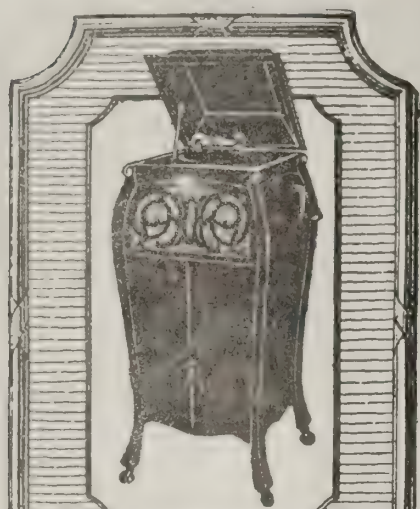


Our Prices Will Surprise You

We sell a 7-line wire 26 inches high, close mesh hog fence, with 30 stays to the rod, all heavy wire, full 9½ and 12½ gauge and heavily galvanized for 42c per rod.

Other styles equally cheap. All fence guaranteed. Get our free circular quoting prices. Write today and save money.

UNITED FENCE CO. of STILLWATER
Offices and Factories:
306 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
257 Front St., Fort Madison, Ia.



Baby Grand

PRIDE!

WHEN you buy this phonograph you choose the one which won highest score for tone quality at Panama-Pacific Exposition

Sonora

NOTE the long-running motor, the sound control at the sound source, the universal tone arm playing all disc records perfectly without extra attachments, the superfine sound box, the graceful "bulge" design lines, etc.

Prices

\$50 to \$1000

**YAH & LANGE
DRUG CO.**

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Member of Milwaukee Association
of Commerce

The Highest Class Talking
G-10 Machine in the World



Ishpeming will within a few weeks display an arch of welcome for the service men that will be a credit to the city. Plans and specifications have been presented to the council by J. S. Wahlman, of the Wahlman Construction company.

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.

Is the Tractor a Success?
(Continued from Page 19)

ected to. This may be either field work that requires the most power. Quite often the power required to run a separator or ensilage cutter is greater than the power required for plowing, and in such cases the tractor should be powerful enough to handle the belt work properly.

Rate of Plowing.

One acre contains 43,560 square feet. One 14-inch furrow one mile long equals 6,160 square feet. The majority of modern tractors have a plowing speed of 2 to 2½ miles per hour. This speed is chosen because it is the correct speed for the design of plows we now have. Following is a table giving the acres per hour which one 14-inch plow will turn over at different rates of travel:

1½ miles per hr.—0.248 acres	per hr.—2.98 acres per 12 hrs.
2 miles per hr.—0.283 acres	per hr.—3.40 acres per 12 hrs.
2¼ miles per hr.—0.318 acres	per hr.—3.82 acres per 12 hrs.
2½ miles per hr.—0.353 acres	per hr.—4.24 acres per 12 hrs.
2¾ miles per hr.—0.388 acres	per hr.—4.66 acres per 12 hrs.
3 miles per hr.—0.423 acres	per hr.—5.08 acres per 12 hrs.
3¼ miles per hr.—0.458 acres	per hr.—5.50 acres per 12 hrs.
3½ miles per hr.—0.496 acres	per hr.—5.95 acres per 12 hrs.

This table will tell a person at a glance the number of acres that his tractor will plow in a day. For example, if the tractor is a three-plow outfit with a plowing speed of 2¼ miles per hour, it is capable of plowing 3x3.82—11.46 acres in twelve hours, neglecting the time necessary for turning. The time required for turning is from 5 to 7 per cent of the total time, depending, of course, on the shape of the field and the method used in laying out the field.

Cost of Plowing.

The cost of kerosene and lubricating oil to plow an acre will vary from 30 to 40 cents. It will require from 1½ to 2½ gallons of kerosene to plow one acre. Taking the average at 15 cents per gallon would result in a cost of 30 cents per acre for kerosene. These figures, of course, vary with different conditions, but they will give



Menominee motor truck used for road construction work in Cloverland

some estimate as to the cost of plowing with a tractor.

The cost of plowing with horses in 1918 varied from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per

per hr.—2.98 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—3.40 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—3.82 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—4.24 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—4.66 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—5.08 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—5.50 acres per 12 hrs.
per hr.—5.95 acres per 12 hrs.

acre, and for breaking the cost was considerably higher. The cost of plowing with a tractor, after deducting all expense, such as repairs, fuel, labor, interest, and depreciation will be considerably less than with horses.

Cost of Keeping a Horse.

The average cost of keeping a horse or mule for one year is about \$150.00. This cost varies in the different parts of the country. In the east it is much higher than elsewhere. In the west it is the lowest, and in the Central States it is usually estimated that the cost of keeping one horse is about \$110.00. This was, of course, previous to the present high prices of feed. It is estimated that this cost is now between \$150.00 and \$175.00 per year.

It is also estimated that a horse works on an average of 100 days each year. The cost, therefore, of horse

labor per day is between \$1.50 and \$1.75. The cost of tractor farming is not less than the cost of horse farming so far as the actual cost per acre of putting the crop in ground is concerned. But on account of being able to do the work speedily and plow deeper, the returns from the acre will naturally be greater. Therefore, the result of tractor farming, through increased production, is better returns. With tractor farming, the operating cost exists only when the tractor is in use, whereas with horse farming the feeding and care continues whether the horse is worked or not.

Packing of Soil.

The question of a tractor packing the soil is often brought up. The two, three or four plow tractors, which are usually referred to as small tractors, will not injure the plowing field except, perhaps, in heavy moist soil. A slight packing caused by the tractor is often very beneficial to the field. If there is too much moisture in the soil, not only will the field be injured, but the tractor will have difficulty in operating just as with other farm implements.

Life of a Tractor.

The improved gas tractor has been on the market for a comparatively short time, and hence it is impossible to give any definite figures as to just

how long a tractor will last on a farm.

The number of years that a tractor will be of service is, of course, an important factor in determining its value on the farm or elsewhere. The tractors produced within the last few years are far superior to those turned out six or seven years ago, and naturally will have longer lives. However, estimates range from 8 to 10 years, and the average, 8 years, can be said to be about the average life of a tractor.

The care and use that a tractor is subject to governs the length of time that it will be serviceable; therefore, it behooves every owner to give his tractor the best of care and not overload it.

The proposed excursion to Milwaukee to greet the home-coming boys of the 107th Engineers and Co. G, infantry, is gathering momentum throughout the copper country, regardless of the recent statement by the war department that the 32nd division as a whole would not participate in any parades, due to the fact that over 10,000 of the division are residents of the eastern states and the department does not deem it advisable to bring them to the middle west. Companies A, B, C and G will arrive in Milwaukee as a unit and these are the companies that are made up of Upper Peninsula men.

Paper pulp has been made in Manistique for the first time and with a month or more the plant will be shipping this valuable product to all points along the Great Lakes. After many setbacks and delays in the new power house of the Manistique Pulp & Paper company, the new wood grinding machines were set in motion.

Gustave F. Nelson, reputed to be the first white man who settled in the limits of the present city of Gladstone, has arrived in Gladstone for a visit at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. W. Peterson. Mr. Nelson has been making his home in Canada for some time.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over
lands for sale in tracts
to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties
in Cloverland — the Upper
Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre. Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan



OUR extensive Advertising Campaign is creating a growing consumer demand for Everwear. It increases the sales in hosiery dept's, and will do the same for you.

Write for dealers' proposition

EVERWEAR HOSIERY COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over grazing tracts are located in

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a trip through the Western part of Iron County, and see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN

Sheep and Cattle Are Coming

(Continued from Page 20)

grazers to come into Cloverland and now it is only up to the land men to see that they are properly located. I cannot see why the wonderful opportunities of Cloverland for the grazers should not take the overflow from the west and southwest each year."

He also said that the bureau is using every effort to get hold of the grazers that intend to do some farming along with the herding of cattle and sheep. "We want the sort of fellow who is willing to work a little in clearing up the land and utilize it for the purpose of raising enough hay and grains to feed his sheep in the winter. That is the kind of grazer that is making money for himself and making Cloverland more prosperous," Mr. Harmon added.

The following list of grazers have stated their intentions of coming into Cloverland:

		SHEEP			
Grazer.	Flock.	Tract Acres.	Location.	Where Shipment Originated.	
Carley & Keen.....	1,750	840	Alger.	Wolton, Wyoming.	
W. G. Davis.....	3,000	9,000	Schoolcraft.	Burley, Idaho.	
Smith Bros	2,000	6,000	Dickinson.	Buffalo, Montana.	
Hendrickson & An- drickson	1,500	3,200	Marquette.	North Dakota.	
C. B. McKinney.....	1,000	3,000	Delta.	Bluffton, Indiana.	
Boyd Painter	12,000	—	Menominee.	McLean Co., Illinois.	
J. E. O'Neil					Le Grand, Oregon.
F. E. Stillwell					
John McNamee					
Patrick Ward					
F. A. McNamin	70,000	50,000		Heppner, Oregon.	
Louis Swift				Chicago, Illinois.	
Frank J. Hagenbarth..	50,000	93,000		Salt Lake City, Utah.	
— Beardslly	75,000	105,000			
		CATTLE			
Mielke Bros.	—	—	Menominee.	Vermillion Co., Illinois.	
King & Plummer	2,000	640	Schoolcraft.	Florence, Arizona.	
O. F. Ashburn.....	1,500	—	Dickinson.	Patagonia, Arizona.	
A. J. Basel.....	2,500	3,000	Chippewa.	San Angelo, Texas.	
Floyd Frazier	2,000	10,000	Dickinson.	Colorado.	
Thurston & Griscom..	10,000	—		Camp Verden, Arizona.	
C. G. Cobble & D. K. McMullan	3,500	—	Delta.	San Angelo, Texas.	
C. A. Wason	1,800	—		Ochiltre, Texas.	
S. L. Jeffers	1,800	—		Brownwood, Texas.	
Wingfield Bros.	1,500	—		Camp Verde, Texas.	

Some of the above men have not, as yet, decided upon the tract of land where they will herd their sheep and cattle and others have not stated the number of head they intend shipping into Cloverland this year.

Several of the biggest herds are colonization movements based upon the grazing proposition. This sort of handling the grazing business is not new in the west and south and the large flocks and herds will be brought into Cloverland on the sharing basis.

It is difficult to even estimate the value of this business at this time.

The greatest amount of value will come from the grazers who intend to make Cloverland their home. And it is along the all-year-round grazing proposition that the bureau is working. We want all the grazers we can get, but we want the man who in-

tends to stay here first. He is the fellow who will clear the land and get into the farming game right off the bat so that he will have fodder for his sheep and cattle during the short feeding winter season.

In order to definitely determine whether or not there is a body of iron ore located near, or under, Escanaba, in quantity and quality to warrant mining operations, the Escanaba Iron Range Exploration company has been organized in Delta county.

Hon. George C. Bentley, probate judge of Houghton county, and one of the best known figures in public life in the copper country, died suddenly at the family home in Hancock, a victim of heart failure.

Sheep and Cattle for Sale

I have several thousand head of breeding ewes and feeding lambs to sell. This string of sheep are all young and in good shape to ship. I can sell you the kind that will make you money.

I also have several hundred head of good young Herefords for sale. A good lot of steers, one and two years old, that is just right to put on your grass or in your feed lots and make money. This is all well bred stuff. We always send the best we have when shipping on orders. And send a shipper with them.

For further information and prices, write

C. R. Pursell
Elmo, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1

Wonderful Opportunity

to obtain a tract of our cut-over land in Cloverland, with a large set of camp buildings, barns and log cabins. All large buildings have running water. The land is cleared; 150 acres can be put under plow with very small expense. Clover grows everywhere. Several brook trout streams.

Railroad with loading station in center of tract. This is a great opportunity for a sheep or cattle man to purchase an ideal place. We will make you an attractive proposition.

WORCESTER LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.

PAUL MUEHRCKE, Manager Land Department.

CHASSELL, MICHIGAN

The Happiest Man in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 14)

them confess having been completely fooled.

The joke seemed to take so well that I have played the Frenchman, both the lumberjack and the refined Canadian, many times in a good many places. As the latter character, I have had the pleasure of fooling some prominent men, among them one prominent business man in Grand Rapids, whom I made believe I was in this country purchasing supplies for the Allies, and as I found he was interested in an overall factory that was having hard sledding, I confidentially informed him I was especially interested in materials such as they made overalls out of, and we agreed on a price, which was away over the regular, and, for an hour or so, this man had the happiest dreams of his life, thinking of the endless order he was going to get and which I assured him would be his. It has always been my aim, whether playing lumberjack, telling stories or otherwise, to refrain from saying anything that would offend the most fastidious or cast any belittling reflections on any nationality.

While some people may consider this a loss of time on my part, I have found it a good investment from the standpoint of recreation as well as from the fact that it has made for me a large circle of acquaintances, the benefit of which I have substantially felt, especially since I have taken up as a side line the writing of life in-

surance for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. So far I have been able to lead their Upper Peninsula representatives in the amount of insurance written, and, as I do not attribute it entirely to my ability, I naturally conclude that the acquaintances I formed on the above occasions are responsible for my success.

There are many amusing incidents that could be related, such as my first trip from the farm to the circus and the Fourth of July celebration at Marquette, which I will never forget, as my mother made me a pair of pants out of an overcoat for the occasion, and, in the course of manufacture, ran out of material, making it necessary to leave the legs short, which I offset by wearing my long-legged boots of those days, and the time I had keeping those legs in the boots, together with the fact that when I was viewed from the front or rear the style of the pants would not tell one which way I was going.

Then there are many funny as well as interesting incidents connected with my experience in the woods, from the running camp to managing the sawmill, where I had to play the part of bouncer and local police force at all hours of day and night, and sometimes without warning. On one occasion I had to finish up one guy that the bookkeeper started on and made a failure.

Cloverland Sheep Have "Bloom On"

THE following letter was written to Hon. R. E. MacLean, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Delta county, Michigan, by J. L. Gray, now located on his new ranch at Alfred, Michigan. Mr. Gray came from Idaho to Cloverland in 1918. No better proof can be had of the truth of what is claimed for Cloverland, "the best grazing country in the United States, if not in the world," as Frank G. Hagenbarth said after his thorough investigation in 1917. Mr. Gray's letter follows:

Mr. R. E. MacLean,
Secretary and Treasurer,
I. Stephenson Co., Trustees,
Wells, Michigan,

Dear Sir:—As per request, am giving you my impressions of the future sheep industry in Upper Michigan. Will say that I came here from southern Idaho last June. I shipped several thousand head at that time. These sheep were in a starved condition when they arrived at Alfred, Michigan, having come from a drouth district. We had lost seven thousand head of lambs and three thousand head of ewes before shipping these sheep to Michigan, and when the sheep arrived a great number of them had to be helped off of the cars. By October 1st they were fat and fine, which proved to me, beyond a reasonable doubt, that this clover and timothy and June grass is wonderful feed for sheep, as it puts on the fat.

A great many people say that it is too cold in Michigan for sheep. This is March 13th and the winter is now breaking up, and to tell the truth we haven't had what I call a winter snow. It was never over ten inches deep at any time.

Isn't it a fact that Canada lies north of Michigan, and haven't they raised as fine sheep as are produced in the world in Canada for the last fifty years? Then, again, take a sheep from the north down to South America, on the equator. The sheep may have sheared twelve pounds in the north, but when he arrives in the warm climate he either dies, or else his wool turns to a light hair, something like a goat, which proves again that it takes a cold climate to grow good wool. In other words, it takes a fairly good winter to produce a wool crop; just as the fur-bearing

quality of fur. As the president of animal of the north produces a higher one of the largest commission firms of Chicago said to me last fall: "The west is done for; the sheep must move east, and where will they locate?" I told him in the neglected cut-over lands of Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Sheep are perfectly healthy here, no diseases of any kind, and they have what we western men call "the bloom on." The boom is coming for the cut-over lands of Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. You could not stop it, if you tried.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. GRAY.
Alfred, Mich., March 13, 1919.

Calumet's Auto Show and Fashion Promenade

By H. W. MORGAN

The Calumet Colosseum opened its doors for the fifth annual Cloverland Auto Show, April 9th to 12th, inclusive. The interior of the Colosseum was most beautifully decorated in white, while the presence of the national colors gave the show a patriotic atmosphere.

The 20,000 square feet of the Colosseum was devoted to display of some thirty-two makes of cars, trucks and hundreds of automobile accessories, too numerous to mention.

Petermann Brothers, Red Jacket, conducted the style show, the styles being displayed by fifteen local beauties of Cloverland. The creations were of the very latest, some being designed by America's foremost designers. So beautiful and original were the gowns that everyone was commenting on them. Never before have the people of Cloverland witnessed a more beautiful style promenade, and where there was so much "food for thought."

The Calumet & Hecla orchestra was also on the job. It is equalled by few and excelled by none.

It is estimated that over 100 cars were sold and over 9,000 admission tickets disposed of.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

We offer Western Grazers their choice of

25,000 ACRES of CUT-OVER Lands

in the Heart of Cloverland, Alger County, Michigan
on VERY EASY and LIBERAL TERMS

Mr. H. N. Carley, of Wolton, Wyoming, arrived April 1st with 1,700 sheep to take possession of the 840-acre tract he purchased from the Chatham-Trenary Land Company. Mr. Carley says:

"It is not the best farming lands in the company's acreage, but it is well adapted for our purpose. There are some 300 to 400 acres that we can rapidly get under cultivation, as the stumps are well rotted."

We have many tracts that are equal to the tract purchased by Mr. Carley. We have several tracts with better soil, that are also easily cleared, and are well covered with grasses and clovers.

We invite you to come and look over these tracts. [We court investigation.

CHATHAM-TRENARY LAND CO.

Marquette National Bank Building,
Marquette, Michigan

We Are on the Job

The Prescott Company is taking prompt care of its customers' orders, and every department of the big shops reflects the hum of industry.

We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

THE PRESCOTT CO.

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

Escanaba National Bank

Escanaba, Michigan

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry
regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrall.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Housewives' Section of Big Cloverland Institute

(Continued from Page 22)

of the great interests of the community her part was null, and her voice was still. When she finally began to ask for recognition and for a new adjustment of rights and responsibilities she was hissed and scoffed at. She was pointed out as something unlovely and unfeminine; she was called an eccentric and forced into a position of social isolation. And so through all the years women held a most unenviable position."

In closing, Mrs. Strom said: "World-wide suffrage must come as a matter of justice to women, not as a compliment. Women have just as much at stake as man. Bad laws and bad leadership mean anarchy and destruction. Good laws and good men and women in control mean national happiness and prosperity, and women now realize more fully than ever before that they must do their part."

No other one thing created more favorable comment than the demonstrations given by the girls of the Agricultural school. These little cooks showed to the satisfaction of Menominee county's experienced housewives that there is always something new to learn, even in the old art of cooking. A delicious apple pie was made in fifteen minutes by Viola Kell and Cecelia Wensing, and four

was prepared by Queenie Marcoe and Dorothy Vickery. First aid bandaging was also ably demonstrated by Florence Beekler and Ellen Anderson. These young homemakers are to be congratulated on the splendid work which they presented, and much credit is due Miss Mary Niles, instructor of Domestic Science at the school.

The excellent exhibits of food and garments prepared by the girls of the agricultural school also attracted a great deal of attention from the visitors.

"Nothing is as important as the wall paper in the furnishing of your home," stated Miss Marion Kassing, art instructor in the Menominee city schools, in her talk on "Home Decorations." "If the paper in the room has a large, highly colored conspicuous pattern, the pictures are lost, and unless the housewife has a very strong personality she is likely to be lost, too, with such a background. Rugs, like pictures, should form a background for the other furnishings, and should be quiet and inconspicuous in coloring. Small, conventional designs are always best. Rugs with large patterns of roses or other flowers should never be used. And rugs with animal designs are never in good taste. Who enjoys walking around on lions and dogs?"

Miss Edith Solway, Menominee school nurse, gave a very practical talk on home nursing. She showed how to make a bed properly, and how to change the sheets with a patient in bed. She explained how to give a patient a bath in bed, and many other interesting things which every homemaker should know. "Never discuss a patient's condition with him, nor with anyone else where he can hear it," she admonished. "Do not whisper in the patient's room, even if you think he is asleep or unconscious. Do not worry him. Keep him cheerful, because his recovery depends to a more or less extent upon his frame of mind. Keep him as comfortable and quiet as possible."

Garment making clubs from schools in different parts of the county sent in garments for the club exhibit. A special feature of this display were the articles made over from old garments by the school children of the county.



"Jolly Cooks" Lunch Club of Stephenson, Mich.

delectable salads and a salad dressing were deftly created by Louise Olsen and Viola Maas. Elna Peterson and Alma Christiansen instructed the audience in the fine arts of candy making. An attractive invalid tray which would tempt the appetite of any invalid

Clean Up or Burn Up

CLEAN up or burn up? Hinckley, Beaudette, Cloquet and Moose Lake. Where next? Hundreds of lives lost, millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed! Can we stand idly by and wait for the next victim?

A country-wide movement is on foot to safeguard near as possible against future disasters. The county agent's office in connection with the St. Louis County club is starting a campaign whereby city and village councils aided by the financial institutions of the county, can work out a plan whereby sheep can be brought in to assist in safeguarding to a large extent future disasters and thereby render a triple service: prevents fires, reduces clearing expenses, produces wool, lambs and mutton from grass, weeds and brush now going to waste and sometimes worse than waste, being the primary cause of these disasters already mentioned.

The outlook is promising to say the least, as far as we have progressed. The movement has met with favor wherever it has been brought up. There is no such thing as being neutral in this case. You are either in favor of more disastrous fires or you prefer to see this county made safe as near as is humanly possible.

Therefore, think sheep and talk sheep to everybody that you come in contact with, and eventually we'll bring it about that there will be nothing going to waste and therefore nothing to burn.

While the Hancock city records will show during the coming year that the treasurer will have been paid his monthly salary, the incumbent will be serving without financial benefit to himself. Charity will reap the reward from the election of Emil O. Tolonen of Hancock in the city election. Mr. Tolonen announces that he will not profit financially by his election. He is going to employ a deputy and when this official's salary has been deducted the balance will be given to charity.

Ray Kerredge of Hancock has been advised that contracts will be forwarded at once by the management of the Sousa band calling for the appearance of the organization in this district in June. Two concerts will be played by the band in the copper country on June 21—a matinee at Calumet and an evening at Hancock.

If the enthusiasm holds out that has already taken hold of Iron River's business men in the coming tournament of Upper Peninsula firemen to be held here August 6th, 7th and 8th, the event will eclipse anything ever attempted in this line in the peninsula.

A circular letter has been issued by the officers of Hancock council, Knights of Columbus, to members calling attention to a membership campaign authorized by the supreme council to increase the present membership 100 per cent in 1919.

No Slackers in This Family

The family of James Hosking, manager of the electric plant at Munising, is surely entitled to a 100% American rating for war service where it was needed.

One son was in the aviation branch, another in the S. A. T. C. and Mr. Hosking's daughter, Mrs. G. A. McLaugh-



Mrs. G. A. McLaughlin of Munising, a war engineer.

lin, cheerfully undertook a novel task, so that the man ordinarily filling the job might serve his country.

When the company was at its wits' end for help in the plant, Mrs. McLaughlin volunteered as a helper, and in a short time actually became the operating engineer on one shift, handling the engines and the switch board like a veteran and thus giving

her father the surprise of his life.

In addition to this special service, Mrs. McLaughlin was the Alger county chairman for food conservation, knitted eight sweaters and several other articles for soldiers and only regretted that she could not do more.

Her mother made a knitting record also, while Mrs. McLaughlin's two sturdy boys did all that boy scouts could do. No wonder Mr. Hosking says that he feels "kind of proud of my bunch."



Her sons were active Boy Scouts

Four petitions are now being circulated for macadam pavements on four Soo streets, and it is expected that they will be presented to the city commission. There was little activity in street improvements in 1917 and 1918, probably due to the war, and this year's work is expected to exceed that of the past two years.

Ho, Hum! Mabel Swears is seeking a divorce from Jerry Swears at Benton Harbor on a charge of profanity.

What the I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

**Fruit, Dairying and
Live Stock, Truck
Gardening, Grains,
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An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior — a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

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Pick out your nearest dealer—go to him when you need a tire or two, or some good tubes. He will tell you about the wonderful wearing qualities of Amazon tires and tubes. Here are our dealers

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If your dealer does not stock Amazons, write us and send in his name, we will see that you get Amazon tire and tube service.

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Five thousand acres or more grazing land to offer—on a sole or partnership proposition, with arrangements to house and feed the stock at an adjoining farm during the winter. Or will consider proposition of partnership on whole outfit—farm and grazing land—see?

Only one to two miles from railway, water year around. Own land also in adjoining township.

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MARQUETTE, MICH.

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The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Soo Stock Breeders Favor Scotch Shorthorns

By W. H. RAGAN of Marquette

On Glengowrie Stock Farm, within two miles of Sault Ste. Marie's city limits, grazes the finest herd of pure-bred registered Scotch Shorthorns to be found in Cloverland, including the daddies and dams of the best of this breed on many farms of the Upper Peninsula. These cattle are owned by Geo. J. Dickison & Sons, who started the herd in Canada in 1904, importing to Chippewa county in November, 1914, thereby furnishing the foundation for the numerous splendid herds of this famous beef breed now found in Cloverland. The progeny of the bulls and heifers on Glengowrie Farm are located in practically every township of Chippewa

registry). The sires of each of these blue-blooded bulls, as well as the dams of the herd's heifers, were imported from Scotland, tracing their ancestry through the best of the Shorthorn strain. The Glengowrie herd was increased since last October by six young bull calves, each of which is eligible to registry.

Cloverland magazine of January published a sketch of Louis Harmon's Shorthorn herd on Hill Crest Farm at Cornell, near Escanaba, rating the same as "The Premier Shorthorn Herd of Cloverland." Mr. Harmon secured the foundation for this herd when in 1915 he purchased the bull calf Cloverland Champion from Dicki-



Some Christmas gifts to the owners of Glengowrie Farm

son & Sons, and the following year a three-year-old heifer with bull calf at foot and another bull calf from the same firm. The Chippewa county breeders also started the Shorthorn herd of Murphy & Gormely at Newberry, which is reputed to be one of the finest in this region. C. H. Prescott & Sons of Towas City procured young heifers from the Dickison and have made a great success with them. From a bunch of heifers sold by Messrs. Dickison to McMillan & McMillan of Lodi, Wis., two were resold at the Congress Shorthorn sale in Chicago a year ago, one bringing \$650 and the other \$575. Another from this lot, resold by Weaver & Garden of Wapello, Iowa, brought \$1,100. These sales are mentioned to show the value of pure-bred over grades.

The Glengowrie Shorthorns now number about forty head, the herd sires of which are Village Champion 369807 (American registry), and Glenholme Champion 122319 (Canadian



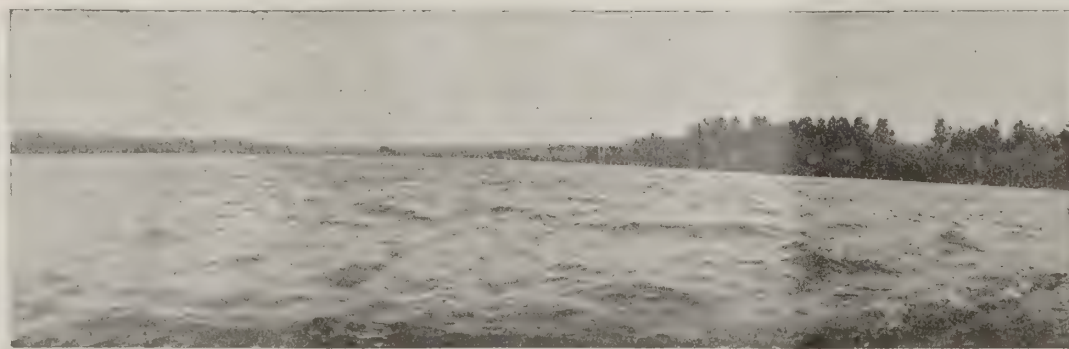
Village Champion, 369807, at 7 years.
Main Glengowrie herd bull.

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When asked why he chose the Shorthorn for his stock farm, Dr. Geo. J. Dickison, the head of the firm, replied that it was because he believed this to be the best breed for farmers from the standpoint of both beef and milk. He declared that Shorthorn steers would dress from 50 to 200 pounds above any other strain of cattle, that they were the best of the beef breed as milkers, and that when a comparison was made on feed required and milk produced they were the equal of any distinctively dairy cattle. Another incentive was environment, natural foods of the Upper Peninsula being more conducive to the culture of Shorthorns than any other cattle, referring to the native grasses, clover and the mammoth growth of root crops. Similar conditions made Scotland famous as the home of the Shorthorn. That country, finding itself like we of Cloverland, unable to mature corn, adopted the type



Glengowrie Champion, 122319,
at 10 months.



Stockmen: We own Grazing Lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found.

We can offer you any size tract desirable.

Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

cattle that is better satisfied with rumps, or "neeps," which can be procured in abundance. No ensilage is required for winter feeding when turnips or rutabagas are used. Dr. Dickson is an enthusiast for the Shorthorn and says it will prove profitable for the farmer to procure grades from the strain if he does not care to confine his herd to pure bloods. An inspection of the Dickson herd and the interview with its owners interested the writer to such an extent that he delved a little into the story of the S horthorn. Without referring to the proven facts and the various speculations as to the origin of this breed, he found that the evolution and development of the purer strain caused practical agriculturists of Great Britain to assign first place among cattle to the Shorthorn at an early date. A stock-breeding firm in the Valley of the Tees commenced the memorable efforts to improve the native herds, which even at that time greatly resembled the pure-bred Shorthorns of England, Scotland, Canada and the United States of today. By judicious selection and then coupling

breeder in 1870, who paid the total sum of \$75,000 for a cargo of forty Shorthorn bulls and heifers, together with a few choice specimens of Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs. Breeders in Canada and the United States had in the meantime established herd books of their own and their success with the Shorthorns resulted in numerous sales to English breeders at long prices. At a sale by auction at New York Mills, near Utica, in 1873, \$380,000 was realized on 108 animals. Of these 10 were purchased by British breeders, six of which averaged \$24,517, and one of the heifers, registered as the Eighth Duchess of Geneva, brought the unprecedented price of \$40,600. Selected specimens of this breed were also sent to Australia and other British colonies with the view of improving the production of beef. While stock-raising is a comparatively new industry for Cloverland, the numerous splendid herds of Shorthorns now being developed show that our farmers are awake to the beef producing possibilities of our rich grazing grounds, which had previous-



Grade Oxford Downs at Glengowrie Farm in January, 1919

animals of near affinity in blood, they developed the qualities in their cattle which virtually ranked them as the progenitors of this now well-marked breed. The fame of the Durham, Teeswater or Shorthorn cattle, as their herd was variously called, soon spread throughout the kingdom and their stock was eagerly sought. Their popularity was largely due to that combination of large and rapid growth with aptness to fatten on light feeding, their symmetry, good temper and mellow handling. To demonstrate the value at which Shorthorns were held by British breeders, it is chronicled that the four leading sales in England in 1872 showed the following prices: A herd of sixty animals averaged \$975; one of thirty averaged \$765; one of fifty-four averaged \$1,210; one of sixty-one averaged \$1,265. These prices were no doubt stimulated through a previous purchase made by a Canadian

ly stamped Cloverland as the ideal dairy district of the continent.

The Calumet theater, which has been undergoing extensive repairs for the past two months, following the fire of Thanksgiving night, which damaged the playhouse to the extent of over \$16,000, has been turned over to the council by the contractors. With the exception of the new switchboard, which cannot be delivered until later, all work is complete and the interior of the playhouse looks exceedingly attractive.

J. W. Gleason, prominent in Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin lumbering circles, has been appointed to supervise the woods operations for the Sawyer Goodman company of Marinette, according to action taken by the company recently.

FOR SALE

160-acre dairy farm at Wilson, Michigan, on main line of C. and N.W. Ry, 18 miles west of Escanaba. Brick house, two barns, silo, drilled well, wind mill—complete—one-fourth mile to R. R. station and cheese factory.

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One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,
SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
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235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favor-
able and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta,
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land, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover dis-
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Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co.	Oconto Lumber Co.
<i>George J. Farnsworth, President</i>	<i>George J. Farnsworth, President</i>
NAHMA, MICH.	OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

An Oconto County Potato Hustler

WOULD say in regard to growing potatoes that this is my hobby, and possibly my success comes from my enjoying seeing them grow. Anything I can do to improve this cash crop for the new beginner I am more than willing to do. Our Oconto county potato warehouse is the largest in Wisconsin under one roof. As the field is large and there is no reason why the clover lands of Michigan and Wisconsin will not become the potato producing section of the United States. They have the climate, soil, railroads, and, in fact, everything that is ideal for potato growing. What promoters must do is to see that their settlers are started on the right tract, so they do not become discouraged. My idea is that the land companies should see that they get the proper seed, for just as

have now been buying potatoes at Oconto for four years, and am very glad to state we are weeding out the poor seed and getting in to the growing of better quality. Our farmers are satisfied with their market, and if you would ask them about it they would say we have the best market in the state. We talk quality and price all the time and make it a point to pay the grower according to the grade he grows. This is getting them to thinking why not grow the best and get the big yield and big price. This means profit and satisfaction to them. To get our farmer started, I have grown potatoes for the last four years where the average farmers would not attempt to grow them. This was done not because I was any better farmer than the average farmers. Only that



George Beyers' Oconto (Wis.) County farm of 27 acres. Planted June 25, 1918. Photographed Sept. 25, 1918. This field made big profits. Grown by O. B. George.



30-acre field owned by Mr. George in Oconto County. This field was considered worthless. Is now in fine clover, with no quack.

sure as they plant culls they are bound to grow culls. I do not mean to say small seed potatoes are culls. What I mean by culls are mixed and diseased potatoes, and when they once get these different diseases in their soil it will take years of rotated crops to get it out. Then why not keep this new and clean soil clean, and grow a quality of potatoes that buyers will want and come after instead of having to look for a market. Have the market come to them. I

demonstrate that there was money in them if they went at it right. Namely, good seed, proper fertilizer spraying, and last but not least proper cultivating, which any of them could do and will do when they are shown that there is money in it. This is why I have grown from 18 to 30 acres a year for the last four years, and glad to say it has worked to my entire satisfaction, as we are now able to pay the highest market prices for potatoes and are making our profits, which we would not have been able to have done with the scrub stock. So you can now see why we are so anxious to help the grower, for when he makes money every one with whom he comes in contact is bound to get a slice of it. Now about growing potatoes, there is nothing to it. With good seed, fertilizer, either commercial or barnyard, cultivate before the ground gets hard and weeds start, they are sure to make a success. I advise lots of cultivation.

Hoping these few suggestions may help you enlighten some of our progressive Cloverland farmers, remain, yours for better potatoes and more of them, O. B. GEORGE.

Oconto, Wis., April 17, 1919.

The Michigan members of the 32nd Division now in Germany are anxious to see some of the old national guard men given a chance in the formation of the Michigan state constabulary, the opinion reported by L. L. Stevenson, special correspondent of the Detroit News.

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Why Not More Farmers

By MRS. LUCY LINDSEY FERGUSON
of Marinette County, Wisconsin

THE farmer has rallied around his country's flag. He has worked early and late. He has plowed and harrowed and fertilized. He has dug about the roots and cut weeds. He certainly has been a good soldier and carried his country's colors through the thick of the fray. He has fed the nation at war to the best of his ability.

If this farmer owned the acres he has so diligently cultivated, all good and well. But how about the renter who pays so many dollars to the land owner and then furnishes his own seed, pays for the harvesting of all the crops and hauling to market? Then often times he pays cash rent on house, barn and pasture land besides.

And now when the high cost of living has borne down on him for the last years and hired help was out of the question and his liberty bonds are till "being paid for," and the land owners are themselves going back to the farms, then it is the renter finds himself with no acres to cultivate.

Some of these men are selling the dairy herds they have so carefully and diligently built up and going to town to work for a "daily wage."

These men who have learned to farm and do it well, who know a dairy cow's good points and how to handle expensive machinery, living in town, buying milk at fourteen cents a quart, strawberries by the box and garden produce by the pound, wilted beans, heads of lettuce gathered a day or two ago and a little bunch of radishes forty-eight hours from the face of another earth.

This is when the world still needs their work in producing food.

Farmers, you are feeling the call of back to the land! You soldiers who have learned new "tricks of the trade" in France, try them in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. There are

still thousands of acres of fertile land waiting for the plowman's hand. This undeveloped land makes homes that any farmer ought to be proud to own. This land can be bought from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and will raise from one to three hundred bushels of the finest potatoes you ever saw to the acre.

A flock of sheep would help you wonderfully to clear up the underbrush and bring a fine price in the market, too. The wool would pay the farmer for twice his expense and trouble and the flock would double itself in a year.

These states are dairy states, the home of the dairy cow. There are creameries and cheese factories in almost every town. Here is the clover land. It grows plentifully, all along the highway. Here we raise corn for the silo, oats for the calves and faithful horses, rye, barley, wheat, alfalfa, alsike, timothy, sugar beets, soy beans, garden produce of almost all kinds grow sweet and delicious here, and various kinds of fruits grow wild. Apple trees are loaded from year to year.

Let us have more farmers. Do not let this land lie idle when the world looks to you for food. We need more farm produce. We are short of many things—beef, mutton, wool, wheat and sugar. Let us never again feel the presence of wheatless and meatless days or fear the need of eatless days.

Mayor O. P. Chatfield of Escanaba establishes a precedent with the announcement that he will hold regular office hours daily at the city hall. The new mayor plans to be at the city hall from 10 until 12 in the forenoon and from 2 until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Sundays and holidays.

Grazing and Farming Lands Lake Lots for Summer Homes

7,000 ACRES

In the beautiful Lake region of Vilas and Iron Counties, Northern Wisconsin

This acreage includes:

Solid blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 acres of cut-over lands well suited for grazing purposes.

Many groups of fine farming lands that can quickly and cheaply be made productive.

And several well located lake shore lots on the larger lakes that will make excellent sites for summer homes.

Full particulars on request

WILLIAM S. CARPENTER
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

To Our New Cloverland Grazers:

Before you start for Cloverland in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan do not hesitate to send your name and your new address to

LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.

We will then put you on our mailing list for price lists and quotations on whatever you may need.

This is the Northwest's largest depart-



ment store (wholesale and retail) and our service will quickly show you why we have the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.



LAUERMAN BROTHERS COMPANY, MARINETTE, WIS.
"The Store With a Conscience."

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from
Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

STACK LUMBER COMPANY
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WE manufacture and have on hand
the largest stock of panels and
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Believers in the future of Cloverland

Skidmore Land Company

Farm and Grazing Lands
in Marinette County, Wis.

SKIDMORE LAND COMPANY
MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Jewel Presented to Leo C. Harmon

AT the annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau at Escanaba on April 6th, President Leo C. Harmon was presented with a jewel by the representative men of every county in Cloverland, the following address being made on their behalf by Roger M. Andrews, publisher of Cloverland Magazine:

Mr. President: We may well take a moment or two to review the history of the Development Bureau since its establishment nearly ten years ago. Its accomplishments have placed it in the front rank of all similar organizations in this country. There is glory enough for all. I might go back down the story of our work and compliment R. E. MacLean, who for years carried on a promotion bureau with splendid and effective results, at the expense of the I. Stephenson company; I might refer to Theodore Quinby, who gave us the magic word—Cloverland; or to Frank Sullivan of the Soo, or Thornton Green of Ontonagon, or George McCormick of Menominee; or J. M. Longyear, or J. E. Sherman, or Alton T. Roberts of Marquette; or H. W. Reade, our perpetual and efficient treasurer, since the memory of man runneth not (laughter and applause); or John McNamara; or W. E. Davidson, or George Rowell, or John Doelle, or Charley Hutcheson; all of whom have had so important a part in our constructive work.

But, Mr. President, I am here today for another purpose. As I have said, there is glory enough for all. Three years ago, gentlemen, I had the honor of nominating for our president my friend of nearly twenty years—Leo C. Harmon. He has been our president for three years, and I hope and expect that he will continue to be our president for three years more. (Long continued applause.)

I have been selected, Mr. President, by your friends here, representing every county in the peninsula, and with many enforced absentees whose regret is that they cannot share this pleasure, to prove to you that in some respects the Bible is wrong. The exceptions are few, I admit, and but prove the rule. The Book says: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and among his own people." That does not, Mr. President, apply to you. These men who have for so many years, the first years of discouragement and confusion and the last years of prosperity and achievement, worked unselfishly and persistently to bring our Cloverland into its own, make grateful acknowledgment to you, their generous leader. We do appreciate what you have done, the Bible to the contrary notwithstanding. (Laughter and applause.)

You have given so much of your time, your ability and your strength to take our bureau over the top and into the harbor of its present success, that we desire to make some acknowledgment which you can carry with you to your wife as an alibi for

the days and weeks and months devoted to this public service. I do not know how you have succeeded in squaring yourself with your business associates. Have you really had an time to give to the Consolidated Lumber company? (Laughter and applause.)

This is a happy hour indeed for me gentlemen. I have known Leo Harmon for nearly twenty years. He came to us from the great west, where, after the Civil war, his father, Captain Harmon, took an active part in the development of the great Montana cattle ranges. In the vigorous and strenuous west, Leo Harmon grew to manhood, and, scarcely out of his teens, personally took through the rapids of financial trouble, a national bank. He does things. He does them himself. His record is a record of big things done well.

But you know him, too, and I am simply here as the weak mouthpiece of the men of Cloverland, who desire now to give him a token which he may wear with honor, as a gift from friends who know him and love him.

Mr. Harmon, we know you for a red-blooded American, in all that honorable title implies, and so we have selected as a part of our gift a ruby significant of the quality of you make up, which is the necessary foundation of success. We know you are clean, and white, and firm for the right, so we have added as a further symbol a diamond. We know you are true blue, true to your every obligation. We know you are all Cloverland, all Michigan and all United States. (Applause). So we have added a sapphire. You are also a great storehouse of energy, packed into a compact figure. A little short of stature, but broad of view, so we have grouped our jewels into a platinum setting, indicative of strength and firmness.

And, when we had assembled our token, we found with delight that our colors were the colors of our beloved country—the red, white and blue. The colors that have never run, and never will. (Applause.)

And knowing what you have done for your country in the recent months of war, knowing of your unselfish work for the Liberty loan, the Red Cross and every other endeavor for the winning of the war, seeing you in the khaki of a private soldier of the Michigan volunteer second line of defense, we realize that you have yielded to no man in your devotion to our country and our flag. (Applause.)

Every successful man in public life or private business is now and the subjected to the snarls of envy and the spleen of jealousy, but this we emphasize the devotion of his friends; and so, by authority of these men from every county in Cloverland who know you, Leo Harmon, and trust you and love you, I hereby confer upon you the distinguished service order of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. (The audience rose and applauded for several minutes.)

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee, Michigan

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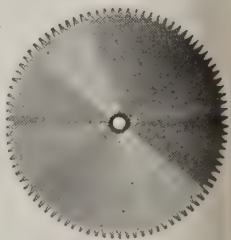
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Northern Wisconsin *is the Playground of the World*

It is dotted with thousands of lakes. They abound in fish. Virgin forests surround them. Wild life centers within them. Summer cottages, lodges and camping sites are amply provided upon this playground.



Milwaukee is the Gateway into the northern Summer Paradise

Stop in Milwaukee

where every aid will be given you in selecting whatever your desires and your means dictate.

A summer in the lake country of Wisconsin will cost as little or as much as you determine. You may have primitive wilderness conditions or luxury in the best appointed hotel. Address

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ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

99.925 Percent Perfect

In 1918 one of our distributors sold 4,000 Amazon casings. He had 21 adjustments, three of them were for defective tires. This distributor's experience is typical. The profit that he made was entirely net. He has it in the bank instead of in his stock. The mileage that Amazon tires delivered for his customers have sold him permanently on Amazons. Amazon tires exceed in service their 5,000-mile guaranty.

Amazon Co-operation

Amazon Factory co-operation exceeds in practice every claim that is made for it. Amazon profits are actual and bankable. The Amazon line includes all needed Cord and Fabric Tires, Red and Grey Tubes, together with a full line of tire accessories in all sizes. The line includes every profit-making opportunity. Write for the experience of this distributor. Send in for Agency Contract and handle the Amazon line that is 99.925 percent perfect.

Northern Hardware & Supply Co.

Menominee, Michigan

**AMAZON****He Was an Early Bird**

EEDITOR Cloverland Magazine:— Your magazine printed some time ago a cut of one of Cloverland's members to the United States Aviation corps, and stated that he was the first member from the Upper Peninsula to reach France.

We all know that the boys from Cloverland made a record that we might all feel proud of. But I think the distinction of the first to reach France rests with Alva Powell, of Dafter, Chippewa county, who enlisted in the U. S. Aviation corps two days after war was declared, or on April 8th, 1917. He was immediately inducted into the service and sent to the training camp, where he was trained; in fact, he was in several camps in this country before being sent over.

Sergeant Powell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Powell of Dafter, Mich. He was born here, and is the only child. He was educated in the schools of this county. After he had finished his school days he carried mail on the first rural route established out of Dafter, but that was too tame a job for a boy with his ambition. He went to Kansas City, where he entered Sweeney's Automobile and Electric school, graduating from there a short time before war was declared, being 19 years old at the time.

He was sent over in the fall of 1917. The vessel he was on reached Halifax the day following the great explosion which wrought such destruction to that city. The boys aboard the boat raised \$3,000 while there for the sufferers. He arrived in Liverpool on December 24, and after a short stay in England finally arrived in France on January 3rd, 1918, where he remained until his arrival in New York, April 4th, his

parents receiving a telegram from him announcing his safe arrival.

Very little is known about Sgt. Powell's work in France. Although he wrote his parents every 10 weeks, he was very conscientious about not writing anything that would be censored.

He is expected home in a few days whether he is discharged from the army or not, where he will receive a royal welcome from his parents, as well as the neighbors. He is wounded, but has fully recovered.

WM. H. WELSH

Dafter, Mich., April 6, 1919.



Sergt. Powell of Dafter, Mich.

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

*In the Spring the Feeder's Fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of—
Something to put on grass.*

If you need stockers or feeders send us your orders. It is a specialized, highly organized part of our business. Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to best possible advantage.

*Send us your orders. We know we
can satisfactorily fill them.*

CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY OMAHA ST. JOSEPH ST. PAUL
SIOUX CITY ST. LOUIS DENVER BUFFALO FT. WORTH EL PASO

"If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Look Around"

This compelling invitation is a part of the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, and today it is a thousand times more true than when it was adopted by the founders of Michigan, more than eighty years ago.

Michigan is not merely a state, she is an empire. Today, with the greatness of her agricultural and livestock opportunities, commanding nation, if not world, wide attention, Michigan is an empire of opportunity.

There is at this moment plenty of splendid acreage, plenty of clover and water, plenty of former timber land, plenty of rich areas at the lowest figure today in America for good grazing lands (with generous offers of free trial and inviting lease-options from the present owners), in the northern half of the lower peninsula and the entire upper peninsula of this great state.

Michigan is the largest state, except Georgia, east of the Mississippi, and within the rich borders of her northern counties was born the Cloverland idea, based upon the opinion of Frank J. Hagenbarth, of Utah, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, that here was indeed: "The greatest dairy and livestock section in the United States, if not in the world."

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan, created to foster and promote the land, timber, soil and water resources of the state, heartily joins the commercial and advancement associations now doing such splendid service for all concerned, resident and new-comer alike, in extending to the man who wants a chance, under the best conditions on earth, to farm or raise livestock to come and see for himself what Michigan has to offer in this "back to the land" year of 1919.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

FRED L. KEELER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

Copper Country Climate

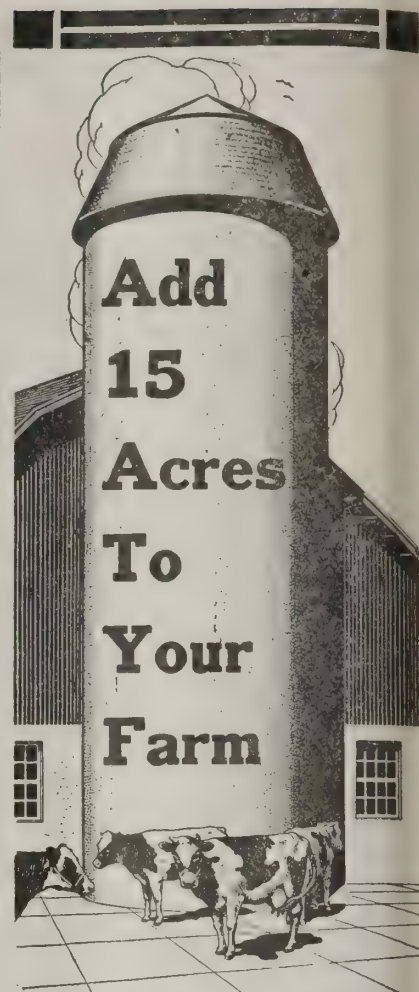
By H. B. CONDRICK

U. S. Observer

A GLANCE at the map of Michigan will show a peninsula jutting out into Lake Superior, looking much like a man's curved forefinger, pointing towards the northeast—this is Keweenaw Point, or the Copper Country. The purpose of this article is to give a few facts in relation to the climate of this peninsula, comprising the counties of Houghton and Keweenaw;; the figures given apply particularly to Houghton, at which place a continuous record has been kept by the Weather Bureau since August, 1900, but in a general way will give a good indication of the entire Copper Country. It will be seen that this portion of the State of Michigan is destined to become a great dairying, grazing and fruit raising country.

Houghton is situated in latitude 47° 7' north and longitude 88° 34'; the town is built on the hillside to the south of Portage Lake, 602 feet above sea level. The climate is much milder than might be supposed by one who judged entirely from latitude. The summers are perfect; from comparison and study of official figures; from conversation with men who have lived in other sections of the country, and from personal experience extending from Oregon to Florida, I am convinced that there is no other place in America which I should prefer as a residence from May to October, inclusive. There are a large number of clear days during the summer months, the precipitation occurring almost entirely in the form of showers of short duration. The night is always cool, even though the day has been hot; there are no long drawn out periods of scorching weather. In eighteen years there have been but 56 days with a temperature of 90° or above, while at Spokane, Washington, for example, there is a record of 37 days in ten years with a maximum of 95° or above. There are no dangerously high winds at any season of the year, the highest recorded velocity for five minutes is but 60 miles in 1916, and in many years a velocity of 40 miles has not been reached. The winters are cold, but not unpleasant; the air is dry and invigorating, and everyone knows that a dry cold is not felt as much as a moist air many degrees higher. When snow comes in the latter part of November or first of December it comes to stay; there are no thaws, no mud and slush underfoot, but dry clean snow at all times. When the snow goes in the spring it leaves rapidly and the gravelly character of the soil takes care of all surplus water. The ground is rarely frozen in the winter, so that spring work can begin early. The lowest temperature ever recorded at the station was 31° below zero, in 1915, and in eleven out of eighteen winters 20° below zero was not reached. Minimum temperatures lower than the record for Houghton are of frequent occurrence as far south as Missouri and Kansas; even at Kalamazoo, Mich., a minimum of 25° below zero has been reached.

Accepting the number of days between the occurrence of killing frosts, or freezing temperatures, as the length of the growing season, the Copper Country will compare favorably with many places usually considered better suited to agriculture. For example, Kalamazoo, Mich., has an average of 156 days, and Spokane, in the far-famed Pacific northwest, has an average of 200, while the average at this station is 148 days. In the matter of extremes, Houghton has an advantage over the places mentioned, as well as many others; the earliest date that killing frost has occurred at this station is Sept. 22nd, and the latest May 38th; at Kalamazoo the corresponding figures are Sept. 14th and May 21st; at Spokane, Sept. 7th and June 8th; at Springfield, Mo., much farther south, Sept. 28th and May 19th.



A 100-Ton Concrete Silo will do it

In no other way can you so greatly increase the stock-raising and feeding capacity of your farm at so little cost.

Many silos have paid for themselves in one season. After that they pay 100 per cent profit yearly.

Build of Concrete
because concrete is rotproof, ratproof, windproof, fireproof—permanent.

Write our nearest District Office for free silo booklets.

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Concrete for Permanence

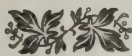
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
"In the Heart of Cloverland"

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.
D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

THIS company paid, in cash, to Michigan and Wisconsin farmers who grew Sugar Beets for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

Urge Pure Bred Sires for Michigan

IF SCRUB sires are at all sensitive creatures, they were made most uncomfortable last week by what Michigan's foremost breeders and feeders of livestock had to say about them during the course of their annual convention at the Michigan Agricultural College. The livestock men were at one with each other on the question of the need in Michigan for legislation to do away with scrub sires. It was their expressed opinion that the scrub sire should be condemned—and that as far as they are concerned they will make every effort to see that it is condemned.

The sentiment of the Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association on this subject was summed up in a resolution, as follows:

"We heartily endorse the pending legislation to eliminate scrub sires."

Much stress was laid also upon the imperative need for further remedial legislation in the direction of cleaning up tuberculosis in Michigan herds. The declaration was made that this work would be hastened if the state government would do its full duty by providing something like more adequate compensation for tubercular animals sent to the block.

"If we could clean up our herds," said D. D. Aitken, president of the National Holstein-Friesian Association, in addressing the general meeting, "it would mean an immense busi-

ness asset for us. If we could go before the markets of the country and say 'Gentlemen, we can guarantee you that every animal you buy in Michigan is free from tuberculosis' it would give us a talking point that would immensely boom the livestock industry within this state. But to bring this about we need larger state support—and should insist upon being given larger state support."

Two highly successful sales, one of Holstein-Friesians, and another of Percherons and Belgians, were features of the meetings of the livestock men.

A partial list of the officers elected by the Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association and the various associations affiliated with it follows:

Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association—President, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; vice-president, Herbert Powell, Ionia; secretary, George A. Brown, East Lansing; assistant secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; treasurer, H. H. Halladay, Clinton; executive committee—J. Fred Smith, Byron; Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; J. Lessiter, Orian; Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, and Alexander Minty, Ionia.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association—President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; vice-president, H. W. Norton, East Lansing, and secretary-treasurer, Charles Daniels, Okemos.

Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association—President, E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; first vice-president, Arthur M. Smith, Lake City; second vice-president, H. G. Roy, Albion;

third vice-president, J. L. Snyder, East Lansing; secretary-treasurer, C. Parnall, Ann Arbor.

Michigan Horse Breeders' Association—President, Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; vice-president, June Ellis, Onondaga; secretary-treasurer, R. Hudson, East Lansing; executive committee—L. C. Hunt, Eaton Rapids; John Jacob, St. Johns; John Hawkins, Hudson; Henry McNamara, Alma, and H. L. Foster, Parma.

Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeder Association—President, Alex. Mint, Ionia; vice-president, Gale Gilbert; secretary-treasurer, Ward Hathaway, Ovid.

Michigan Poland China Breeder Association—President, P. P. Pop, Mt. Pleasant; secretary-treasurer, V. J. Clark, Mason; executive committee—John Jacobs, St. Johns; E. Leonard, St. Louis, and L. L. Chanberlain, Marcellus.

A copy of the resolutions adopted by the Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association follows:

Be It Resolved: That the Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association meeting be held at the usual time in January, and that the week be devoted exclusively to the livestock meeting;

That we commend the service and highly successful work which the



Well bred and well fed Cloverland stock.

Livestock Sanitary Commission have been doing;

That we request the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds to reimburse farmers for cattle condemned with tuberculosis;

That every member of this association lend his hearty support to the college extension force and county agents in their campaign to eliminate scrub sires;

That we heartily endorse the pending legislature to eliminate scrub sires;

That this organization urge upon the state legislature and the governor the urgent necessity of a special appropriation to cover the funds accruing to the college through the Smith Lever Bill, to provide for normal development of work at the college and for extension work in the state;

That the secretary be instructed to extend to the early members and founders of this organization our sincere appreciation of their early labors and our hope that the evening of their lives be extended many years.

JACOB DeGEUSS,
A. C. ANDERSON,
FRANK LESSITER.

Indignation, aroused over the recent death in Russia of Captain August K. Richey, exalted ruler of the Elks lodge at Dowagiac, Mich., has spurred the Michigan Elks to action and a combined effort of all state lodges will be made to secure the removal of the 339th Infantry, composed of practically all Michigan men, from the Archangel district as soon as possible.

Alsike Clover

By G. T. WERLINE

THE pink white alsike grows to perfection on the clay flats around Pelkie, taller, rosier, more graceful than white clover. Less robust than the mammoth red, or even the medium red clover, or the crimson varieties, yet it is preferred for its exquisite perfume, its palatability and its stick-to-it-iveness. It abides with clay loam like a brother, and though there come fire and flood, rain, hail, frost and hurricane, when it is all over the alsike, pink cheeked, fragrant, luscious, wholesome will be found there, laughing at misfortune, asking for nothing but giving, giving from year to year. In its rootlets there reside certain animalcules, microscopic in size, but prodigious in energy. These pigmy artificers elaborate the alchemy of nature to rival the great power of Niagara electrical plants, for they recover from the atmosphere that nitrogen which is so indispensable for fertilizing the soil. On the fields to the right of the roadway there you will notice rolling waves of snow-like drifts with a minor percentage of spear head straws projecting; that is alsike clover, and the timothy rushing out to keep from being smothered in perfume. On the left hand side here is another and another field. The contented cows standing idly, full fed in the pastures, are not worrying; they have under their feet a Brussels carpet, pattern of green and white. This is the white clover and green grass that is translated every day into the cream that supplies the creamery in the village with its very life's blood. You will see but little white clover over the fence in the cultivated fields, and you will notice less alsike or red clover in the closely cropped pasture; why this is thus, perhaps bossy can tell you. I cannot! Stir up the soil and there will grow red clover and alsike clover in Cloverland. Crop down closely the meadows, the pastures and the road side and more closely still, and there will be strewn as it were a warm white snow of sweet scented blossoms.

So, long live Alsike! Let the Swedes and the Danes revel in their angle of red clover; let the waste places cover their nakedness with white clover to the joy of the cattle, the sheep, the pig, the deer, the rabbit, the partridge, the hen. While the call is for butter, the Finn will store his barn with alsike, but that old brindle will come out in the spring with her increase and her flag flying for a higher and still higher yield of butter fat.

Stock Sanitation

THE Cattle Sanitary Board of New Mexico is a state institution maintained by tax levy and direct income from inspection fees of cattle, horse, mules, asses and hides. Hence, it is the stockman's institution and every owner of the stock above named contributes to the support and is interested in its workings. It is composed now of six members who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The service, we might say, is generally divided into three branches. First, the brand inspector, whose duty it is and who does inspect every brand before shipment.

You will appreciate that this involves considerable handling as the brand on every individual animal is inspected by a regular brand inspector or his special deputy. In making this inspection it is not a matter of inspectors riding through a herd or walking around through the cattle in some corral or other inclosure but it is a matter of an individual inspection made, whenever facilities will permit, by two or three animals being passed through an alley where they are held up until the brands and marks can be fully determined. These facilities are furnished at all large shipping points and at practically

every smaller shipping yard within the state. The same individual inspection of brands is given at border crossings under the best methods that conditions will permit. Hence, all cattle are inspected whether shipped or trailed before leaving the state, and all cattle are inspected at stock yards before being shipped by rail, whether destined within the state or to points in other states.

The veterinary inspector is a graduate of some school recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry. His duties are to handle the general health work, including the inspections required for entry into other states.

The mounted inspector works entirely the inland districts inspecting trail herds and ranges for protection against larceny.

All of the inspectors, however, are trained cowmen and generally work to the best interests of the industry.

Under the law and with the inspection service in general animals or proceeds for animals sold are returned to owners regardless of where they may be found in the state. The law requires that all brands be recorded in the office of the Cattle Sanitary Board. When this is properly done there is no trouble or delay to the owners or the board in the handling.

Sheep Prevent Forest Fires

THE sheep is a fire-fighter; not a member of a fire department, but just a nibbler of grass, brush and other growth that when dry makes fine food for forest fires like the great calamity that struck Northern Minnesota last year. That is the idea of County Agent H. G. Larsen of Virginia, Minnesota, who has issued a signed statement to the city and village councils of the range, commercial clubs and other bodies in which he urges the importation of sheep and the maintenance of herds on the range, in the course of which he says:

"This is no longer a country of all timber or all iron mines. It is a country of thousands of farm homes as well, homes that would be happy and prosperous in the full sense of the word if freed as far as possible from the danger of forest fires.

"How many train loads of sheep could this country from Ely to Grand Rapids (the Iron Range district) take care of during the months of June, July, August, September and October? How many acres of grass, weeds and brush goes to waste every year on all those idle acres, and, every so often, that forest fires clean it up and collect their enormous toll for doing it? How many men have we in this district that would be willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and help to the very limit with a plan to work this out successfully? Oh, any amount of them.

"What would be the results and benefits? Everyone knows the difference between an honest, industrious worker and a slacker or idler. The first is an asset to any community. The latter is no asset, but frequently a public nuisance, to say the least, if not an actual liability. Northern Minnesota has too many idle acres that demonstrate their ability every so often that they are a liability of the worst kind.

"A few train loads of sheep distributed through the range district and adjacent farming regions would do this: Prevent to a large extent the danger from forest fires, assist in the clearing of idle land better than any other domestic animal, consume the weeds, grass and young brush, and return in a large measure the fertility to the soil. In other words, produce wool, lambs and mutton on the yearly growth of weeds, grass and underbrush that now yield nothing but ashes, and oftentimes ruin and desolation along with it.

"Our country has earned the everlasting gratitude of the entire civilized world by coming to the rescue in its hour of need. Why not earn the respect and esteem of this and future generations here at home by helping them to help themselves."

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Collections, Bond Department, Savings Department, Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

Mrs. Frank Holub of Menominee was pleasantly surprised upon receiving a cablegram from her son Frank, with the 339th Regiment of the 85th Division, at Archangel, stating that his regiment will return from Northern Russia in June. This information was given to the men by officers of the unit.

During the past several months a large number of Negaunee residents have interested themselves in the possibilities of farming in Marquette county, and the Upper Peninsula in general, and a number here have purchased tracts of land on which to devote their entire time in the summer months to farming.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

**No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.**

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle—all young stock—pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

**SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.**

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$9 to \$12 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.

FARMER or RANCHMAN

600-acre farm, 400 acres under cultivation, best of soil, 10-room house, 5 big barns, silo. Only two miles from center of this fast growing city. Fenced and cross-fenced.

About 50 head of cattle,

all work horses, complete set of machinery, engines, tractor, grinders, many small sheds and big hog house.

Owner wishes to retire. First one here with the money gets a fortune maker. Write or come.

R. H. TEEPLE, Manistique, Mich.

For Sheep, Goats and Cattle

Any number wanted. Address

**PITMAN LIVE STOCK COMPANY
EL PASO, TEXAS**

Rambouillet Ewes — Milk Goats — Angora Goats

The Value of Milk in the Diet

By AURELIA B. POTTS of Marquette

DIET is like a house, a definite thing though built of different kinds of material. We must first know what the needs of the body are and, second, know how these needs may be met. For a house we need wall material, floor material, window, ceiling, chimney stuffs and so forth. We may make floors, walls, and ceiling all of the same kind of material, wood for example, but we should need glass for windows and brick for chimneys. The body needs (1) building material for the blood, muscle, bone, nerve and other tissues. (2) Fuel or work material for heat and energy. (3) Body regulating material which assists in the processes of secretion, digestion, absorption and the like. (4) Protective material which aids in growth and our general well-being.

Every living cell in the physical body contains nitrogen. The farmers are concerned with getting nitrogen into the soil so that the plants will grow. For that reason they manure their fields because manure contains nitrogen compounds. They plant such crops as clover, alfalfa, soy beans, because these plants have on their roots little nodules which are groups of bacteria that have the power of changing the nitrogen of the air over into a form that the plant can use. Just as plants cannot live and grow without nitrogen, so we cannot live unless this element is supplied to our bodies. The foods that supply this element are meat, fish, milk, cheese, eggs, and of the vegetable sources, nuts, peas, beans, lentils and cereals to some extent. These foods are spoken of as protein (building) foods, because the word contains the root of the word which means first in rank and importance. That is the foods that are necessary before all others to the life of the body.

The protein of milk is in the form of casein and albumen. Casein is the curd we know when milk sours. It is a form of protein that is very completely digested and very well absorbed. The carbohydrate is in the form of sugar called lactose or milk sugar. It is less sweet to the taste than cane and less likely to ferment. Fat is in the form of an emulsion. The elements in milk are in forms, especially desirable for the body. This is particularly true for children.

Milk is unique in that it comes nearest of all foods to being a complete diet. The average composition is: Water, 87 per cent; building or protein, 3.5 per cent; fat, 3 to 4 per cent (depending upon breed); carbohydrate, 5 per cent; mineral matter, 7 per cent.

This analysis shows that all the food elements are present. We all associate milk with cows and cows with farms, but how closely is milk associated with the farm table? Is it prized as the most valuable food which the farm produces. Every drop should be used as food; and this applies to skim milk, sour milk and butter milk as well as sweet milk.

Milk will take the place of meat because they are both nitrogen or body building foods. The price of milk has increased and we should know better its food value. Many

people think of it as a beverage and do not appreciate its food value. Milk is selling at 10c per quart, sirloin steak must sell as low as 23.3 cent per pound, eggs at 25 cents a dozen to supply protein at an equal cost.

Milk is the greatest source of calcium or lime. It is the natural food for the new animal, hence minerals must be there to build bone and other tissues. It is essential that every one have a supply of lime and particularly important for the growing infants, children and young people. One pint of milk a day will guarantee to a grown person a sufficient amount, and a quart a day will provide for the greater needs of growing children. Whatever other foods we have, we cannot afford to leave milk out of the diet because of its lime.

Milk contains specifics for growth. These are of two kinds—one present in cream and the other in skim milk or whey. For this reason children should have whole milk rather than skim milk. If either one is absent growth is impossible. Butter and skim milk should produce the same result as whole milk.

Milk, like leaf greens, is also known as a protective food and should be used freely to insure good health.

Skim milk has practically the same composition as whole milk. All it lacks is fat, which may be supplied in other form than cream. For building material and mineral matter no food is less expensive than skim milk. Use plenty of it for drinking and in cooking.

For little children, milk is best served as a beverage, but as children grow up the fluidity of the milk makes them feel as if it were not food enough and it is generally better to use it freely in the kitchen first and then if there is any surplus put it on the table as a beverage, or serve it to those who need an extra supply—the half-grown boys, for instance, who need more food in a day than even a hard-working farmer.

The milk pitcher and vegetable garden are the best friends of the woman wishing to set a wholesome and economical table. Cream sauce makes it possible to cook enough of a vegetable for two days, sending it to the table simply dressed in its own juices, or a little butter the first time and making a scalloped dish with cream sauce and crumbs the next day. Vegetables which do not lend themselves to this treatment can be made into cream soups. Cereals may be cooked slowly and for a long time in skim milk. Cocoa and chocolate are good beverages, and then we have many desserts made largely of milk, as junket, custards, etc. When the milk pitcher is allowed to work its magic for the human race, we shall have citizens of better physique than ever before. According to investigations of the best scientists, and experimenters the future, mental, moral and physical well being of the American people depends more upon a large consumption of dairy products than upon any other food product in use at the present time.—Aurelia B. Potts, Marquette Mich., Asst. State Leader Home Extension Work.

When milk is
12c per quart
15c per quart

Sirloin not more than
17c per pound
21.3c per pound

Eggs not more than
15.9c per dozen
19.8c per dozen

Leo C. Harmon of Manistique, was elected president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau at the annual meeting at Escanaba for the fourth consecutive term. Mr. Harmon desired to yield the office to some other man, but he was strongly urged to continue the work of the executive office for another term, to get the important work he had in hand the past eighteen months fully on its way to success, and he finally acceded to the requests of the delegates at the session.

By unanimous vote the West Menominee Business Men's association adopted a resolution permitting the Menominee chapter of the D. A. R. to place the big rock and bronze tablet, which will mark the trail of the Indians in the early history of Menominee, on the corner of the association's beautiful park at Bridge street and Ogden avenue.

Charlotte is the first Michigan city if not the first in the country, to subscribe its full quota for the Victory Liberty loan.

GRAZERS COMING EARLY

WRITE
FOR
OUR
NEW
SHEEP
FOLDER

The Development Bureau is a semi-public institution, depending upon subscriptions for its existence.

We collect no fees and make no profits from the sale of land.

CLOVERLAND

(Cloverland is the Upper Peninsula of Michigan)



Are You Up a Stump on
THE SHEEP QUESTION?

H. N. Carley and Edwin Keen unloaded 1750 head of sheep at Limestone Siding, Alger County, April 1st. They shipped from Wolton, Wyo.

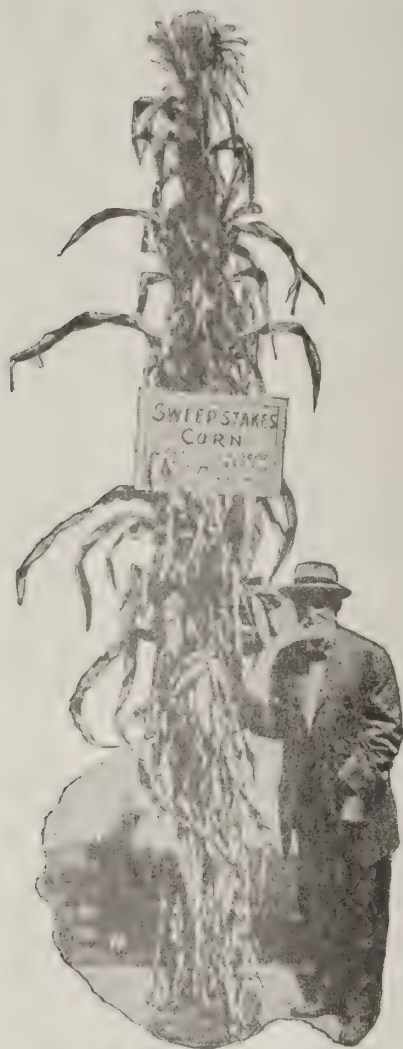
W. G. Davis, who brought 3000 head of sheep from Burley, Idaho, unloaded in Schoolcraft County on a 9000 acre tract.

The snow is gone and fodder is turning green.

Read the article on the amount of sheep and cattle coming to Cloverland this year, in this issue.

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THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU
JOHN A. DOELLE,
Secretary-Manager
MARQUETTE, MICH.



Sweepstakes Pedigree Seed Corn

(Copyright, 1915.)

YOU BETTER KNOW THE TRUTH about this wonderful SEED CORN and our other SEEDS and SEED GRAINS before sending your order for your needs for this season to anyone.

GRAND CHAMPION and SWEEPSTAKES
(Brands)

SEEDS

(Copyright, 1916.)

Are our Exclusive Property and this advertisement is to inform the Public THAT: Any one using either of these names without authority from us or without A CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY Signed by us, in the advertising of SEED PRODUCTS or vending same in any manner, is an Imposter and is liable to prosecution under the Copyright Law as well as anyone who aids or abets such infringement of our rights.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF RELIABLE
DEALERS AND THOUSANDS
OF FARMERS

Handling and Planting Our
SEEDS and SEED CORN.

This Cut introduces to you MR. H. B. HUBBARD, who is one of the PIONEER SEED DEALERS of New York State and to him as well as the FARMERS near and far in Cortland County there is Nothing like SWEEPSTAKES. 25 TONS SILAGE PER ACRE. Planted May 25, 6 in. high July 1; 14 ft. high Aug. 20 and eared. Sept. 11, ready for SILO CUTTING; Sept. 19, cut for HUSKING.

2 YIELDS. { Silage 25 tons.
{ Husked Corn, 175 bu. per acre.
{ (Some fully matured for seed.)

We have other evidence of worth.
We have prepared for this.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

6 STALKS ONLY..
Mention this Paper when you write us as there are some that object to your knowing the TRUTH ABOUT OUR PRODUCTS.

International Consolidated Record Ass'n, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

WHEN THE FARMER GROWS SWEEPSTAKES HE HAS THE
FACTS WHEN HE FEEDS IT.

Land of Mutton, Milk, Money and Honey

By C. S. LEYKOM, Sec'y-Treas. Antigo, Wis., Maple Honey Co.

A WORLD of opportunity for any one seeking health, wealth and longer life. While Greater Cloverland may be the place for cattle and sheep, it is also the place for smaller farms and gardens and is the ideal spot for homes for the many who are today grinding their faces off keeping pace with the world and "catching up with Lizzie."

Up here we have the air, sunshine and a climate, none better. Many places have the fruit, flowers and some climate, but not that health giving atmosphere that is all life supplying and surrounded by so many opportunities to make an honorable and comfortable living. You must breathe this air to know it and enjoy its health giving properties. Up here in the wilderness, as many think it is, you will find the best of churches, and very up-to-date schools, both in country and cities. This Greater Cloverland boasts of more fine country school houses than many of the older and lower counties.

Well, what can a small farmer do for a living? How will he procure the necessary bread and butter? He can keep a cow, a dozen chickens and a few bees. How could the bees exist? Trust the bees for that. They will not only gather all they may need of

and shrubs to take the place of our once so bountiful supply of the various clovers, we are at a loss to know how to supply our bees with nectar producing plants." Greater Cloverland comes to the rescue, as the only solution of their bee problems. Greater Cloverland has everything the bees may want; plants loaded with pollen bearing blossoms from which the bees get the material to make bee bread to feed the young bees in the early spring months. Then comes the dandelion and a thousand varieties of "May flowers" that begin to offer their nectar almost as soon as the snow is off the ground. Next in line come the flowering maples and many other trees and shrubs besides the wild plum and cherry.

Greater Cloverland is the country from which only the better grades of the heaviest timber have been cut, leaving the ground still well covered with young maples and other varieties of growing timber. When this timber in a virgin forest is once disturbed by the hand of the lumberman, it immediately produces a growth of young shrubs and berry bushes that were unknown to the forest before.

Opening up the heavy timbered lands, letting in the air and sunshine, makes conditions conducive to plant



One of Langlade County's beautiful Wisconsin lakes on the famous Baldwin lands owned by the George Baldwin Estate, Appleton, Wis.

the finest and most health giving food for their own larder, but will make enough for your family and your friends and if you take good care of them and learn their little industrious ways, will make enough honey for you to supply your grocer. But that is only a part of their life work. Bees love Greater Cloverland and gather its nectar in wonderful abundance. But Greater Cloverland also needs the bees. Funny is it not? Some years ago clover was brought to Australia, but never a blossom went to seed until some bumble bees were introduced. The most wonderful thing about the bees is their self-supporting qualities. Give them a home and some protection, they will furnish it with all the honey holding appliances, feed themselves, store enough honey to keep them over winter and besides make a profitable lot for your pay in caring for them. They will pay you several times over for your labor and investment.

Bees can pick up a living almost anywhere; but to make honey in paying quantities, you must secure for the bees the best possible location. A location abounding in a great variety of honey bearing trees, shrubs and plants. Greater Cloverland supplies these in large quantities and of many varieties. A complete failure of a honey crop seems almost impossible. In a letter from a party in a state not far south of this, who addressed me on finding a new location for his bees said, "This country, once very good for bees, is now so closely pastured, and with no other plants

and shrub life. Not only that, but when Greater Cloverland was denuded of its immense forests, the logger was obliged to cut many roads through the heavy timber. These roads were traveled by the logger's teams for many seasons and when the logger got through using them they were in fair shape for ordinary travel and all seeded down to clover and timothy, making a splendid start of good, tame pasture land for stock and bees. Bees can't help but do well in a place like Greater Cloverland. Many places where formerly bees were a good paying proposition, are that no more. You cannot stop bees from gathering honey, if it is within 5 or 6 miles from home, but they can gather more, as the lumber men say on a shorter haul.

As a honey proposition, Greater Cloverland produces not only much nectar but the mixing of the various varieties produces as it comes from the extractor a blend surpassed by none. Basswood alone has a rather pungent taste, white clover by itself is almost a perfect honey; raspberry produces a honey very light in color but of good body and of a mild flavor. Mixing these three principal varieties and adding to these what nectar the bees may get from the many wild flowers found in Greater Cloverland, gives an additional flavor and aroma that is hard to find elsewhere.

As our dairying increases, with out sheep industry, may this land grow to be known as Greater Cloverland, the land of mutton, milk, honey and money.

Opportunity

In the Great Iron Mining Section of the Upper
Peninsula of Michigan.

We have cut-over lands suitable for
grazing or farming for sale and lease at
a low cost and on easy terms

Come and visit our town of

ALPHA

The Town of Industry in the Heart of the Iron Mining
District.

The Nevada Land Co.

Iron County ALPHA Michigan



This Picture of Iron County, Wisconsin, Speaks for Itself

By DANIEL REID, Chairman County Board of Supervisors

THE accompanying picture was taken on the farm of the Gurney Lumber company, near Gurney, Iron county, Wisconsin. The picture speaks for itself and shows the fertility of our county. You will notice the condition of the cattle, our grasses and climate being such that a veterinary surgeon can not make a living in Iron county. We invite the farmers, or the ranchers, more especially those desiring a large tract of land for grazing purposes, to call and see us or at least get into communication with us before going elsewhere. We feel we live as fine as grazing and well-watered country as can be found anywhere. The last few years has demonstrated its to the cattle raisers' benefit. A number of our people have bought feeders at the stock markets in Chicago and St. Paul, brought them up here, turning them out on the cut-over

lands, and in side of two months they were ready for the packing house. Our grasses are abundant, rich and nutritious and our lands are well watered. The sheep industry in our county is in its infancy, but those who have tried sheep raising claim they have had very successful results. This is a dairy country, hay growing on all of our cut-over lands. Our country is high and rolling, with very little swamp. Our miners who are working in the iron mines in Iron county make good market for farm produce. We have good schools in every town in our county and the state federal highway runs from the southeast corner of the county to the northwest corner, besides a number of other highways branching out from the federal highway. We have churches of all denominations in our

different towns. Part of the state park of the State of Wisconsin lies in the southern part of Iron county. This is the playground of the United States. American sportsmen come here during the hunting and fishing season, deer, muskalonge, pike, bass and trout being abundant;; no one goes back dissatisfied with his outing. Part of the northern part of our county has been settled for some time by farmers and all have done well. Our soil is clay loam and is very fertile. Beets, potatoes, onions, oats, wheat, barley, hay, alfalfa and corn for silo never fail us here. This country has

to be seen in order to be appreciated. This is our first invitation, calling the attention of outside cattle and sheep raisers to visit Iron county. Our lands at the present time are cheap and can be bought at a great deal less than their actual value in comparison to lands located in other counties. Now is the time to buy, as in a few years we expect to see the lands sell at three times the price they are selling for now. In dealing with us you deal direct with the large land owners of Iron county, making your own bargain, and you may depend upon getting fair treatment. Come and see us and we will make it pleasant for you.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company Opens New Cloverland Branch at Marquette

On April 1st the Burroughs Adding Machine company established a factory branch headquarters for the Upper Peninsula, on the ground floor of the First National Bank building at Marquette. The rapidly increasing business and the faith of this large company in the commercial future of the Upper Peninsula prompted the move. The thoroughly modern quarters, with three thousand square feet of floor space, will house a large stock of adding machines, and complete factory service facilities, for the purpose of rendering real service to business firms in the Upper Peninsula. J. H. Bussing, formerly in charge of the Burroughs branch at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has been assigned to the new office and is moving his family to Marquette. The service department will be in charge of R. A. Harding. Eight people and their families constitute the new Burroughs force at Marquette. A monthly pay roll of something over \$1,000 should add quite a little to the commercial growth of Marquette. The Burroughs Adding Machine company is a Detroit concern, with 25 branches in the United States alone, and capitalized at sixteen and a half million dollars. They have marketed 92,000 machines last year, which was a 50 per cent increase over the previous year. Something like 10,000 people are now on the Burroughs pay roll. The Detroit factory is at present turning out a machine every ninety seconds.

Three new factory buildings have been erected in the last year. The adding machine is no longer a luxury, since the advent of the income tax and modern business requirements. The Burroughs bookkeeping machine is fast replacing the old pen and ink bookkeeping of former times. These factors have contributed much to the enormous growth of this company in the past few years. Influenza is not confined to mankind, but affects many other animals, particularly man's nearest relatives—the monkey tribes. At present the disease is reported to be rapidly wiping out the baboon population of South Africa. Ann Arbor water, says Health Officer Wessinger, may now be eaten in safety again.

Ideal Sheep Ranch
Upper Wisconsin

2,000 Acres. Finest of grass, clover and farming land. Good, heavy soil. Lies well. Very little brush or trees. Easily fenced. Good water. Splendid market and shipping facilities. Railroad adjoins land. Near Wausau, Merrill and Antigo. Low price. Easy terms. Address,

WM. H. BROWN & SONS
5 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED!
An Experienced Sheep or Cattle Man

WE HAVE about twenty thousand acres of cut-over hardwood land, well set in blue grass, clover and timothy; excellent grazing. There is grazing ready for several thousand sheep and at least one thousand head of cattle. From two to three thousand acres have been cut over for years; stumps well rotted, and this can be cleared at very little expense. Several hundred acres already in hay among the stumps. The soil is of Cloverland's best hardwood soil, will grow all crops for wintering stock. We have the building of an old saw mill, room to house 5,000 ewes, right near the railroad. We want to go in partnership with a man who has had sheep and cattle. We want a practicable experienced man. We will help in every way to make his work successful. This has the makings of an ideal stock ranch. Write us, giving complete information about your qualifications and ability.

LAKE INDEPENDENCE CO.
J. B. DEUTSCH, Secretary. BIG BAY, MICH.

The Past, Present and Future of the Sheep Industry

(Continued from Page 5)

number can be increased later as he gets more experience in sheep raising. A flock of this size will pay for fencing, housing and cost of management with the best profit. A smaller flock is often neglected; a larger flock can not be easily handled as a sideline. A flock of 40 or 50 will require just about the amount of attention that the farmer can afford to give to them. Dipping them, which must be done, is not such a big job and still is not so likely to be neglected as with few sheep.

"I have my lambs come in March so that they can be put on the market before the western lamb crop is received. Also, they come before the spring rush of farm work sets in. I would not advise March lambs for the new sheep raiser for the first year, however. Have May lambs the first year; let the March lambs come with increased experience. Forcing lambs by the use of creepers and grain feeding is not necessary here. My lambs get white clover and grass pasture and they go on the market as grain fed lambs at top price. Do not fail to castrate and dock when lambs are about ten days old. Lambs grow faster and bigger, are better fleshed and bring a premium on the market; if this is not done the breeder is penalized.

"One thing that is commonly overlooked is that sheep need fresh water, lots of it, like any other animal, and that they must have salt. In winter sheep on a hay and grain ration will drink nearly a pail of water a day. In summer on grass this is less important, but they should be able to get to pure running streams while in pasture. Regarding salt, I have found that my sheep eat as much in June, July and August as in all the rest of the year. Perhaps it is because the rank growth of grass at that season is low in mineral matter and salt has to be fed to them. At

any rate I know that when they do not get it they fail to do so well.

"I am often asked the question, 'Does it really pay to use pure-bred rams?' From my own experience I can say that it does. That the scrub ram has no place in the flock goes without saying. But one year I tried some good cross bred rams. Lambs were smaller and lighter, did not come on near so well, and failed to net as much on the market. You can get good big pure-bred rams of the right type without paying extravagant prices. I prefer Hampshires myself, but tastes differ; Shropshires and others give fine results here, but the long-wooled breeds are not so well suited to our conditions. Buy western ewes carefully, between September 1st and December 1st. Avoid old broken mouthed ewes, under sized ewes and culls. Get young ones of good size and cover and breed them to pure-bred rams."

In closing, let us emphasize once more the fact that the sheep outlook is favorable and that all indications point toward success and profit to the owner of the small wool-and-mutton flock if the factors that make for success or failure are not overlooked. Here are some don'ts for sheep farmers. Keep them in mind:

Don't overcrowd sheep in pasture. Thirty acres of the best cut-over or burned-over pasture, where there is plenty of grass, will carry about 50 ewes and 50 lambs. This number can be about doubled the second year, due to the better grass which comes in as soon as the brush is cleared off.

Don't put sheep on low, wet, swampy pastures, or where stagnant water stands during summer. Choose rolling or hilly land with good drainage.

Don't fail to change pastures occasionally to avoid intestinal parasites. Best plan is to "rotate" sheep on three pastures. This also gives

pastures a chance to renew themselves.

Don't feed timothy hay. It is too coarse and dry. Clover or alfalfa hay give the best results. The use of poor winter feed is false economy. Roughing sheep through the winter results in severe setbacks and loss.

Don't house sheep too closely in winter in overcrowded poorly ventilated stables. Sheds open on one side provide all the shelter necessary from winter weather and from spring rains.

Don't fail to see that breeding ewes get exercise in winter. Pastures located near shed where they can rustle for grass under the snow give the desired results. Scattering hay well away from the sheds is another way.

Don't fail to salt your flock, especially while in summer pasture.

Don't fail to provide fresh water, particularly in winter when sheep are getting a hay and grain ration. In summer they should have easy access to pure running streams. Avoid stagnant water at all times.

Don't fail to dock and castrate. Do it when the lambs are ten days old.

Don't overlook dipping for lice and ticks in the spring. Infested sheep cannot make good fleeces or economical mutton.

Don't worry about numerous sheep diseases. There is little to fear from these ailments if the flock is managed right, especially in sections where many of the diseases have never gained a foothold.

Don't consider sheep as scavengers. They can pasture on waste land and make a good return from small brush and weeds. They cannot thrive on dry, coarse feed in winter; poor feed gives poor results. The "strawstack" farmer can never make a successful sheep man.

Keweenaw county highway commission has begun work on the grading of the Ahmeek-Cliff road, under the direction of County Engineer Abramson.

Soy Beans for Silage Make Record in Delta County

(Continued from Page 9)

has the advantage of skilled supervision or advice on planting.

One dealer ordered 500 bushels soy beans to meet the demand for seed in Clark county. He expects to order another car load when he gets room for them. This single order will put soy beans under nearly 8,000 acres of corn. Other dealers are carrying seed, so we hope to see a few thousand more acres than indicated above. It is possible that Clark county will grow more soy beans than any county in Wisconsin as a result of the soy bean campaign.

Land Clearing Made Easy in Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 10)

ago at \$5 per acre that is meeting with ready sale today at from \$30 to \$40 per acre by reason of the labor the goats have performed.

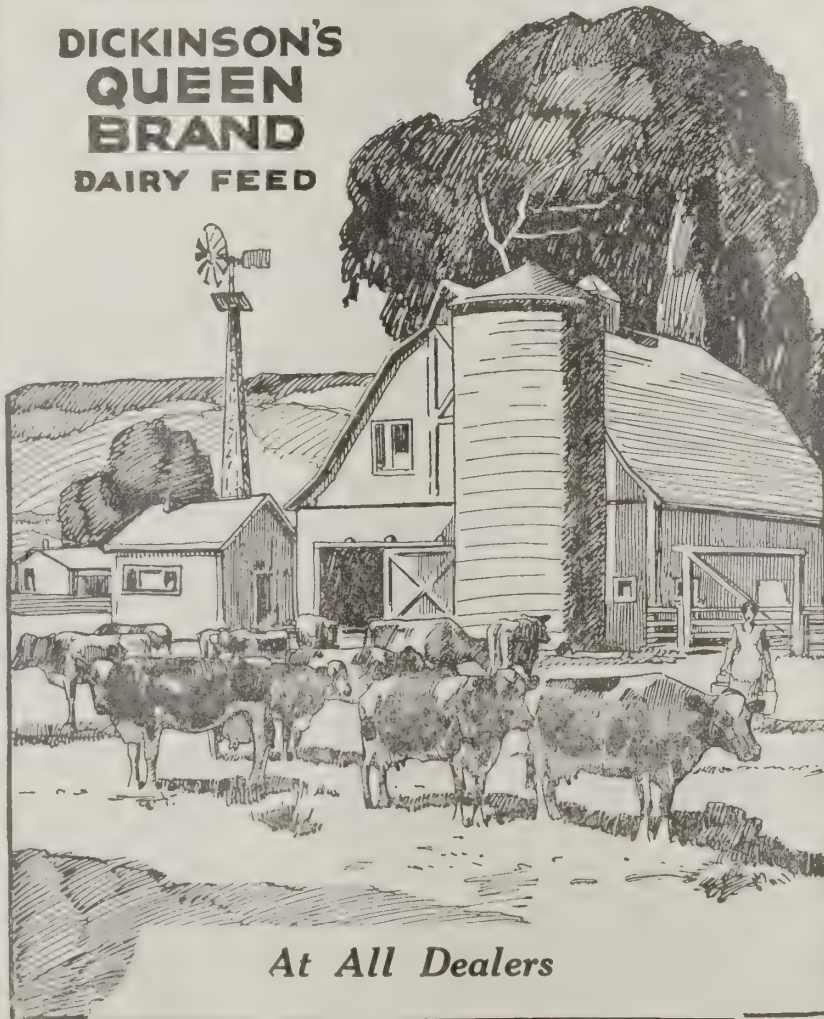
The company immediately dispatched Mr. McKerrow to the drought-stricken districts of southwestern Texas to purchase the goats, which are now enroute. It is their purpose to confine these goats with fences in restricted areas during the coming season, and they will resell them in the fall on the open market. The goats will cost approximately \$4 per head, delivered at Cornell, and Mr. McKerrow said: "It is inconceivable to me that we will lose any money on the reselling in the fall." It is estimated that two goats to the acre will kill 1 bush in a single year."

An accurate account will be kept of this wonderful undertaking, and figures given out this fall by the company can be relied upon.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

The Feed that made the Cream Check

**DICKINSON'S
QUEEN
BRAND
DAIRY FEED**



At All Dealers

Feed Your Poultry Properly



GLOBE BRAND FEEDS of QUALITY

GLOBE SCRATCH FEED

Makes 'Em Lay; Makes 'Em Pay

GLOBE DEVELOPING FEED

GLOBE CHICK MASH

(With dried buttermilk)

GLOBE CHICK FEED

GLOBE EGG MASH

If your dealer cannot furnish these feeds, write us.

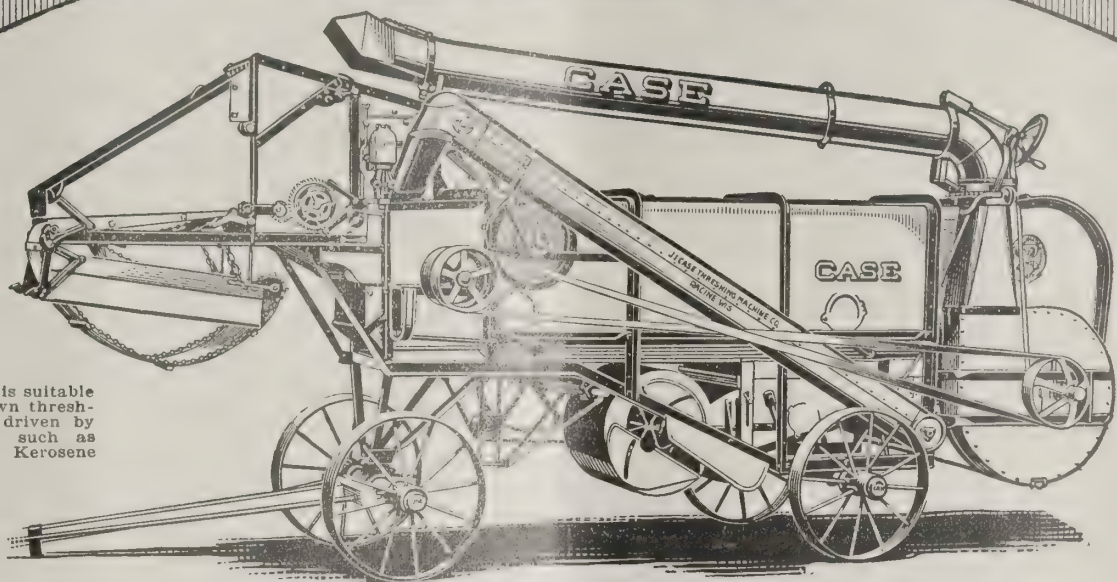
THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.
MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

CASE THRESHING MACHINES

1842

The Smallest CASE Thresher — 20 x 28

1919



This small size is suitable for doing your own threshing. It can be driven by a small tractor, such as the Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor.

Real Grain Savers

WHETHER you have your threshing done by someone else, or whether you do it yourself, you should be certain that your crop is handled by a Case Threshing Machine.

Not merely because Case Threshers are the most famous, but because they do better and more thorough work.

In fact this is the very reason why Case Threshers have won their renown—why more Case Threshers are used than any other. For 77 years farmers have shown a preference towards Case. Until today most of the American harvest is threshed with Case machines.

There is a size and equipment for every need. And all built to operate at a minimum of power and upkeep expense.

If you want to own your own thresher and run it with a

small tractor, such as a Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor, we recommend the Case 20 x 28 Lightweight Thresher pictured above. Like all Case Threshers, it is built of steel and is noted for its simplicity. It is our smallest and latest, and no better can be bought.

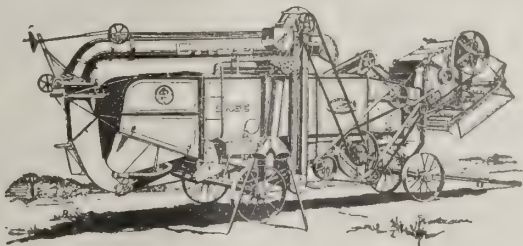
If you own a big farm and want to handle larger crops or if you are a contracting thresherman, you will be interested in one of the larger Case Threshers pictured below.

In all, there are seven Case Threshers, and equipment may be had for handling every kind of grain grown, also peas and beans, rice, clover and alfalfa hulling, peanuts, etc.

For everything that's threshed, you can depend upon a Case Thresher for clean threshing, thorough separation, perfect cleaning and unequalled saving. Therefore, Case-threshed grain usually brings more money.

Write for complete catalog of Case Threshers. Learn all their advantages. Send your name today for free catalog, illustrated.

Medium Sizes
20 x 36 — 26 x 46



Built of Steel

Durability is another feature which places Case Threshers in a class by themselves. All sizes are built of steel. This means rigidity and sturdiness. And longer life.

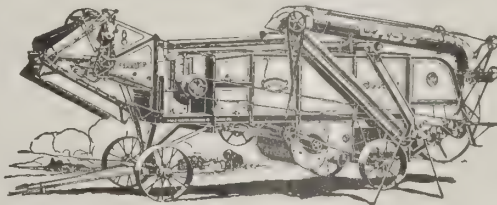
And a steel-built thresher means protection against total destruction by fire. Wooden machines are easily affected by climatic conditions and are apt to rot and warp, but the all-steel construction assures Case owners of long service at little or no expense for repairs.

Case construction also guards against distorted frames and dis-alignment because of pull from heavy main drive belts.

In these 77 years of Thresher building we have learned every advantage. Also how to avoid shortcomings.

Steel feeder, or hand feed, wind stacker or common folding stacker and different types of grain handlers furnished for all sizes.

Larger Sizes
28 x 50 — 32 x 54 — 36 x 58 — 40 x 62



Simplified Designing

In Case Threshers you will find fewer parts. This means fewer adjustments. And that means saving time during threshing season, when time is money.

It also means that there are fewer parts to wear and break, thereby causing delays when there is no time for tinkering.

Case Threshers are easier to oil. Nearly all the bearings are supplied with pressed steel compression cups

for hard oil. The cups can be filled in the morning and at noon—occasional turn of the cap on the grease cups is all that is necessary. This can be done while the machine is running, for all are located on the outside of the machine.

In addition to the mechanical advantages of simplified designing, this steel construction saves in weight. Case Threshers, therefore, are easier to move about and are less liable to "mire down" in soft ground.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.

Founded 1842

000 Erie Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

(898)

The Name
Johnston
 is "Famous for Biscuits"
 and has been for more than sixty years

OUR chocolate enrobed specialties such as Chocolate Angel Food, Chocolate Eclair, Chocolate Fig Cake and others are already very popular in Cloverland.

If you have not as yet tried them, ask any high-class dealer in your town

"The taste lingers"

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



MR. STOCKMEN:

Let us send you descriptive books and maps showing our 100,000 acres of ideal grazing, stock and farming lands in Menominee County, the southern point of Cloverland.

These lands lie along railroads and join a thoroughly settled country.

We will make special prices on tracts of 1,000 acres or more.

We also have for sale some fine large stock farms joining undeveloped tracts.

Menominee County has the longest growing season, the lightest snow-fall, the shortest haul to market and five times the number of farms of any other county in Cloverland.

Sales Department,

MENOMINEE ABSTRACT & LAND CO.

Box 64, Menominee, Michigan.



Annual Meeting of the U. P. Development Bureau

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Mgr.

LEO C. HARMON, who has directed the affairs of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau for the past four years, was again elected its president at the annual meeting of that organization held in Escanaba, April 16.

Although Mr. Harmon, during the review of the year's work, had declared that it would be impossible for him to again accept the office, and although his friends had had some inkling of his decision to refuse it, he was swept into the chair by one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed at a bureau meeting.

The meeting was called to order by President Harmon at 10 o'clock. "For the fourth time in the history of the Development Bureau, I have the pleasure of greeting you in an annual meeting of this bureau. The fact that you are here today, representing big interests, is evidence you have confidence in the great state of Michigan, and in your locality," he said. "The fact that you are here is an evidence of your confidence in the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, and in the leaders of the bureau."

Mr. Harmon then spoke of the great assistance the public domain commission had lent the work of the bureau during the last few years and paid his respects and compliments to its former leader, Hon. A. C. Carton.

In introducing the first speaker of the day, Mr. Harmon said: "Mr. George L. Lusk, who has succeeded Mr. Carton, comes to us with a record of which we are all proud."

Mr. Lusk spoke of the early history of the state of Michigan and how, in the early days, our state was thought to be fit for habitation of Indians and snakes and not for human beings.

"Michigan is larger than any state east of the Mississippi, except Georgia, and Cloverland is one-third of Michigan," he said, "and Marquette county, with over 1,000 square miles, is larger than the state of Rhode Island. Michigan ranks eighth in the United States in population, and it is the twenty-first state in area. It is 200 miles wide and 750 miles long, and has fifty natural harbors. No point of Michigan is over 85 miles from the shores of the Great Lakes. This state has one automobile for every twelve people; Alabama one for every 52; the average for the entire United States is one for every 15. Ten years ago Michigan had 10,000 autos and today it has 262,000. Our lumber output amounts to \$75,000,000 annually. Our yearly crop of oats and barley is greater than 40 other states. We are first in the bean crop, and third in the output of sugar, having 15 sugar beet factories. And the tourists spend \$5,000,000 each year in Michigan."

Hon. C. P. Craig, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, told how ten years ago he predicted the development of this Great Lakes region and that today it has the greatest possibilities of any cut-over section of the United States.

He said that this country could be developed much faster and more surely by making every lake port an ocean port by merely extending the work of the Canadian government in the Welland canal and connect up the waterways it failed to do because the great war had stopped their operations.

"The western country carries 70,000,000 freight tons beyond the city of Buffalo, and this freight has to be loaded and unloaded twice in getting to Europe. Is it possible that this great fertile country, simply for lack of courage and enterprise, will fail to open her door to the sea?" he declared.

He told how it would be possible to get around Niagara Falls by letting Canada do it, which she is doing by building the Welland canal for 24 miles. This canal is so large it will take 84 per cent of the lake boats. Mr. Craig said:

"This waterway will save 526 miles. It will make a quick turn-over of boats and will stop the great delays and expense at the New York harbor which is always overcrowded."

"It has been said to me that lumbermen from the west will come this way instead of by rail."

"This waterway will save 6 cents a bushel of wheat, or \$321,000,000 on that commodity each year."

In conclusion, Mr. Craig asked for the support of all present and pointed out the way to silence those opposed by rolling up a great public opinion in favor of this project.

At this juncture Mr. Harmon gave a short review of the work of the bureau during the past year. He spoke of the great strides in the grazing industry and gave concrete examples. "In Schoolcraft county there are very few places suitable for the sheep industry," he said, "but there are a few places along the Delta border suitable for grazing." He said that three concerns had been picked and that sheep and two cattlemen would locate on the sites during the summer. G. Davis, from Burley, Idaho, has already arrived with 3,000 sheep and 7,000 head of cattle will arrive next month from Arizona.

He told of the formation of the livestock loan association and that an



Leo C. Harmon, President of the Bureau

and a meeting of the men interested in that association had met in the Delta hotel preceding the bureau meeting and had started this organization on its way.

He then told of the plans that had been adopted for the working out of the blocking of lands that are continually holding hundreds of thousands of acres from being taken up by grazers.

The plan is to confine the work of this blocking to a stated zone, of possibly 100 to 500,000 acres. Others will follow this plan is the belief of Mr. Harmon.

Mr. Harmon stated this systematic blocking would be started within the next thirty days.

The burning of cut-over lands has worried the bureau for the past few years, Mr. Harmon said, and he thought that a plan had finally been formed that would settle this question. With the aid of Thomas B. Wynne, representative of the Michigan forest fire commission, it is planned to burn over the lands in immediate use upon application of the owners to the Development Bureau offices at Marquette.

Mr. Harmon took up the railroad question in regard to livestock shipments into Cloverland and said that this work has gained considerable headway and that at present Mr. Harmon, traffic manager of the Charlevoix Iron Company of America, was working out this question with the

ids. He said that the services of J. Wilson had been offered the bureau, without charge, by George J. Webster of Marquette, general manager of the above concern.

He spoke of the legislation necessary to take care of the branding of cattle, the bounties on wolves and coyotes, and the inspection of sheep and cattle before entering Cloverland.

The success of the publicity campaign carried on by the bureau for the purpose of interesting grazers had been so successful that now this work could be stopped and the taking care of the grazers already here must be started.

Mr. Harmon then appointed the following nominating committee: R. E. MacLean, George J. Webster, H. W. Ride, August Wallen, J. T. McNamara, Norman H. Hill, R. P. Bronson and Roger M. Andrews.

Just before the closing of the morning session, Roger M. Andrews, frequently interrupted by cheers and clapping, presented to Mr. Harmon a "civilian distinguished service" medal decoration, as a token of appreciation from those present, of the great work the president has done in exploiting the resources of Cloverland. The presentation address is printed on another page.

The afternoon session was opened by Mr. Harmon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Andrews, for the nomination committee, made the following report: President, C. Harmon; first vice-president, R. E. MacLean; second vice-president, George J. Webster; treasurer, H. W. Ride; directors for the fifteen counties in Cloverland—Norman H. Hill, Appewa; L. H. Hotchkiss, Mackinac; H. J. Neville, Schoolcraft; A. L. Sales, Luce; J. Sherman Collins, Alcona; R. P. Bronson, Marquette; George Mashek, Delta; George W. McCorkin, Menominee; C. E. Lawrence, Ontonagon; C. E. Hawk, Gogebic; August Wallen, Ontonagon; John T. McNamara, Houghton; John Flanagan, Dickinson; S. R. Smith, Keweenaw; A. O. Baraga.

The report of this committee was accepted by an unanimous vote.

Thomas B. Wyman then carefully analyzed the history of the last few years in the attempts of getting the aid of the state fire commission in aiding to burn the slashings on cut-over lands and the final success.

He stated that there would not be enough help available at first to give every one help and asked that only those who needed land immediately should ask for this aid. Such aid can be secured by writing the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau at Marquette.

The plan as outlined by Mr. Wyman will call in the aid of the township fire wardens during their slack season. He means to make them patrol, during dry seasons, be publicity carriers and aid in burning cut-over areas.

John A. Doelle, present secretary-manager, outlined very briefly the work of the bureau during the past few years and especially the past few months during his administration.

"The success in getting the aid of the fire commission of the state is one of the big things done during the past few months," he said.

He also spoke of the freight rate situation as it now stands and read a few letters in reference to conferences with the railroad officials.

He dwelt somewhat on the soil survey for which an appropriation of \$90,000 has been made. He spoke in no uncertain way regarding the benefits that would result in such a survey and the real necessity for it. "It would keep the land men straight and would permit the settler to buy his land without really seeing it," he said. "It is pretty hard for the prospect to go over every foot of the tract that he wishes to purchase and as things are now he must take the word of the land agent."

George Mashek of Escanaba gave an able review of his ten years' experience with cattle and sheep in Cloverland. His most emphatic point was the fact that his sheep did much better when they were allowed to find their own feed.

W. L. Martin, Camp Verde, Arizona, predicted that a few years would find

(Continued on Page 50)

What Is in a Kernel of Corn?

By HERBERT A. JONES of Elmira, N. Y.

FORTY-FIVE years is a long time to study a kernel of corn and to ascertain what is in it, but after all these years one can find a whole lot more to learn about a kernel of corn than some of our wise men would think or consider worth knowing.

Starting out in early days to learn about a kernel of corn with such information as could be secured, and by constant investigations of such new and wonderful kinds as have been advertised, during that time, telling us, at last a discovery had been

made with the result that this type had been selected until it would grow true to type, etc., and it was beautiful to look at, on the cob; straight rows and an even number of eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two and up to twenty-eight rows of kernels around the cob, while the cob was good length and from two to five ears on a stalk. Of course, we all believe that for the time being, and then find out later we are on the wrong road.

Producing kernels or corn, that will,

(Continued on Page 50)

NOTICE TO GRAZERS

Charles R. Hutcheson, livestock expert and editor of Cloverland Magazine, invites inquiries from western grazers desiring best opportunities for use of 1919 free grazing tracts on lease option plan.

This service is FREE, without any charge to grazers and accepting no commissions whatever from land owners. It is FREE service designed to bring the best grazers and the best land together.

Address, CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor,
Cloverland Building,
Menominee, Michigan

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

Sheep Ranch Opportunities in Greater Cloverland

THE amazing profit in sheep raising today is traceable to very definite conditions. Agricultural development is changing the western part of our country from a grazing to a farming territory, and large tracts of land which in recent years supported immense flocks and herds of sheep and cattle, are being occupied by homesteaders.

Sheep are particularly affected by these grazing restrictions, and the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., show how the increasing demand of an increasing population is changing the farm value of our decreasing flocks:

	Sheep Census	Farm Value
Jan. 1, 1903...	63,965,000	\$168,316,000
Jan. 1, 1919...	49,863,000	579,016,000

At the present rate of settlement, it is safe to assume that nearly all of the desirable grazing lands of the public

domains in the west will be occupied by homesteaders within the next sixteen years. The inevitable result is an increasing population and demand, and a restricted supply, should be self-evident.

\$17.50 and \$18.50 have become familiar quotations for choice lambs and wool is selling strong at 55c to 60c per pound. A future estimate based on \$8.00 lambs and 30c wool, should therefore be extremely conservative in view of these facts and conditions.

The following figures show that each breeding sheep will raise one lamb per year, and if the ewe lambs are added to the breeding band from year to year, and discarded as they grow old—that the value of the year increase, and of the wool and lambs that go to market, should be approximately as follows:

Years	Sheep on Hand	Sheep Sold	\$8.00 Lambs	30c Wool	Gross Earnings
1	5,500	500	5,000	44,000	53,200.00
2	7,500	500	5,000	60,000	58,000.00
3	9,500	500	7,000	76,000	78,800.00
4	12,500	500	9,000	100,000	102,000.00
5	16,500	500	12,000	132,000	135,600.00
6	22,000	2,000	16,000	176,000	180,000.00
7	28,000	2,000	20,000	224,000	227,200.00
8	36,000	2,000	26,000	288,000	294,400.00
9	47,000	1,000	34,000	376,000	384,800.00
10	63,000	3,000	46,000	504,000	519,200.00
11	83,000	3,000	60,000	664,000	679,200.00
12	110,000	4,000	80,000	880,000	904,000.00
13	146,000	6,000	106,000	1,168,000	1,198,400.00
14	193,000	9,000	140,000	1,544,000	1,583,200.00
15	254,000	12,000	184,000	2,032,000	2,081,500.00
16	334,000	14,000	242,000	2,672,000	2,737,600.00

Allowing 25% for operating expenses 11,217,100.00

\$ 8,412,820.00

A sheep farming enterprise that is organized along proper lines to reap this golden harvest, is safe, sound, solid and secure. Its foundation is based on two essential elements—land and livestock—and it is a real foundation.

The increase in the value of its land,

alone, should amount to more than the initial capital of the enterprise, within such a period, and the indicated income and increase from sheep, should represent its net profit. When an opportunity so stupendous and tangible is knocking it is time for Cloverland to wake up.

The "Make-Us-Prove-It" Ranch of the Upper Peninsula

(Continued from Page 7)

pleted the 23rd of March, making a total of 75 days, which should make a fine basis upon which to work. It can also be stated that the sheep fed grain are not eating as much hay as those fed on hay alone," said Mr. Housholder.

He recommends most strongly the breeding of Hampshire sheep in Cloverland, because of their strength, hardiness and size.

The cross breeding of sheep is producing for Mr. Housholder the results that he desired. Hampshire ewes are being bred to Rambouillet rams and vice versa. He would make no definite statement as to the results, as the experiment has been of short duration, but intimated that so far the results had been entirely satisfactory.

"The purpose of this cross breeding is to produce a strain developed to the Hampshire mutton qualities and largely retain the wool characters of the Rambouillet," said Housholder.

And then before getting ready to leave he intimated that we should go once more to see his pets, and again the feeling of pride swelled in his bosom as he looked at the eleven little red Duroc Jerseys.

The farm at Chatham is quite up to date in its buildings and equipment. A new horse barn has recently been built, which will add materially to the management of the station.

The sheep and pig sheds are in first class shape, and although not large enough to take care of any large amount of animals they will accommodate all that will be necessary for the carrying out of experimental

work. This can also be said of the cow barns.

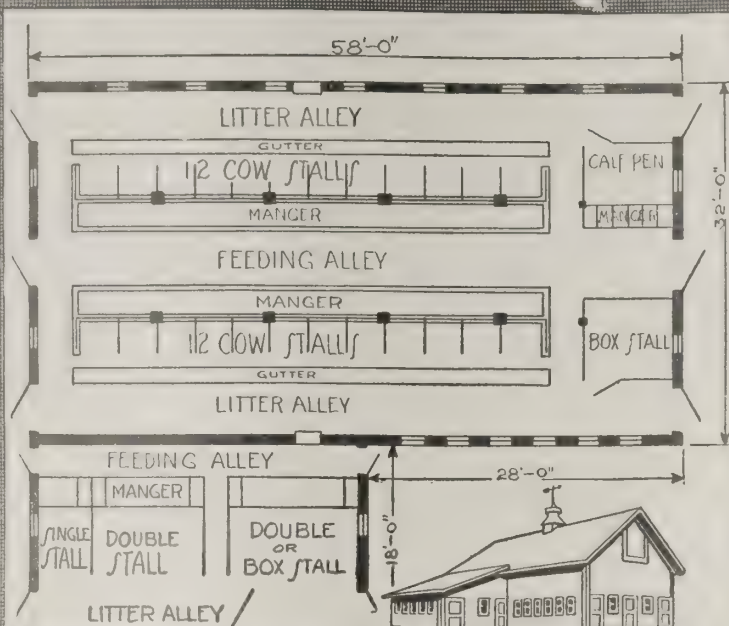
And now comes the announcement that Mr. Housholder, the present superintendent, who has been in charge for the past three years, and under whose care the station has grown and prospered, has tendered his resignation, which will take effect April 1, 1919. He will be succeeded by Dr. McMillan, who is at present sheep specialist of the Upper Peninsula. Both of the above men are graduates of the M. A. C.

We are glad to announce, however, that Cloverland is not to lose the untiring efforts of Mr. Housholder, as he has taken charge of the famous farm at Whitney, Menominee county, which is owned by the National Pole Company of Escanaba.

Mr. Housholder has been a hard, industrious and thorough worker during the three years he has been on the station. During his regime the station has grown and prospered. His experiments have been of invaluable service to the farmers of the Upper Peninsula. His untiring efforts have produced results that will have a far-reaching effect on the farming conditions of the entire Cloverland. He has made money, not only spent it.

We wish him much success on his new venture, but we hate to see him leave.

More horrors of war. Mayor Hobbs, of Lake Linden, says he started in some time ago to compile the suggestions that came to him for methods of honoring the returned soldiers, but had to desist because of the cramps in his fingers.



58'-0"

LITTER ALLEY

GUTTER

12 COW STALLS

MANGER

CALF PEN

20'-0"

FEEDING ALLEY

MANGER

12 COW STALLS

GUTTER

LITTER ALLEY

28'-0"

FEEDING ALLEY

MANGER

SINGLE STALL

DOUBLE STALL

DOUBLE OR BOX STALL

18'-0"

LITTER ALLEY

Look over this barn plan, it is **FREE**

Pretty practical layout, isn't it? Horses separate from cattle, after the most approved practice. Well, it is just one of the several special barns for which we will supply you free building plans through your lumber dealer, just for the privilege of calling to your attention "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK, a good old standard farm lumber for more than 200 years.

We don't stop at barns either, but can supply you with books and fine practical working plans about all farm buildings including the "KORN-KEEP" Homemade SILO. Here's the list. Ask for what you want and mention lumber dealer's name.

No. 1—Town Houses	No. 4—Garages	No. 7—Hog and Poultry Houses
" 2—Farm Houses	" 5—Ford Garages	" 8—Outbuildings
" 3—Special Barns	" 6—Corncribs and Granaries	" 9—Homemade Silos

Write now—no money—no obligation.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS
(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan)

Offices, 312 F. R. A. Building Oshkosh, Wis.

HEMLOCK

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your Local Lumber Dealer.

Grazing Lands in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease

Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

American Sheep & Wool Company

1501-3-5 First National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP & WOOL COMPANY is organized to help develop the unused resources of Wisconsin; to help in lessening the pronounced meat and wool shortage; and to improve a large acreage of virgin soil so it can eventually be used for cultivated crops. Incidentally, the opportunity to do these things offers unusual profits, to special knowledge of the industry, plus the control of high-class management.

That this need exists is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions regarding the supply and demand of beef, mutton and wool.

Western men made money at 15c per pound for wool, and \$2.50 per lamb. Prices now are about 55c for wool and \$12.00 to \$19.00 for lambs.

The average production of sheep and wool should be about one sheep per person of the population. The U. S. has now less than one-half of this production. Wisconsin, with its climate and feed area, should raise more than its quota, but is now short of this by nearly 2,000,000 sheep.

The development of this industry means not only meat and wool, but also more yarn, woolen and knitting mills, and clothing manufacturers.

For many years we Badgers were lumbering; but it would now appear that, in these respects, we are slumbering.

LOCATION

This company has secured approximately 35,200 acres of choice hardwood cut-over lands, at a very reasonable price, and has 20,000 acres additional under option, about the center along the boundary line of Oneida and Price Counties. Wisconsin, just north of the main line of the Soo R. R., and about half way between Phillips, on the old Wisconsin Cent. (now also Soo Line), and Hazelhurst on the Wisconsin Valley Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The tract contains lakes and streams, is well watered, and well-drained, with but very little swamp land, and is traversed by a Railroad from Phillips to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The soil is ideal for sheep and cattle raising.

CAPITALIZATION

This is the day of big things. The business man of today knows all the advantages derived from having plenty of working capital.

With a large working capital and 55,000 acres of Wisconsin's very best soil, our manager will be ready at all times to take advantage of opportunities to buy whenever there is a break in the livestock market, and also to store up ample feed, at the most convenient and profitable times, so that if necessary when there is a heavy run on the market, livestock can be carried over until market conditions improve. Many a stockman suffers tremendous losses because he is forced to market his stock because of shortage of capital.

SAFETY

The safety of an investment is built upon several things, the chief of which are good management, permanent or readily saleable assets, and continuity of demand for service or production. In this Company the personnel of its management speaks for itself as giving as good as there is to be had. A large part of its assets will be lands, bought cheaply, well located as to transportation, well adapted to either grazing or agriculture, and therefore of constantly increasing value as permanent and usable property. Most of the remainder of its assets will be in sheep, widely distributed in many units over a large area; therefore subject in the least possible degree to percentage of loss or damage, and being in keen demand, for both meat and wool, will be turned over yearly so as to avoid a long time investment in depreciating assets. Other investment of capital will be mostly in improvements that add to the land value more than its normal increase. But few businesses so fully combine these elements of safety.

Profits also involve several elements, the chief of which are, again, good management, which is guaranteed by this Company's personnel; and a broad basis of operation, to secure economy, which this Company's capital and plan insure. There will be no expensive overhead nor unearned salaries.

Management

The right man in the right place is the basic principle of business success.

The American Sheep & Wool Company is particularly fortunate in this respect. Every man connected with this institution in an official capacity has a record that spells success for his every undertaking. The business control of this company is and will be in the hands of its Board of Directors, who will employ as Ranch Manager one of the most efficient, practical and experienced livestock men in the country.

MR. GEORGE A. WEST,

President of the Company, is one of the leading financiers of Milwaukee. He is president of the Lake Shore Stone Company, the Magnesia Products Company, the West Lumber Company, The Homemaker Land Company, and various other corporations in the City of Milwaukee, and a man of high standing in financial circles generally.

MR. GEORGE P. MAYER,

President and Director of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and Vice-President of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, a man known for high business ideals.

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD,

Former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, a large stockholder and officer of the North Fork Lumber Company and American Timber Holding Company.

MR. FRANK H. PARKER,

President of the Mueller & Son Box Company, an officer and director of the Parker Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, a man of high standing and high business ideals in the commercial world of Milwaukee.

MR. C. P. TINKHAM,

Wholesale Cedar Products and Lumber, lumberman of recognized ability and standing in the State of Wisconsin.

MR. P. M. STARNES,

Vice-President of the North American Timber Holding Company, and Vice-President of the American Timber Holding Company and Director of several other corporations.

MR. E. G. WURSTER,

Treasurer of the John C. Becker Furniture Company, former Assistant District Attorney of the County of Milwaukee, and now practicing attorney in the City of Milwaukee, is treasurer and counsel of this Company.

MR. F. E. STARNES,

Formerly with Hogan Brothers, Livestock Dealers, a man who has made a critical study of sheep and other livestock from a commercial and scientific standpoint, spending considerable time in the West studying conditions there from a comparative standpoint.

What Is in a Kernel of Corn?

(Continued from Page 47)

when planted, produce food for humanity and all kinds of animals is one thing and the other thing is producing a large amount of waste material found on the various types of corn.

Did it ever occur to you that a kernel of corn is the fulcrum for the lever to move the world?

Do you ever stop to consider what you are doing in your corn field, and why you are there? Is it a rut or a

habit or both?

Why you plant corn at a given date regardless of whether it is right to do so or not is an old one that needs to be disregarded.

If you should move to Argentine all your pet theories would be upside down.

It seems incredible that we have all just begun to realize the value, and only a few of us appreciate the difference in a kernel of corn.



This cut shows the results of a farm bureau demonstration, Cortland County, N. Y. Mr. Eades standing at the left; 4 stalks of Sweepstakes ready for silo; next to it stands Leaming Corn; next comes Pride of the North; next comes Early Eureka; next comes Luce's Favorite (and of course you will notice the growth of suckers at base); lastly is the Wonderful Abbott that was brought into Cortland County as a better corn adapted to the farmers' needs than any other.

On the date this photo was taken, Sept. 18, there was no corn but Sweepstakes that showed any development of any ears; Pride of the North showed ears silking.

From this same field Sweepstakes yield was 29 tons of ensilage per acre; Luce's Favorite was 19 tons per acre; Pride of the North 21 tons per acre; Leaming 17 tons; Early Eureka 18 tons and Abbott 13 tons.

Just consider that in some corn you have thirty-five pounds of granulated meal out of fifty-six, others thirty-six up to forty-two, and only a few special types of kernels will yield any more. In these calculations would you believe if you saw them, that there are kernels of corn you can get for seed purposes that mill out forty-five to forty-seven pounds of meal out of fifty-six pounds of shelled corn. It is food in both ways for the stomach and brain. Would you believe if you saw them that fifty pounds of food could be taken from fifty-six pounds of raw kernels of corn? How many kinds do you know that will make it? You can soon be able to secure them.

Over the corn belt of the U. S. just add twenty percent to the food value of the corn crop for the next twenty years and each year compound your interest and see what you have in the product to make your computation, and all because of a kernel of corn. Just think what 20% increase in food value means to you and every other corn grower on grain alone; think what 30% to 50% more tonnage per acre means for your silo; think about that nice sweet silage and digestible kernel of corn coming out of your silo that you are serving to your dairy, beef cattle and sheep and note what they are doing for you each month.

See how little feed it takes to give results; see how much gain at the pail; see how much you have been saving on your feed bills, and note the dollars ascertained.

Get out your tester and note the increase both in volume and quality.

After you have done these things you will unconsciously become one of the biggest boosters for "Sweepstakes" Pedigree Seed Corn in your locality, and you will know why.

Look over the illustration showing the Farm Bureau Demonstration, Cortland County, N. Y., and read the results.

This was the best competition we ever had and is a self evident fact of values.

We can show the farmers of Cloverland many seemingly impossible yields, during the last six years, sections where no such thing was ever heard of, but we refrain as we prefer to show results on the various farms, what the corn will do in the field, the silo, the dairy, the beef, the pail and his pocket as well as in the mutton and wool.

We found after many years trial that we had to make and produce new corn that would do what we wanted corn to do through the silo. We also found our biggest trade demand would come from the United States, north of the 42nd degree latitude, also in Canada.

It is our ambition to produce a seed that fears no competitor.

It has been a pleasure to us to know how well we have pleased our customers and their willingness to grow with us in quality and price and for the next few years hold the price where it now is we will be able to serve our customers every year with seed corn that will insure success every time.

By the co-operation of the people that realizes the help they can be their farmers, this thing is possible.

The educational feature of a close relationship with our corporation will do much to make a mutual success.

Old ways must be abandoned. The late war will bring success to many who profit by the lessons of the past.

What we can do for the Northern farmer, through his Silo will soon be determined.

Our loyal growers of our products are just as much interested to know of our customers success as they are their own.

Rise up to this work and we will be pleased to help you in every way we can.

Weigh every word uttered against this movement of better crops, better profits, and better homes for a man who can show you how to get more food per acre is doing his share toward making this old world a better place to live in.

Annual Meeting of U. P. Development Bureau

(Continued from Page 47)

200,000 cattle and approximately 700,000 sheep in Cloverland. "You have no losses in this country and in the southwest thousands die each year. You have the grasses, water and land. That is the very stuff that cattle and sheep need. The winters of Arizona are sometimes nearly as severe as they are here and they find the cattle man unprepared. You are always prepared here, for you know what to expect. In my country they take a gambler's chance and often lose," he continued.

Prof. P. E. Allen of Indiana university, who has charge of the sheep herd there, and who has for several years judged sheep at some of the big fairs, predicts that Cloverland will have some of the best farms for pure bred cattle and sheep that can be found in the United States.

"I have heard much about your country and when I visited it last year I found that everything that I heard was true."

He said that older countries have more grazing per acre than new countries and proved his point with figures. Austria has 58 sheep to every 100 acres; Italy 31; France 13; Holland 12; United States 6.

Holland has 29 cattle to every 100 acres; Denmark 25; Germany 16; Great Britain 16; France 12; Italy 10; United States 8.

Denmark has 22 hogs to each 100 acres; Holland 14; Germany 14; United States 8.

He suggested that the bureau take up the matter of pure-bred livestock in Cloverland and when the time is ripe this should be encouraged. He said that ten years ago Indiana had but 2 per cent of her livestock in the pure-bred stuff and that the general average in the United States was less than 1 per cent. "You have the right sort of climate, grasses and can grow

the right sort of crops for pure-bred in Cloverland, and I hope that you will be given a chance here," Mr. Allen said.

Mr. Allen commented on the remarks of Mr. Mashek about taking good care of the sheep and said an experiment had been carried out at the Indiana university and that it found out that outside feeding produced better results than feeding indoors. "Sheep and cattle must have lots of fresh air and good exercise," he continued, "and they cannot get it by much nursing."

J. T. McNamara then moved that the chair instruct the secretary to our thanks and appreciation to A. C. Carton, formerly in charge of Michigan Public Domain Commission.

It was resolved that a telegram sent the governor and Representative Merlin Wiley, on behalf of the five counties of the upper peninsula, asking that some action be taken regarding the soil survey.

It was then moved and passed unanimously that the Bureau endorse the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tides project.

Just before the adjournment George L. Lusk read the following poem he had composed while the meeting was in session:

"In Cloverland
Your skies are bluest,
And loyalty truest—
In Cloverland.
"In Cloverland
Your water's the rarest
And ladies the fairest—
In Cloverland.
"In Cloverland
Your progress is greatest,
Your arguments are weightiest,
Your optimism the grandest,
Your pessimism the damnest
In Cloverland."

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

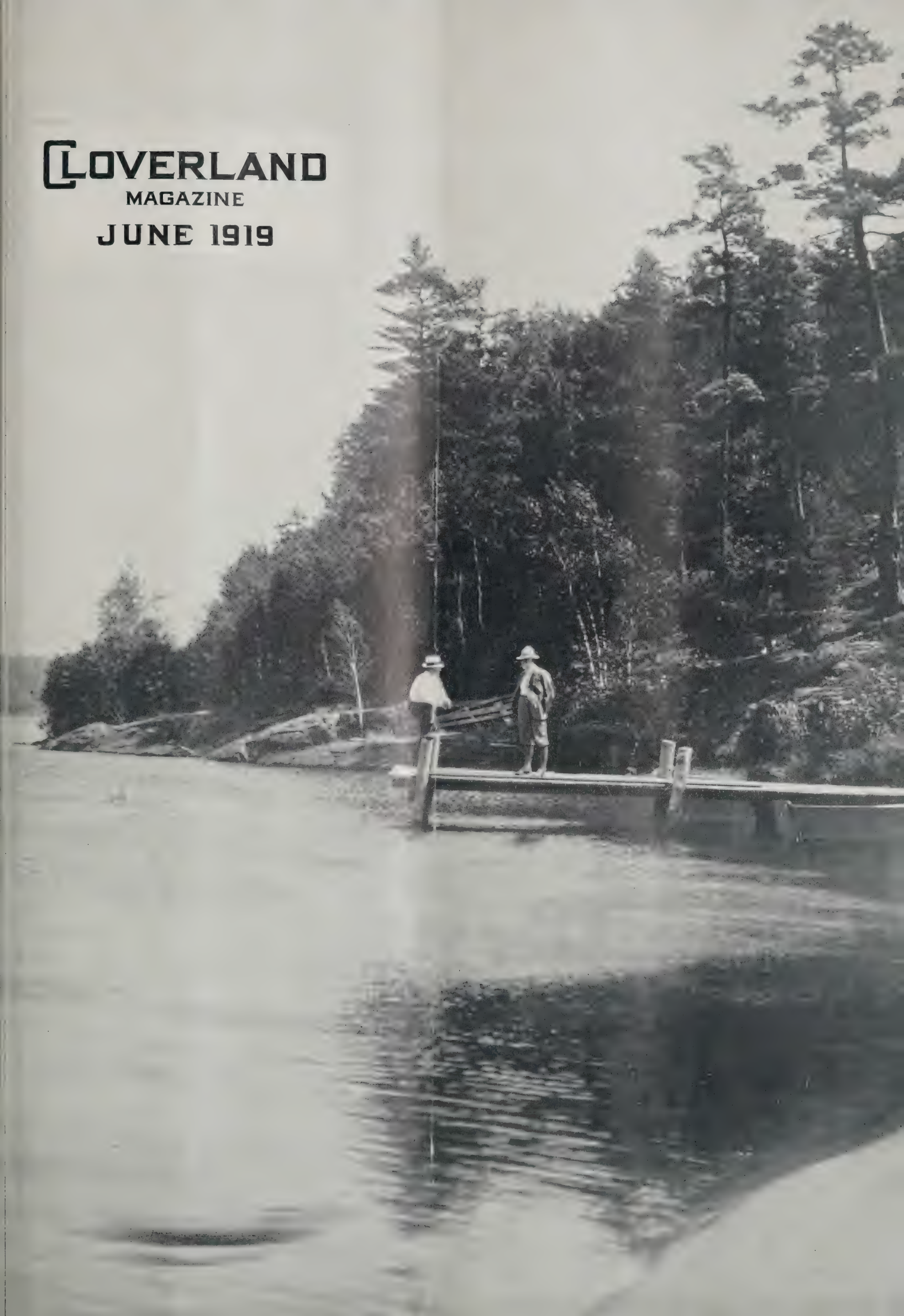
in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

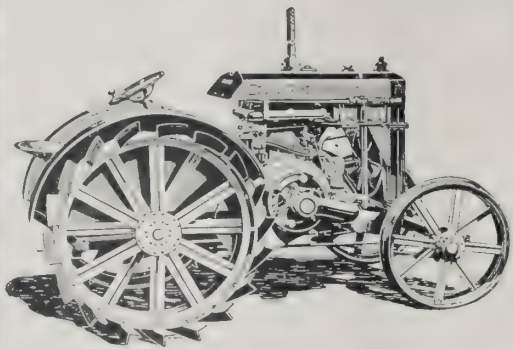
For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

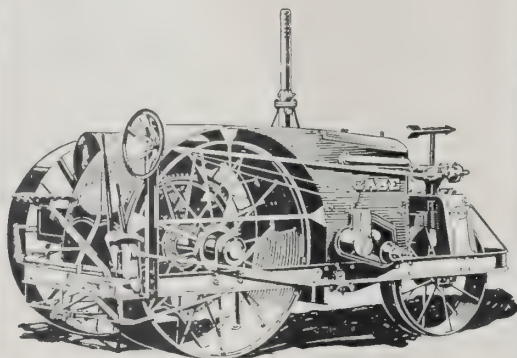
OVERLAND
MAGAZINE
JUNE 1919



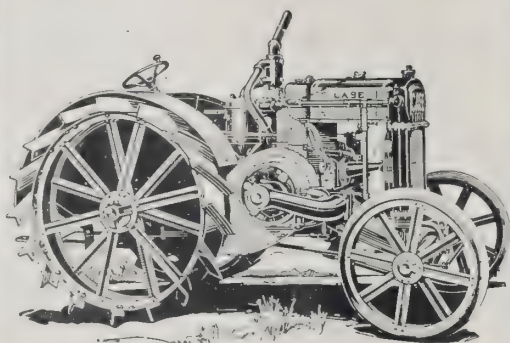
CASE KEROSENE TRACTORS



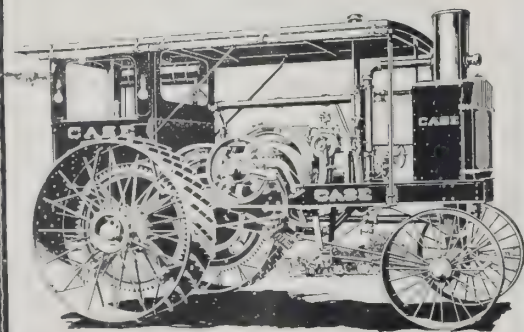
CASE 10-18
For Two 14-in. Plows



CASE 10-20
For Three Plows



CASE 15-27
For Three or Four Plows



CASE 20-40
For Five or Six Plows

Four Fine Tractors Each Worthy of the Name "Case"

SINCE 1842 Case has been a pioneer and leader in the development of power-farming machinery. Three generations know Case engineering and respect its achievements.

Long years of close study of the farmer's problems has given us a highly specialized knowledge in the designing of farm-machinery. Case Tractors do not require an expert operator. They can be successfully operated by any person with ordinary ability. Many are run by boys, women and old men. Every detail of their construction, every engineering principle has been carefully developed to suit the farmer's needs.

A careful examination of tractors will reveal the many superiorities of the Case. In each Case Tractor a Valve-in-head Case motor is mounted crosswise on the main frame. This permits the use of all spur gears—the simplest type of transmission.

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CLOVERLAND

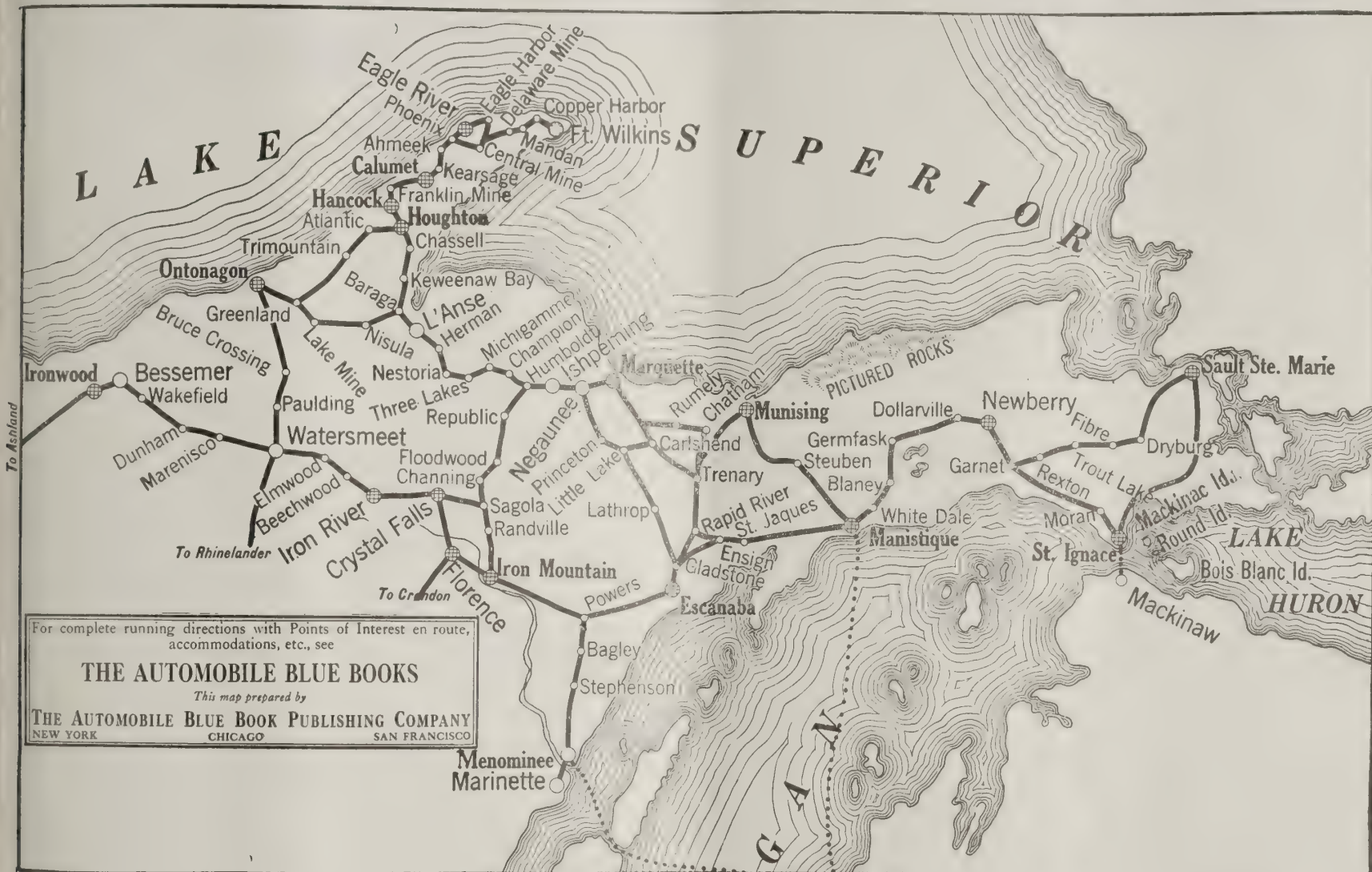
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Good Roads in Cloverland and the Best Routes for Tourists

By JOHN A. DOELLE

Secretary-Manager, Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

The western half of Cloverland presents about a half dozen possible routes for tourists. Traversing the state highway entering Michigan at Menominee, and planning a westerly route to the Copper Country, or the surrounding region, the tourist finds an unbroken stretch of good roads along the entire route. Following the Cloverland trail from Menominee to Spalding; thence west through Norway, Iron Mountain, Iron River and Watersmeet, and north to Ontonagon, the road is in excellent condition. Or, turning east from Spalding, the tourist finds the same good quality of roads to Escanaba; thence north to Munising and Marquette, and west to the Copper Country. The latter route, however, may, during unfavorable weather conditions, present some difficulty; but a reconstruction project, planned to be completed by fall of this year, will entirely eliminate disagreeable features of this run.

The eastern half of Cloverland presents a great number of excellent stretches of road, though, in some

places, these are not as yet connected with exceptionally good types of roads, which may present some hardship to the tourist. The entire system, however, is passable and the difficult stretches, planned for a thorough "over-hauling" in this year's road program, should prove but little hindrance to the average driver.

As far as utilities for agricultural and commercial purposes are concerned the trunk lines of every one of the western counties are in excellent shape, and wherever cities are located within truck-hauling distance of each other, commercial motor truck and bus lines are already established and operated with success. The trunk lines are also so laid out that they form the main market road for such areas of the Upper Peninsula as are developed agriculturally.

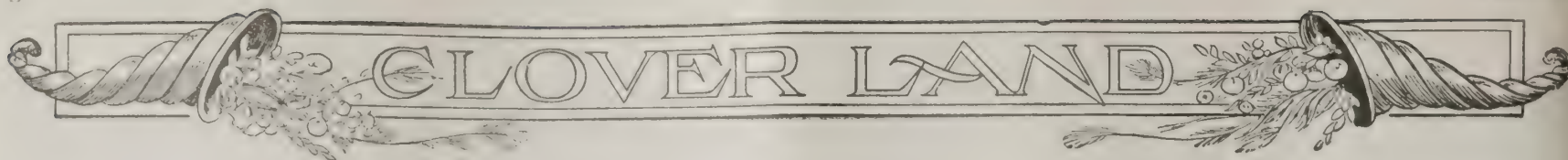
The same situation is true, but probably to a less marked degree, in the eastern half. Being less thickly populated than the western half, and with the cities and towns fewer and consequently farther apart, the devel-

opment of motor truck and bus lines, though carried out to some extent, is yet to be fully realized.

"All well and good," says Mr. Tourist, "but how am I to know which are the good roads and which are the bad. True, I carry a guide book, etc., but there's nothing in that to tell me that the stretch between This Town and That is passable only in good weather, etc."

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, with headquarters at Marquette, foreseeing possible confusion here, and, co-operating with the Northern Michigan Road Builders' Association, is preparing a map of Cloverland, showing the main touring and market highways of Upper Michigan. Each and every road in Cloverland will appear on the map, with its proper number and designation, accompanied by a complete and detailed description of every stretch of road. The plan does not terminate with the completion of this first map and report, but both will be printed periodically, and distributed to tourists through the newspapers or some other medium, so that tourists, to be posted

(Continued on Page 50)



Great Lakes freighters shuttle up and down the Saint Mary's River in an endless chain of industry

The Soo, Where Four Great National Highways Converge

JUST four years ago the writer came to the famous Soo from the metropolis of Michigan with the idea that he was venturing into the wild and rocky backwoods. He had the same idea when, a few years previously, he ventured into the Cobalt silver country of Northern Ontario expecting to see James Bay trappers and Eskimos and found modern electric interurban lines—and his experience in Chippewa county was identical.

Every opportunity which has presented itself in these four years to disabuse the residents of communities farther south of their misapprehensions concerning Cloverland has been seized with alacrity. There is a lot of satisfaction in boosting your own home town and the surrounding territory when you can tell the truth while doing it, and one is not stretching the truth when he tells of Chippewa county's fertility, mild climate, beautiful scenery, and its thousand and other attractive features.

By NORMAN H. HILL, Editor Evening News, Sault Ste. Marie

Almost the first thing I did when I reached Chippewa county four years ago was to jump into an automobile and head south on Ashmun street in the Soo, over the Ashmun hill and out what is now the Dixie highway to Pickford, returning part of the way by a different route, and coming into town from the east along the Hay Lake road skirting the St. Mary's river, past the Country club, where I was delighted to see a fine nine-hole golf course. That trip was a revelation to a man who had, not many years before, pored over a geography which gave him the impression that Northern Michigan was good for logging and lumbering, but too rocky for agriculture and too cold for 'most any living thing! (The text in several of America's most widely studied geographies has been altered since that trip, and as a direct results of it)

To quote from a booklet just off the press and published by the Civic

and Commercial Association of Sault Ste. Marie, "Reaching out from Sault Ste. Marie lies one of the finest agricultural sections found anywhere. One can travel over the Dixie Highway across the country and pass thru an almost unbroken stretch of ideal farming country. Along the way are well developed farms whose fertile fields yield record crops of wheat, oats, barley, peas, roots, clovers and timothy."

As is well known, Chippewa county's hay yield is enormous. It brings the farmers of this county an aggregate return of approximately a million and half dollars. Many of them, however, are turning from hay to livestock, or rather turning the hay into the livestock "right on the place."

H. C. Lawton, manager of the Soo Produce and Creamery company, which was established here several years ago after an exhaustive survey of the entire territory, declares that

Chippewa is "the finest dairying country in the world," with potentialities that are incalculable. And his contention is based on hard facts. He was forced to double, or nearly double, the capacity of his plant after six months operation, and had expected to do so only after three or four years of development. Splendid herds of dairy cattle are everywhere in evidence in this county, by the way, and the farmers are enthusiastic. They're completely 'sold' on the dairying end of it.

Sault Ste. Marie, with a population of approximately 15,000 people, is the county seat and metropolis of Chippewa. It is on the St. Mary's river boasts of the most famous locks in the world, and has many natural advantages, several large industrial plants, fine schools, a progressive population, a modern commission-manager form of city government, and is thoroughly wide-awake and alive in every sense. But the most

□ (Continued on Page 43)

Keweenaw County, Incomparable in Scenery, History, Romance

By WILLIAM SMITH, Editor Keweenaw Miner

IN THE development of Cloverland along the lines of farming and in stock raising, which is now transforming a country once thought fit only for Indians, "wild and otherwise," into a veritable paradise, Keweenaw county does not take its stride along with the other counties comprising the Upper Peninsula.

It is not however chargeable to a lack of arable land, for a greater part of the county would, under the hand of the industrious husbandman, prove to be the equal of any section of the country in this part of the temperate zone and would probably exceed in wealth, acre for acre, any other in any of the states, east and west of this one, for the reason that it is a narrow peninsula jutting out into Lake Superior, and such a thing as a drought is unknown, or was unknown until the State of Michigan went dry. Our principal business in the past, as now, is the production of red metal, and this county gave to the United States its two first large dividend payers, the Cliff and Central mines. The few who saw its possibilities in agricultural lines, achieved success and competencies, that prove that there is untold riches in its soil when it has been properly handled, but the distance from railroads has retarded many from following the pursuits of husbandry.

A thing that has however always marked this county, is the remarkable beauty of its scenic attractions, and there are more beauty spots within its confines than any other in the whole United States of similar size

or of any double or triple its size. This is not a recent discovery by any means, or the creature of the imagination of one born and bred in what I consider, as far as scenery goes, the most perfect of any, perhaps in the

world for away back in the fifties glowing stories were written of its incomparable features, as the following excerpts will show:

"From the round top, the sweep of the eye embraces three-fourths of the



Horace Greeley's Cabin in Keweenaw County is an objective point for tourists

circle upon the lake while, in the other quarter, save the pleasant little oasis about the mines, spreads an immense solitude—a boundless forest of pines, stretching away in deepening files, or piercing the sky like the spears of giants. The mists rising from the valleys to meet the glorious orb of day were transformed by his touch into clouds of amber, while down—down—far, far away—rolled the broad and majestic Superior, a sea of blazing crystal. But words are inadequate to paint the magnificence and grandeur of such a prospect."

And describing another scenery while on the lake, he states: "Just now the sky for some degrees up is covered with the most airy and delicate little cloudlets, of the same amethystine tints which, as with a halo, invest the peaks running along the coast. The beautiful and reposeful character of the scene, under the calm, clear light of the morning—the waters spreading tranquilly away, is strongly suggestive of that with which we are presented in Italian views—such as the Bay of Naples."

The foregoing was written by Robert E. Clarke in 1853, for Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

After the close of the Civil war, and until along in the Eighties, the passenger steamers from Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, and those of the Chicago lines, brought their people by the thousands to Keweenaw to revel in the beauties nature provided for them in this country, but the freight handled by those steamers,

(Continued on Page 47)

CLOVER LAND

Oneida County Has Thousands of Acres of Sheep Pasture

By W. D. JUDAY, Oneida County Agricultural Agent

ONEIDA COUNTY is pre-eminently a dairy and sheep county. Oneida County contains 1,100 square miles and the total land area in acres is 704,640, of which about 30,000 acres are improved. In 1910 there was a population in the county of 11,433.

The ideas concerning the extreme cold weather and of the short growing seasons in Oneida county are proven to be ridiculous, indeed. The weather records which are available at several points in this county show the growing season to be approximately 122 days at Rhinelander, the seat of Oneida county. The climatic conditions are about the same as those of northern New York, Central Minnesota, the northern line of South Dakota and Oregon. No one questions the advancement in agriculture and stock raising in these localities. Why should they question Oneida county, which has even superior advantages?

The conditions for farming and stock raising are most favorable. Rains are well distributed throughout the year, and crop failures are unknown. Cyclones or blizzards are unheard of. The snow in the winter is well distributed on the ground and protects all winter, the grains and grasses from untimely frosts and freezing.

We consider one of the most important points in favor of Oneida county is the fact that timothy and clover are practically always a success. These crops seldom fail to catch and their growth from the first is most luxuriant. Clover is probably the most valuable pasture and hay crop grown because of the wonderful growth it makes and its great value



Great sheep feed. Western grazers have found it ideal for their flocks. There are thousands of acres like this in Oneida County.

as a soil enriching crop. It grows wild in many places, from seed probably brought in by the lumbermen, and has spread through old cuttings and along the roadways. The fact that clover does not freeze out in Oneida county is evident to anyone who has been over the county.

It is quite a common thing to see clover and timothy growing wild in timber and cut-over lands. The fertile soils and favorable conditions they furnish for germination of seed, make it possible for the clover and timothy to grow and luxuriantly propagate themselves. As a result, today there is found a variety of

grasses on the uncultivated land and cut-over lands of Oneida county. It is a recognized fact that grasses grown in latitudes, such as Oneida county are more palatable and more nutritious than those grown farther south. The grasses here grow faster in the early summer, because of longer days and more sunlight. Sunlight is conducive to the formation of starch and sugar in plants and this is what makes hay, forage crops and small grain crops so nutritious for the feeding of all classes of stock.

This is not a grazing country, like the famous ranches of the West, but on account of the superior nutrition

of the feed the hardness produced by climate and the ample supply of abundance of pure water, a better grade of beef, pork and mutton is produced. Sheep are being raised here now. The colder temperature produces a fine quality of wool and heavier fleeces, and it brings more per pound in the market than does the western wool. There is no violent changes of temperature, such as sheep are exposed to in most of the western states, and a bountiful supply of succulent feed is found here winter and summer. Foot rot, scab and other sheep disease are almost unheard of here.

Markets.

Three great railroads cross Oneida county, the Soo Line, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern. Of these, two run through Rhinelander, the seat of Oneida county, the third, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul crosses the county from north to south slightly west of the central line. No very long hauls are necessary to bring farm products to a shipping point in Oneida county, and the nearness of the great consuming centers guarantees an easily accessible market for all produce, it being but 339 miles to Chicago, 189 miles to Duluth, 254 miles to Milwaukee and 219 miles to Minneapolis. Armour's new \$10,000,000 packing plant now under construction at St. Paul will add greatly to the marketing facilities of this region.

Good Water.

Upon the water in a county depends largely the success of the county and no one need have any fear of difficulty in this regard in Oneida county, as

(Continued on Page 46)

Virgin Forests, Improved Farms, and Iron Mines of Iron County

By THOMAS CONLIN, Editor Diamond Drill, of Crystal Falls

THE TOURIST can enter Iron County from the south, Wisconsin and other states at two points; on the eastern border two miles west of Sagola and on the southern border at Brule where the road from Florence county, Wis. crosses the Brule river. From the north-west the county may be entered about seven miles east of Watersmeet.

Entering the county from the Sagola section one meets at the county line a fine macadam road leading directly west to Crystal Falls through the township of Mansfield. This is a beautiful drive over a fine road all of the way. About midway between the county line and Crystal Falls the traveler passes the old Mansfield mine, now abandoned, where in 1893 twenty-eight miners were drowned by the caving in of the surface of the mine under the Michigamme river. The Michigamme is crossed at this point over a fine concrete arch bridge built by the state of Michigan.

Immediately upon crossing the city limits of Crystal Falls one enters the mining section, the first mine met

with being the Great Western mine which, with its location where the workmen live, make up the first ward of the city. The mines extend on in a line right through the city to its western boundary and continue on to Iron River.

Crystal Falls is just now without a first class hotel due to the burning of its formerly well known hostelry, the Lockwood, last fall. Travelers are being cared for at the Moberg, a small hotel with ample overflow accommodations, the people of the city furnishing rooms for the accommodations of guests when they cannot be taken care of at the central building.

At Crystal Falls the other route from the south is met with. This road is a beautiful gravel road from the point where it enters the county at Brule right to the city limits. The village of Alpha, a new and growing locality, is passed on this line, four miles south of Crystal Falls. A big open pit mine, the Balkan, located at Alpha, is well worth visiting

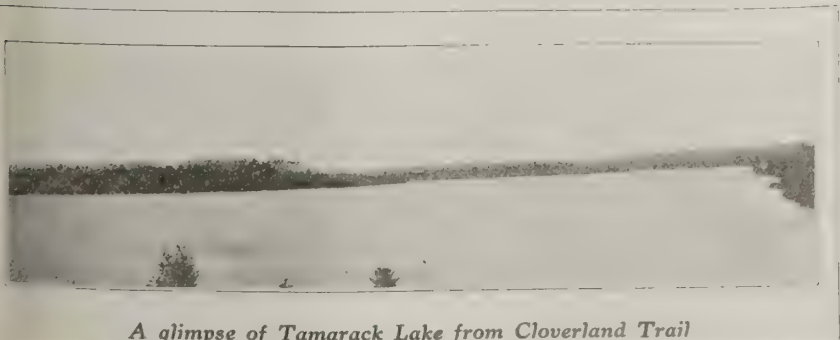
as it is the largest open pit mine south of the Gogebic Range.

From Crystal Falls one continues west along the Cloverland Trail to Iron River. The road is of macadam all of the way. It was one of the first macadam roads built and while it is considerably worn just now, it is kept in good repair and plans are being formulated for concreting most of it.

Five miles west of Crystal Falls the road crosses the east end of the Fortune chain of lakes, a beautiful chain of lakes where many cottages are built and where there is of ample camping and boarding accommodations for travelers.

Three miles further west, the road leading to Chicagon lake branches off to the left. The road to the lake is a dirt road but fairly good. It is well worth the traveler's while to visit

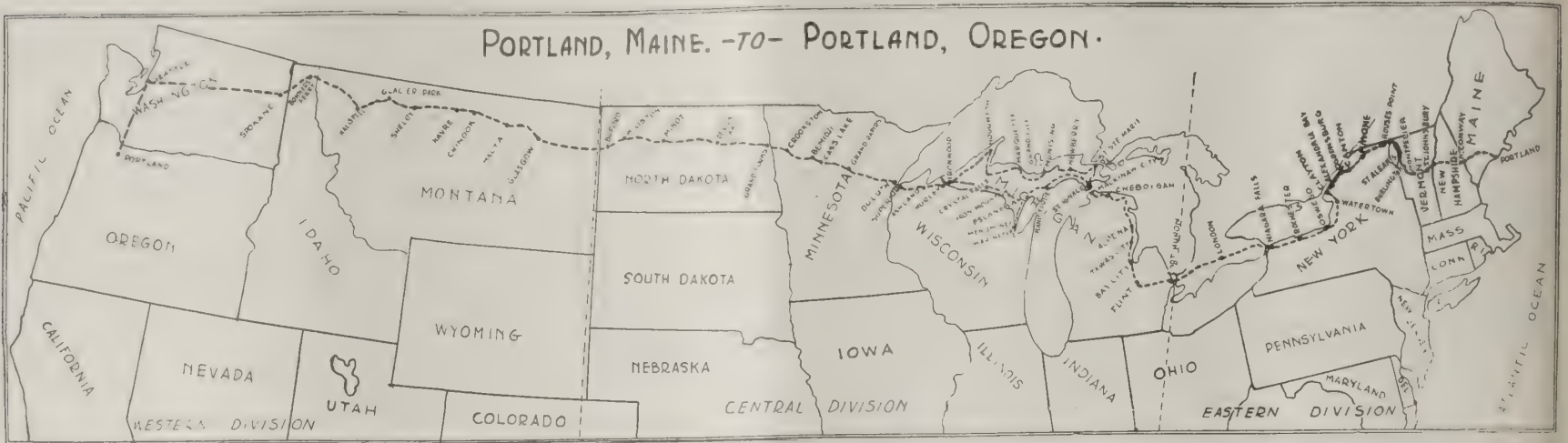
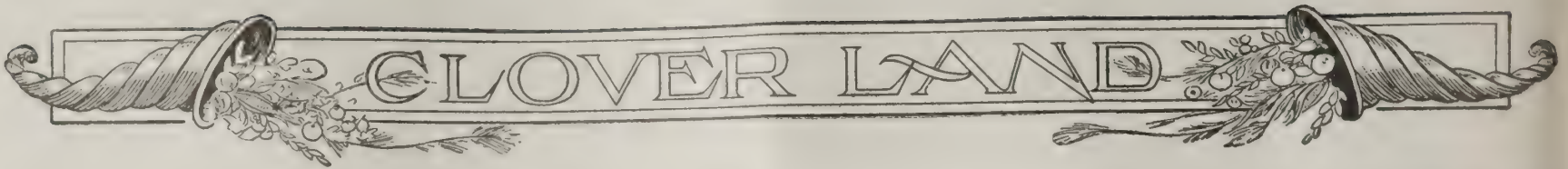
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A glimpse of Tamarack Lake from Cloverland Trail



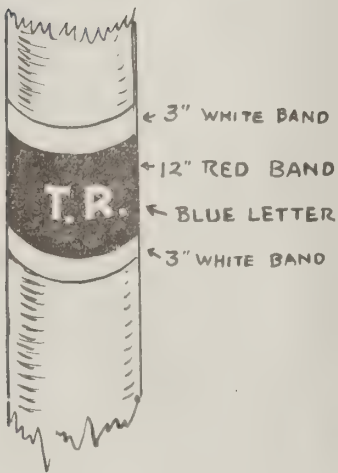
Leafy archways form a network of fantastic shadows on Cloverland Trail



The Roosevelt Highway, New International Road Across the Continent

By I. W. LEE

General Secretary, Roosevelt Highway Association



Route markings

IT was back during the war that the sponsors of the Theodore Roosevelt International Highway Association first gave their attention to the necessity and desirability of a trans-continental highway, that would link up in the various states traversed, the many vacations and sportsman's districts, to be truly a scenic highway of unusual attractiveness.

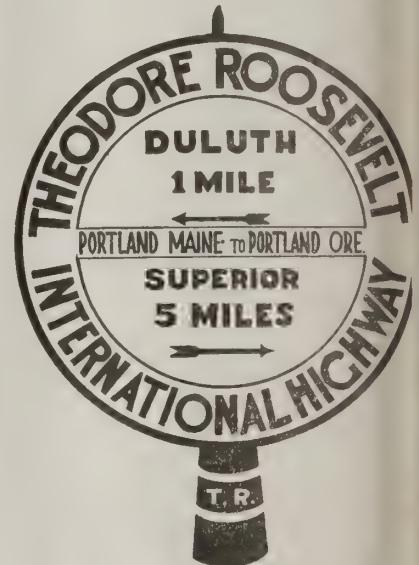
It was not, however, until the death of Theodore Roosevelt that the idea assumed definite shape and the attention of the original sponsors focused on the dual objective of establishing a highway, not solely for commercial purposes, but also as a fitting memorial to that great American, the late Theodore Roosevelt; a memorial that would serve the great American public and lead them in and thru the greatest outdoors sections of these United States, into the kind of country and manner of recreation that Theodore Roosevelt loved.

Theodore Roosevelt was every inch the Great American. But his great mind and physical powers were not alone restricted to his native country. He was of international fame and importance. Therefore the Highway, by reason of its international character, was an added reason for dedicating it as an everlasting memorial.

Starting from Duluth, Minnesota, the message was flashed to the East and the West, calling on all to join hands in the establishment of this highway. The rapid development of organization is evidence of the popularity and the generally recognized necessity for such a highway and memorial. Everywhere assistance and co-operation has come voluntarily and from men of many business cares and worries.

The route as originally intended traverses the northerly part of the states bordering on the Canadian border from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon.

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Style of mile post

Live Stock Industry in Cloverland is Like Perpetual Motion

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

WE HAVE, today, a new industry. One that is much different than the mining and lumbering industries which have made these Great Lakes districts tremendously wealthy. This new industry is one that is almost like perpetual motion. It builds up and makes the soil more fertile, permanently productive and increases our assets and resources.

During the fall of 1917 our Upper Peninsula Development Bureau gathered information in regard to the cut-over lands in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. We found that there was four millions of acres of idle lands that our land owners were paying a tax on; and as they figured 6% interest on the valuation, these lands would eat themselves up every 16 or 17 years. Under the system of colonization by forties, we found it would take about five hundred years to place these cut-over lands under cultivation, at the present rate of colonization.

Our main object was to make them productive of some income until they could be placed under cultivation. There is only one way, and that is grazing of live stock.

Every agricultural section of America has had to be developed sooner or later by livestock raising. Our bureau carried the message of Cloverland opportunities to the Western grazers and stockmen during the winter of 1918. As the result, we located forty-

three permanent grazers in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. A few of them shipped their stock in last year, and the value of the same was \$686,000. They took 324,000 acres of these idle cut-over lands. Without an exception, the western stockmen were perfectly satisfied with the range conditions and the water; they had no trouble with wild animals, poisonous plants, nor the pests and drawbacks with which they were constantly troubled on the western ranch. They are selling out their holdings in the western sections, so that they can use all their capital in developing permanent farms and ranches in Cloverland.

We have made a careful study of the grazing situation in all western states as well as the possibilities of our cut-over section, and the more we study the problems of the western stockman, the greater become the opportunities of the future possibility of stock raising in the Great Lakes section. The people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan have more confidence in their country today than they ever had before. They were not familiar with the conditions of other countries, and since they have learned through the pages of the Cloverland Magazine of the severe changes of temperature, the lack of rainfall, the long distances from market, of the western ranchers, they realize more fully of the wonderful opportunities

they have been neglecting right at home.

The coming of the big stockmen from the west has been a great inspiration to all the farmers and business men who have come in touch with them. They are going to be leaders for better agriculture in the communities in which they locate. They will open up a period that will be the greatest era in our agricultural development. The sheep and cattle, while grazing on the cut-over lands help clear the brush and their tramping around the roots of the stumps hastens decay; while the soil is becoming richer each year, preparing it for general farming when cleared and ready for cultivation. The State Experimental Station at Chatham has found that by grazing sheep on land three or four years, the clearing could be done for about one-third of what it would cost if cleared before the grazing.

The fertility of our soil is the foundation of our community, county, state and national wealth. Statistics records of an old agricultural section show that livestock raising and feeding is the only practical method to retain our soil fertility. Profitable agricultural production means general prosperity. A survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that on 79 crop farms averaging 161 acres in Indiana, Illi-

nois and Iowa, valued at \$27,511 each in land and equipment, the average net profit above operating expenses, including interest and taxes, was \$28.00 per farm. On 194 meat producing farms in the same localities averaging 189 acres in size and \$31,220 in land, livestock and equipment the net profit above all expenses, including interest and taxes, averaged \$755 per farm. Records on 114 farms in Iowa, secured by the Farm Management Department of the College show that where there were seven or less cattle, or their equivalent in other stock, to each 100 acres of land, the labor income above operating expenses was \$485 per farm. Where there were seven to ten cattle or equivalent for 100 acres, the labor income was \$736 per farm. With 10 to 20 cattle per hundred acres, the labor income was \$1215 per farm, and with 20 or more per 100 acres, the labor income averaged \$1649 per farm.

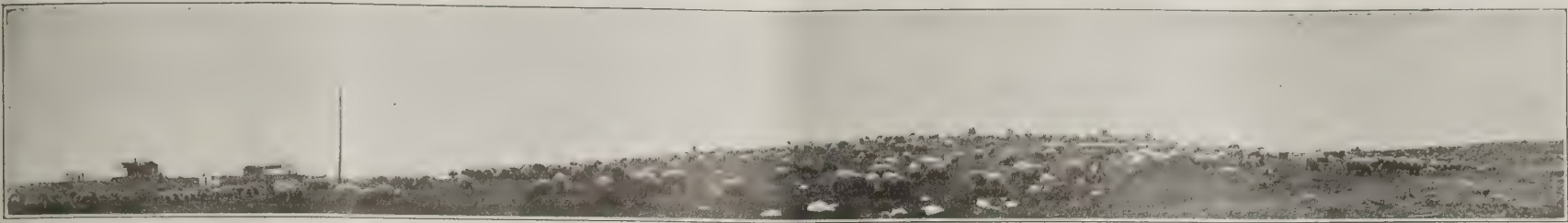
Grass is the key-note to cheap meat and milk production. Grass suits livestock of all ages. The stockmen of the world depend on pasture for the quick and economic gains. Every visitor claims Cloverland is America's best grass land of today.

We have coming to us from the west a new class of settlers, men who have made a success of the livestock business in the great western countries who have had to put up with drought, sand storms, blizzards, snow

(Continued on Page 45)



The First Big Herd of Sheep Proves Minnesota's Claims



THE FIRST shipment of western sheep into Northeastern Minnesota this spring has proven that cut-over land district to be an ideal "sheep and cattle country," and will yield a handsome profit to the owners in addition to giving them nearly a double increase in their herd.

When the Duluth Commercial Club first took up the grazing campaign as one of its activities, David W. Stocking, R. M. Chaffee and James F. Walsh, business men of Duluth, organized the Minnesota-Montana Farms Company to engage in live stock farming. They had faith in the soil, climate, nutritious grasses and clover that grow wild among the stumps, and backed their faith with capital.

The company purchased 2,050 bred ewes at Huntley, Mont., and hired James S. Dawes, a herdsman with 35 years experience, to bring them to Minnesota, care for them during the lambing season, supervise the clip, and shape the original herd and lambs for market this fall.

By HENRY A. PERRY

The sheep arrived in Duluth early on the morning of April 7, in the midst of the worst sleet and snow storm that district had experienced in 20 years. Coming ahead of time no arrangements had been made for immediate transportation to the ranch, 15 miles northwest of Duluth. Dawes, like the good shepherd he is, thought only of his precious charges, and roused Mr. Walsh out of bed at 2 a. m. Soon telephone bells were jingling in the homes of high railway officials, and orders were issued to make the quickest possible time to the ranch. In the meantime, other telephone bells were jingling in the homes of high milling officials to have screenings shipped on the first train.

The sheep were unloaded shortly after daylight in the storm and housed in the sheds which were not quite complete. However, only 20 scrawny sheep were lost. After the storm the

ewes were turned out on the green pasture of clover and grass, and a more contented herd could not have been found anywhere in the world.

The ewes were kept on pasture and fed screenings to strengthen them after their long trip and exposure. They commenced to lamb the first of May, three pairs of twins being the first arrivals. With good feed and good shepherd care the ewes were kept in splendid condition during the lambing season, and the lambs were strong and healthy, very few needing special attention.

The Minnesota-Montana Farms Company owns 2,300 acres of cut-over land about 15 miles northwest of Duluth, which includes a 400 acre farm, half of which has been cropped, one fourth in pasture and the remainder stump land.

The company will market all the ewes and lambs this fall, but next year expect to carry over about 1,000

ewes, which will be the nucleus of a future highly improved stock farm.

The progress of this pioneer sheep herd has been watched by thousands of Duluthians, whether interested directly or not in live stock farming, and by hundreds of small farmers in Northeastern and Northern Minnesota, and over in Northern Wisconsin, who hesitated to co-operate in the "sheep on every farm" movement until they saw what sheep will actually do in this great undeveloped district.

Now that the soil, climate and wild pasture have proven their value, a great impetus has been given the whole livestock movement and soon northeastern Minnesota will be sharing the profits from sheep and cattle that have already come to livestock men who came to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin a year or two ago, and of the farmers of these two states who were quick to take the cue from the western grazers and add sheep or cattle to their farm assets.

Luce County, Nature's Playground, Is a Sportsman's Paradise

By SANBORN B. SLEEPER
Of the 17th United States Railroad Engineers

BEFORE soaring into the realms of the picturesque beauty and the touring attractions of Luce County, I must first draw my reader's attention to an article which appeared in the Marquette Mining Journal of May 19th, and which reads as follows:

"Capt. John C. Cantwell, veteran of the coast guard service, who was in Marquette last week on an inspection trip, and who left here for Grand Marais, was greatly surprised at the quantity of game he encountered in the Grand Marais district. On his trip from that place to Seney he counted thirty-seven deer, saw countless partridge and in a few minutes caught twelve trout in the Two Heart river that weighed eighteen pounds. Capt. Cantwell is well known in the Lake Superior district, as he has seen much service on its waters in revenue cutters."

What true sportsman would not read the article twice and then look the spot up on the map? Surely here is game enough and in plenty for even the most avaricious. Luce County has much to offer in this respect. Miles and miles of gently rolling lands traversed by the very best of well maintained gravel and macadam roads, where the heaviest touring car finds no difficulty in getting to even the most out-of-the-way places of unsullied nature in all her beauty and abundance. Dotting the county here and there we find numerous lakes, their surfaces broken only by the rush of a fin, as the black bass darts with unerring accuracy for the lazy fly. Noisy little streams babble on their way to join the Taquamenon river, each painting the landscape with a hundred rainbows as the rays of the sun shine through the spray of it's rapids. Truly one has much to be thankful for up here.

Here Longfellow wrote his famous "Hiawatha." Drift down the Taquamenon river on a summer's day. Picture to yourself, as Longfellow did, Hiawatha wooing Minnehaha. One needs to be only slightly imaginative to see it all again. The little birch



Just like penetrating an unexplored country

bark canoe on the river, each dip of the paddle flashing like myriads of precious stones; the surrounding woods fairly alive with the song of birds, and high over head the summer sun shining down out of a sky more blue than any robbins egg. No wonder Longfellow was awed by it's natural beauty, and as a result was inspired to write that wonderful poem of Indian love.

Stewart Edward White based his "Blazed Trail" on happenings around the logging operations of this vicinity of comparatively only a few years ago. Some of his characters still dwell in the county, and passing through one sees the last reigns of this one flourishing industry and around which so much of the old romance still clings.

In the village of Newberry, the county seat, one finds a model city. Well laid out with paved streets, boulevards, and parks, the citizens who have built up the town have

much to be proud of. A system of county roads radiates from the center of the city, and connects with the roads of the adjoining counties.

As to industries, there are quite a few, each of a varied character. The Charcoal Iron Company of America maintains a furnace with its chemical and by-products plants. A visit through this plant should be very interesting to anyone. Here you may see science extract its toll from the trees of our forests. To see a large maple growing in some sequestered r ok, monstrous, moody, pathetic, brings forth no oration as to its bit in winning the war. But such is an established fact. When the call came for men to join the colors, our chemical plants were turning out tons of acetone, without which smokeless powder would be unknown.

The Horner Flooring Factory is the largest single unit employed in the manufacture of hardwood flooring in

the United States. At present additions are being made so that in the future the factory will carry out the different processes from the log just cut to the finished product.

Situated a mile and a half south of Newberry is the State hospital for insane. The architecture of the buildings and the manner of their arrangement blends with the natural beauty of the surrounding country and brings forth comments of admiration from every visitor. Standing alone on the highest point of ground in the vicinity, the hospital view is unexcelled. The ground rolls down through green fields until it strikes the railroad. And practically from there north to Lake Superior we are in the land of the wild creature.

I must also call attention to the Newberry Celery Gardens. Celery raising has been a flourishing industry for some few years, due no doubt to the soil which seems to be peculiarly adapted to this form of plant culture. In no other part of the United States has celery ever been raised which can compare with the quality of the Newberry grown variety. Even at the Worlds expositions it has been Newberry which has taken all prizes on all points.

But I am getting away from the original intention of my theme. That was Luce County as nature's playground, still untainted by the inroads of commercialized pleasure resorts; those things which appeal to one only for the moment. One finds no pleasure in the continued round of excitement and roller coasting. Here in Luce County there are as many diversified kinds of clean pleasure as there are kinds of people, each seeking his own ends. There are hunting, fishing and camping for those seeking them. For those in search of a quiet place to spend a few days in rest

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CLOVER LAND

The Otter Lake Agricultural School for Boys and Girls

By LEO M. GEISMAR, Houghton County Agricultural Agent

THE enactment of the consolidated rural school law in 1916 and the amendments thereof at the recent session of the State Legislature recall to mind that the most progressive steps in rural education and agricultural development originated in the Upper Peninsula.

The Township school unit law of 1891 was in force in the Upper Peninsula for a number of years before it became the general law of the state. The County Agricultural schools of Menominee and Chippewa counties are still the only schools of this kind in the state and the first pioneer work in agricultural development was taken up first by the Upper Peninsula Agricultural Society and later on by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

The plan for consolidated rural schools likewise originated in the Upper Peninsula and the first of these schools was established six years ago in the Otter Lake District of Portage Township, sixteen miles south of Houghton. How the plan originated recalls to mind a visit paid to me nearly fourteen years ago by John A. Doelle, at that time superintendent of the Houghton and Portage Township schools, who came as he stated, partly because of his deep interest in the experiments with several hundred varieties of crops which I then carried on at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, and partly to discuss a plan for a rural agricultural school in a then isolated part of his township.

He stated that he had been asked to introduce Nature study in all the schools and he looked upon it as a fad which would mean a waste of time in

city schools, and be of little if any benefit in rural schools. He considered teaching agriculture in city schools instead of in rural schools as an attempt to try to make farmers out of city boys and business

or professional men out of country boys. He also said that if agricultural education is intended to train boys and girls for rural life, it must be taught in rural schools and within the atmosphere and influence of the rural home, for whether taught in cities or colleges, it tends to educate boys and girls away from the farm. With the farmer at any rate it is an economic question, he said, for less than one in a hundred can afford to send boys or girls to city high schools and less than one in two thousand can afford to send them to an Agricultural College.

He then outlined his plan of consolidating three schools in the farming settlement around Otter Lake, carrying the children to and from a modern school building centrally located upon a tract of forty or more

acres and equipped for teaching the elementary principles of agriculture and animal husbandry, manual training with relation to farm work and farm buildings, domestic science and rural hygiene, and developing a co-

operative spirit through club work. He intended that the principal of the school be engaged for twelve months for the purpose of extending aid and advice to the patrons, and supervising the club work of the boys and girls, for this he said, would tend to develop a closer union between the school and the home of the rural community and make the school a social center for the surrounding community.

"This may be only a dream," he said in conclusion, "and I shall abandon it if you consider it impracticable."

"It is rather strange," I answered, "that I had this very kind of a rural school in mind when I helped to draft the township unit school law of 1891, for I believed then as I do now, that it will help to solve the problem of



John A. Doelle

training boys and girls for country life and that ultimately the state will assist in maintaining this type of rural school."

Doelle left, a much happier man, feeling confident that he could mould a favorable public opinion toward his plan, and that it took him nearly seven years to do it, bears testimony to his indefatigable energy and his tenacity of purpose. The school was built and with it a twelve mile highway leading to it from Houghton. It is located in the center of a community of Finnish people, most of whom at that time could scarcely make themselves understood in the English language. There were disappointments during the first two years, for there was opposition among many of the patrons; the principals lacked the necessary qualifications and Red Socialism had started to infest the community. I recall the first meeting which I attended there, or rather tried to attend nearly six years ago, when about thirty had assembled in the school yard. Six came inside while the others refused to enter because they had been informed that a Socialist speaker would address the meeting, and although I offered to speak upon Socialism exclusively, they persisted in remaining outside and finally went to a neighboring farm house.

Those were gloomy days for Doelle for, aside from this, he received but scanty encouragement from the School Board and many are the hours when we counseled together, he ready to quit and I urging him to go on, for I had learned to know his fearlessness, appreciate his aggressiveness, and admire his untiring

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A Friendly Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Constant Traveler, Entour

Munising, Alger County,
Cloverland, Mid May, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. Constant Traveler,
Entour, America.

Dear Friends:

Word has just reached me that Cloverland's appeal has caused you to abandon your usual tour through the land of hot days and sultry nights and that the nose of your Sensible Six would cross the borderline of Cloverland very soon.

We are glad. We want to meet you. We want you to see and enjoy Cloverland as she is; to help you get the most out of your visit and out of us; to remain with us as long as possible; to leave with us your friendship and to take with you kindly

thoughts which will find expression from time to time in good words for our good country as "a grand old place to go."

We of the New North, while very neighborly, are also somewhat given to rivalry. We like guests—personal guests—and so it is that the people of Alger county are joining me in this letter to you as an indication of their desire that while in Cloverland you eat and sleep, rest, ride and recreate within our midst.

During your visit we wish you to use without stint or hesitation our well built roads, winding trails, virgin forests, famous fishing streams and lakes; to picnic at our waterfalls and

to enjoy to the utmost our points of natural beauty.

To Alger county has been given such wonderful scenic beauty spots as the world-known Pictured Rocks; a shore line seventy-five miles in extent of varied formation and unsurpassed beauty; the unusual but none the less slightly Sable Banks—a Sahara in miniature—near Grand Marais; Grand Island, the finest game preserve and nature-favored summer resort in the north-central states.

When nature has done her part so lavishly man can do no less than to make her handiwork available and so there has been developed in Alger county a fine system of roads which will carry you to all points of interest without the usual troubles incident to backwoods travel.

Over one-half million dollars have been used in developing this system of highways which not only connects the county with her neighbors but, by an elaborate development of lateral roads, provides the arteries by which tourists and home seekers may reach their chosen sections within the county.

The Roosevelt Highway runs through the county from east to west, touching at the county seat.

Five railway systems penetrate Alger county; namely, The Duluth South Shore & Atlantic, The Chicago & Northwestern, The Munising, Marquette & Southeastern, the "Soo" Line and the Ann Arbor system, providing excellent, direct routing facilities.

Munising, AuTrain, and Grand Marais, all lake ports, are well provided with motor fleets which are available for trolling and for side trips by water.

At Munising, the county seat, a city of four thousand people, the Beach Inn offers excellent accommodations while a number of smaller hotels and rooming houses are well equipped to care for tourists. The Hotel Williams and attached cottages, on Grand Island, are especially arranged for the tourist trade while the Trout Bay cottages are fully furnished for light housekeeping. Visitors at Grand Island will find a splendid system of roads and trails, bathing beach, tennis courts and other recreation grounds coupled with many other unusual features chief of which is the herd of white or albino deer known to naturalists as the only herd of white deer in this country.

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Part of the only white deer herd in captivity, which has the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., game preserve on Grand Island, Munising, for playgrounds



Falls of the Laughing Whitefish in Alger County

CLOVER LAND



A Wonderful Two Weeks' Outing on the Taquamenon

By MRS. S. A. CUTHBERT of Sault Ste. Marie

THE land of Hiawatha! Most of us have read of it in Longfellow's poem of that name; some of us have, sadly and sorrowfully mayhap, learned parts of it "by heart" in our school days. (And did ever a poem lend itself so well to the drone of a school boy's voice?) But to most of us the land of the Ojibways has been a misty land of magic, far back in Indian lore, instead of a region that is still almost at our doors, still wonderfully unexplored and full of enchantment. I speak particularly of the region of the Taquamenon, which my husband and I visited in the early autumn of 1917. Longfellow has spoken of the river as the "rushing Taquamenon," and has alluded to its bends and windings, its deeps and shallows, but this gives only a vague idea of the beauties of its devious course. It is quite the crookedest river I have seen, but there is compensation for this fact in the beautiful old forests that, in places, come down right to the water's edge; in the glimpses we may get of the deer coming down to drink; in the ponds of water lilies, white and yellow, where the river is still. Most of the pines are gone, but we see occasionally a lone sentinel, a line of them, standing out far above all the other trees. The trees, for the most part, are spruce, balsam, maple and elm, white birches shining rough occasionally. When we saw them, many of the maples had turned red and looked like flaming torches against the sober green of the other trees or the soberer brown of the river. I've wondered just what color the river was after Hiawatha and his

very strong friend, Kwasind, had cleared it out so beautifully. It isn't muddy, just a clear brown and with a slight odor, on account of a chemical that is emptied into it from a plant further up stream. This chemical, by the way, has banished most of the fish that, as our guide told us, used to be very plentiful here. Blessings on this same guide! You don't often find his like nowadays. But read your Cooper again, and you will see him in the Pathfinder, the Deer-slayer, Hawkeye, Natty Bumpo himself. Tall, lean, weather-beaten, with shrewd blue eyes and a kindly wit, knowing the woods as you know your native town; all these characteristics he had, also one other that many a small boy must have envied him, namely, he could spit through his teeth! Nay, when he talked politics he even knew when he had said enough. Can I say more? It was a long trip down the river for a small launch but it was far from being monotonous. As if to prevent any such possibility, we came near to being shipwrecked. The river has many deadheads, or partly sunken timbers in it and on one of these our craft had evidently scraped a little too hard, with the result I have mentioned. However, we succeeded in getting in close to shore, baled out the hold, righted our cargo, and did enough repairing to enable us to be on our way. We reached camp late in the afternoon, and found it a roomy cabin of peeled logs set on high ground near the river, woods all round, trails beckoning us to follow them.

After supper, Natty Bumpo drew a chart on the back of a large calendar for our future guidance. On it he located the Big Falls, the Little Falls, the Little Two Heart river where fishing might be had, the blueberry plains, the Old Camps and, nearby, a spring of drinking water. Then we went out with our guide and did a little exploring, returning by moonlight. As we were crossing a swampy place, where poles had been laid, my low shoe caught and pulled off, much to my discomfort and Natty's evident contempt. I wanted to assure him that I had stout walking boots with me, but couldn't find the opportunity. A clear little creek ran back of the cabin and the water in it seemed very good, but we preferred spring water for drinking purposes, so we made our first trip into the woods to find the spring which Natty had indicated on his chart. (Natty and the launch, you see, had gone back up the river, leaving us to our own devices.) The spring was a half mile away, on a trail that ran to the left from our cabin door, but we found other trails branching from it, all so grass grown and so seldom used that it was rather puzzling for a while. However, by keeping to what we believed to be the main trail and walking steadily for ten minutes we finally found a little basin of sparkling clear water. By looking closely one could see the water bubbling up through the white sand at the bottom, but so slowly that it never disturbed the little basin of water at all. We found this method of timing

ourselves to walk certain distances quite useful, as Natty had indicated several landmarks at certain distances from camp. By walking at a "right smart" gait, we made three miles an hour on a fair trail. In going for the first time over a trail, it usually seems longer than it really is, hence the distance is best reckoned by the time it actually takes. Our next trip was to the Big Falls, about one mile away, following any trail that led down the river on our side. But Natty had said the view was much better from the far side. So we patched up an old canoe that had been in the cabin, crossed over and found a "perfectly lovely" trail that led us over high, dry land between leafy birches and tall elms till we could plainly hear the roar of the falls. I shall never forget my first glimpse of them, they were so much more than I had expected—forty feet of yellow, rippling water rushing straight down in the sunlight, over a sheer, rocky precipice, to fall, thundering, into a deep hole below and then run peacefully on through a beautiful gorge with high, tree-walled sides. We climbed down a steep path to the water's edge and then worked our way back along gravel and rocks until we stood directly under the falls, felt the spray on our faces and saw the curtain of water in front of us. But the crash and roar were rather deafening, so we didn't stay there long. On our return, as we were getting out of our ancient canoe, I put my heel through it, so that ended our crossing the river. No, Natty, I didn't have

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MEMONINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

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JUNE, 1917

Cost of Handling Sheep

More attention is being paid to the cost of raising sheep in the West today than ever before. Range conditions are not what they used to be. The homesteader has cut into the open range proposition considerably already, and each year he causes the ranchmen more occasion to wonder where he will range his sheep.

A report of the average cost of running a ewe in a Montana outfit estimates it amounts to \$11.12 on a \$12 ewe. The main items of expense are cost of pasture, feed, herder's wages and labor in general.

Sheep raising is getting to be more of a real business proposition, since the free range or open country for stockmen is becoming a thing of the past.

This magazine has investigated the cost of raising sheep and cattle in many sections of the West and Middle West. We have found that the Western valley lands and irrigated lands are selling at a very high figure, and yet they yield only about the same amount of crops that we can raise on our Cloverland lands, which can be bought at a very low price today. At least 75% of our 30,000,000 acres of cut-over lands will make good crop-raising lands, and will pasture from one to four ewes and their lambs to the acre. Of course, it is only after the brush has been burned, cut, or killed by pasturing, that one acre will carry four ewes, but this makes it possible to condense one's operations. The lands are left in a very raw state when the lumberman finishes cutting the timber.

It is the future possibilities of these cut-over lands to which we call the special attention of our readers. You are taking no chances when you engage in the stock business here. Our lands are increasing in value right along, and grass and crops never fail.

Herding sheep is expensive. Here in Cloverland, where you can run so many sheep to the acre, you can well afford to fence by section or thousand-acre pastures. Then the sheep can be shifted from one pasture to another every few days. This plan, if followed, will insure fresh feed at all times, as does your Western herding system. It has advantages that will be seen at once, over herding, with an absence of labor troubles, no lost sheep, and the owner of the sheep does not have to be bothered with irresponsible herders.

Lambs born here in March of this year, weighed over 40 pounds at slightly less than two months old. With proper care and attention a three months old lamb will weigh from 60 to 75 pounds on the market, which is only a night's ride from this section.

It takes earnest, practical, painstaking men to succeed in any line of busi-

ness. Work and a little brains can do a great deal in most any country. Greater Cloverland can be developed so as to carry 10,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 beef cattle, and still be the leading dairying, potato and root crop production center of America.

Four sections of land in Greater Cloverland will carry 5,000 sheep the year round. It must necessarily be developed by killing out the brush, seeding, burning, preparing land for cultivation, and the building of fences and sheds. But it will then be a permanent, dependable proposition. Come and investigate for yourself.

If you are not fixed with permanent range, do not let anyone deter you from coming to see what Greater Cloverland has to offer to the stockman. A visit will convince you that all our claims are true.

Western Stockmen Here

We have been privileged to visit many of the stockmen already in Greater Cloverland with their shipments of sheep from the West. Most of the cattle will arrive later, although several hundred steers were shipped in during the month of May. Herds of from 100 to 300 steers were bought in St. Paul by local stockmen.

Seven of Wyoming's best sheep men shipped ewes in early, that are lambing now. The ewes have done very well since landing, and a big lamb crop is certain. Grass in the pastures is about six inches high, and there will be an abundance of it from now until snow falls. Then the sheep will be fed clover hay, pea straw and rutabagas, through the winter.

One sheep man who wintered over 500 ewes in Cloverland during the past winter, lost only three head. The average cost of wintering was only \$3.50 per head. He had to buy all his feed, and it is not necessary to say that prices were extremely high this winter.

Mr. W. G. Davis, of Burley, Idaho, has 3,000 ewes here which arrived April 5th. He is exceptionally well pleased. "The pasture and the spring weather are O. K.," he says. Next year he hopes to have 10,000 head here. There is considerable cleared land on the tract of 8,400 acres which Mr. Davis purchased, and he will be able to raise almost enough hay, pea straw and rutabagas to winter his flock.

There are other stockmen here from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Idaho, Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, and many more will ship sheep and cattle later on in the season. These men have thoroughly investigated the country and realize that it has the makings of a wonderful livestock country. They also realize that "It's the early birds that catch the biggest worms."

The Cloverland Magazine will be glad to assist any Western stockmen in securing a good tract of cut-over land for ranch or agricultural purposes. We are familiar with all the various sections of Greater Cloverland—Upper Michigan, Upper Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota. Come where you can own and control your range, and profit by the increased value of the lands. We want you to feel free to write us for any information desired.

Sheep on Every Farm?

Many theorists have been shouting, "Sheep on every farm." This is not practical. An occasional section hand might make a good railroad president. Many business men would succeed as farmers; others would starve if their wives did not succeed in getting good cash returns for the eggs and butter. Some dairy men should be raising beef cattle, and vice versa.

Human nature varies. Certain qualifications are necessary if a man would be a successful sheep man. He should be a sort of nurse, with a kind, gentle manner. A real stockman cannot sleep if his stock is not properly cared

for. If anything is wrong with the stock he sort of feels it in his bones. At lambing time sleep is a forbidden fruit. Every lamb saved is as good as finding a ten dollar bill.

Sheep raising is very profitable. Thirty to fifty ewes should be kept on the average farm in Greater Cloverland. If the farmer likes sheep, and will care for them as he should, there is no class of livestock that will give greater returns. Sheep must have plenty of fresh feed, and a clean, germ free pasture and sleeping place. Too many farmers keep their sheep in the same old pasture. Pastures should be fenced into different fields and the sheep shifted around from one field to another. After the grass in a field has had a rest for a week or two, new growth and rains will make fresh, clean and nutritious feed, that will make big lambs and healthy ewes.

It is our earnest desire to see every farmer, who will properly care for sheep, get into the sheep raising business as soon as possible. We will help all we can, but you cannot handle sheep as the lumberjacks have been handled.

The following is a true statement of the profit made last year by Mr. August Wendt, of Cloverland, on his little flock of sheep. There is no better money-making proposition, if you will do your part:

"I purchased 11 ewes and a ram in the spring of 1916. There were 22 lambs born, of which 19 survived. I figured the lambs worth at least \$10 per head on December 31, or \$190. I sheared 110½ pounds of wool, which I sent to a mill and had spun into yarn, making 67½ pounds at a cost of 35 cents per pound, with \$1 expense for freight. I sold the yarn at \$3.50 per pound, leaving a net profit on the wool, after paying all expenses, \$211.65. I figured the cost of keeping for the year on my farm was more of a benefit than an expense. They were a benefit to the pasture in clearing up the brush and in the winter only had some worthless pea straw outside of what they were able to pick up. The total year's profit of these 12 sheep to me was \$401.65, or over \$33 per head."

Calf and Sheep Clubs

Every county in Greater Cloverland should have a Calf or Sheep Club or both, for their boys and girls. There is a general movement being carried on to further better livestock, in every agricultural section of the United

States. Some of our counties have a ready organized dairy calf clubs and have realized excellent results.

Last year the Boys' and Girls' Hostein Calf Club was the means of bringing 36 pure bred and high grade Holstein calves into Menominee County. To pay for the calves, two-year notes were given, the notes being endorsed by the father of the child, or some other responsible person. The interesting of boys and girls, while they are young, in pure bred calves, is one of the best methods to keep them permanently interested in farm and agricultural life. It also is an object lesson to the farmers of the communities where these calves are.

We would like to see pure bred sheep, beef or dairy calf clubs started. We will furnish all necessary information as to how to handle contest and co-operate with any county wanting to start a contest among the boys and girls, who will be the farmers and producers of tomorrow.

Profitable Stock Feeding

You may have good barns, the best of stock, and ample knowledge of livestock management, but it takes good feed to profitably feed or winter stock. June is the month to finish up all this season's planting. Do not let an acre stand idle on your farm.

How many acres of hay have you? How many acres of peas, oats or corn did you plant? Are you planting some rutabagas for your cows and sheep?

If there is some ground that has been too wet to seed until now, put in barley or millet.

If your stock were thin this spring, it is undoubtedly because you wintered them on timothy hay, and didn't have very much of that.

The sooner your crops walk to market on four feet, the sooner will you enjoy permanent prosperity on your farm.

If there is timothy in the clover hay that you plan to feed to your sheep cut it before the timothy heads a pear, or at least while very tender.

If your acreage of forage and hay crops is not ample to raise sufficient feed for wintering your stock, it would be a good plan to lease hay land, or buy the hay on the land and put it up yourself.

Profitable winter feeding plans begin at the planting of crops and continue until the finished products, whether meat or dairy produce, are marketed.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

An Ingenious Theory.

We take the following bodily from an upper peninsula exchange—darned if we remember which one:

In talking over the high cost of living with one of our merchants the other day he told us of one cause that helped greatly to increase the cost with some families. He told us that it was not unusual at all for children to come to his place of business to make a purchase for the home, and in many cases, he had good reasons to believe were holding out change on their parents. He cited instances to us where it was clearly proven that the youngsters would buy a nickel or a dime's worth less than they were told to purchase, using the money they held out for their own use—their parents not mistrusting them. Instances such as this will account some times for the "short weight" that the housewife thinks she is getting, when the facts are that only twenty cents worth was purchased instead of twenty-five cents worth which she had expected to receive.

The reason we extract the foregoing is to say that he's wrong. We suffer just as hard as any of 'em with the high cost of living and we haven't anything running around the house but the fence. And we know friend wife is not holding out on us because she gets the whole works and has a hard time making it cover.

Getting It In.

There was talk of ways of beating the Michigan state constabulary. Or in the crowd said "I know a man who says that he is going to get a big shipment of booze in and that it is a solitary a cinch."

"How's he going to do it?"

"Well, he didn't say. But I know that he ordered a big safe in Chicago last week."

Law and Lawyers.

We don't think much of lawyers as a general thing, though we number many of them among our friends. Cloverland has on the whole an abundance of pleaders, counselors et al, and will be found in any similar district. This means that they are just as good at picking out decisions that the hope will fit the facts. Cloverland in fact, has in its midst the best lawyer in the state of Michigan and we do not mean Frank Sullivan, Myron Sherwood, or Julius Patek either.

But we have always thought the practice of the law was about as exact a science as shooting craps. The decisions roll your way, you win. We have a judicial opinion in support of this view, confirming our own opinion that law and gumption are two widely separated things. In a recent trial in the Houghton county circuit

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CLOVER LAND

The Life of John Munro Longyear, Pioneer in Cloverland

By WALLACE A. ROWELL

ANY novelist could take the life of John Munro Longyear and weave about it a romantic story which could go on the shelves of our bookstores as "one of the best sellers," because the life of this famous "Man of the Woods" is one vast romance with nature.

But Mr. Longyear is not prone to tell the story of his romance. In fact, it was with reluctance that the writer gleaned from him the few facts which are given in this little sketch. To Mr. Longyear his romance is all for himself. Though a lover of the great woods, though a lover of the waters, though a lover of the sky, aye,—though a lover of all at nature brings to mankind, Mr. Longyear holds his romance so dear to his heart that he keeps it as his dearest secret.

"The Man of the Woods" is a most fitting title to Mr. Longyear. From the early days of his boyhood when he took to the woods in order that he might improve his precarious condition of health until today, after 45 years in Cloverland, he has spent the vast majority of his time communing with the mighty trees which for centuries have bedecked the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. With regret in his soul he watched the axe of the woodsmen chopping, chopping until here once stood more than 10,000,000 acres of forest, today only a very small portion is still blessed with nature's unmarred growth. There is no surprise in Mr. Longyear's love for the woods and sorrow for its decrease. When but a boy of fifteen he was surprised among those "who could never recover" and was sent into the woods as a last resort. He was long, rawny, nearly six feet tall and weighed less than 100 pounds. The nickname of "Skinney" was never more appropriately given to any one than to John Longyear, but as the days wore into weeks and the weeks into months and the months into years and the years into tens of years "Skinney" blossomed forth into vigorous manhood. The sight of this gray-haired man and gray-whiskered man standing more than six feet in his stockings and possessing a pair of shoulders and chest like that of a young athlete today gives every indication that John Longyear's romance with nature has been a most beneficial one. That remarkable physical development is reason enough for his love of the forests.

John Munro Longyear was born in what is now the city of Lansing on April 15, 1850. His father was John Wesley Longyear, who followed the vocation in early manhood of a school teacher, and later that of a lawyer. He served as a member of Congress from 1862 to 1867, and when he died as judge of the United States court in the Eastern District of Michigan. His mother was Harriet Munro, who emigrated with her parents to Michigan from the State of New York, in 1836, at the age of ten years.

Miss Munro was a student of John Longyear in the little town of Mason. The relationship of student and teacher broadened into love and then into matrimony.

During these early days there was tremendous fight between all of the cities of Michigan as to which should be the capital of the state. It was impossible to make a decision, but when John Seymour, a resident of Ionia, New York, and brother of the famous Governor Horatio Seymour, during whose term the Civil war raft riots occurred in New York, got a bill introduced in the State Legislature providing that the capital should be located on Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 2 West,

the legislature laughed and passed the bill with a whoop. It was one of the jokes of the session, but the joke has never been changed and as a result today Michigan has its capital on a spot which was selected as a joke and without expectation that the choice would be final. As the time went on, however, it was impossible to change the location, for one city was just as anxious to get the capital as another.

Therefore, in 1845, Lansing became the capital of Michigan. At that time but two log buildings were located at the capital. As the time went on, however, appropriations were made, a road built from Jackson, and state buildings erected. There was no railroad for several years and state officials found great difficulties finding living accommodations at this place. It must be remembered at that time "Lansing" was in the heart of a dense forest.

A short time after the capital had been located at Lansing, John Wesley Longyear and his bride moved to the capital. Within three years after white people first moved to the town, John Munro Longyear came into being. He, therefore, goes down into history as one of the first white children born in Lansing.

Mr. Longyear attended private and public schools, also preparatory departments of Olivet College, Michigan and Georgetown College at Washington, D. C.

He came here practically penniless, but by steady progress and hard work built up a fortune about which he has little or nothing to say. An investigation into his life, however, shows that he has been a man of keen insight, a man with a long vision

and a man who has used his remarkable intelligence for the benefit of the people at large.

So hard did he work that when he became fifteen his health gave way and he was pronounced incurable. At the age of fifteen he had grown to the height of five feet ten inches and tipped the scales at ninety-eight pounds.

"They called me 'Skinney,' and I guess I deserved the name," says Mr. Longyear, today.

Doctors urged him to go into the woods, and when nineteen years old he became a lumber inspector in the Saginaw valley. His health improved daily and he decided that life in the woods was the only thing for him. In 1872 he became an examiner of lands in the work of correcting pri-

mary school grants made to the state by the government. In 1872 Schuyler F. Seager suggested that young Longyear go to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, which at that time was mostly a wild region. Discovery of copper and ore had led to fantastic tales of wealth, while the gigantic woods which covered the country added to the dreams of dreamers. Therefore, when his father's law partner, Mr. Seager, who was interested in the building of the Ontonagon County military road, told of possibilities in the Peninsula, young Longyear's romantic spirit was stirred.

He made the trip from Detroit to Marquette on the old steamer "Rocket" and landed on June 1. He had been held up for many hours by an ice blockade off Grand Island. Marquette at that time possessed 3,000 people, but was quite modern with its gas and water works plant. Brick buildings were very profuse, streets

were good and the harbor was in excellent condition.

At that time Marquette was the only outlet of the Lake Superior iron district. Men like Peter White, Amos R. Harlow and Samuel P. Ely, whose names are now revered, were prominent business men of the town. Indians were numerous, wigwags were common and pioneer sights of all kinds were within a stone's throw of this white modern town.

Mr. Longyear came into the Upper Peninsula with the purpose of buying lands. His backer was George Jerome, from whom Mr. Longyear had borrowed \$800 as expense money. Mr. Longyear began selecting lands immediately and shortly after sent Mr. Jerome a list of the best he could find. His backer, however, had changed his mind and as a result young Longyear was left stranded and thrown upon his own resources.

Soon after he met his old friend, Mr. Seager, and S. L. Smith, the latter coming from the Copper Country, and was Seager's brother-in-law. They asked Mr. Longyear to assist in the examination of land grants which they were receiving for the construction of the military wagon road. He worked at this for several months.

In 1873 a panic hit the country, and as Mr. Longyear puts it: "I had mighty hard sledding for three long years but I slid through somehow." In 1874 he went into partnership with Abe Matthews and they conducted a land business jointly until 1880. The dissolution of partnership came when Mr. Longyear was appointed agent of the Portage Lake Canal lands, which are now owned by the Keweenaw Land association. Mr. Longyear has held this agency for more than forty years.

Mr. Longyear tells the story of how it cost more than \$2,000,000 to build the canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, and that in return the company secured lands which could have been purchased from the government for \$500,000 cash.

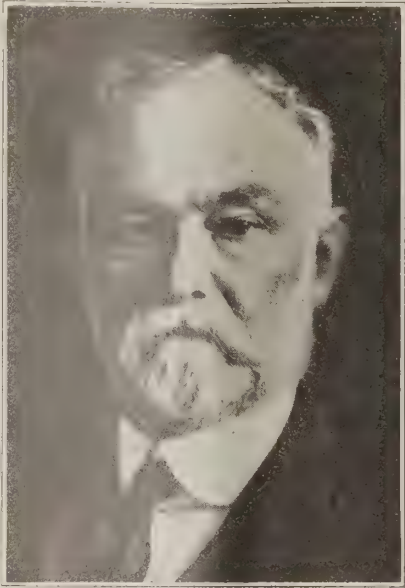
"I was beaten out in my own business in the early days when iron was discovered near what is now Iron Mountain. I had an opportunity to secure the original townsite of Iron Mountain, but Joseph Fleshiem of Menominee beat me to it by two days."

Only lands bedecked with pine timber was considered worth while. Hardwood trees were scorned and lumbermen refused to have anything to do with them. It was here that Mr. Longyear displayed a remarkable foresight, for he gazed ahead into the future and realized that some day hardwood timber would become a necessity. In addition to this, he could see that lands upon which hardwood grew were much more fertile than those producing pine. Hence, he secured vast acreages of hardwood lands until today Mr. Longyear either owns, partly owns or is the agent for more than 1,000,000 acres of land.

He has done some exploring despite the fact that Cloverland early became famous as a possessor of copper and iron ore; despite the fact that Cloverland today produces one-sixth of the copper and one-fourth of the iron in America, and despite the fact that many of Mr. Longyear's friends were extensively interested in mineral operations, yet he spent but little time in this line of work. He has never actively managed mining operations, although he does hold some extensive mining interests.

Seven children resulted from the marriage, four boys and three girls, of whom five are now living, two of the boys having died.

(Continued on Page 16)



John M. Longyear



Mr. Longyear is an out-of-doors enthusiast and delights in taking pictures of the many pretty scenes, all so familiar to him.

CLOVER LAND

Bresnahan, Apprentice Seaman to Commander of War Ship

By ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

LOVE for his work, industrious application and a high character paved the way for promotion from an apprentice seaman to lieutenant (senior grade), with assignment as commander of the U. S. S. Widgeon, and made the sixteen years of honorable service which Lieut. Michael J. Bresnahan of Menominee, Michigan, has rendered his country, outstanding in every respect and successful to the highest degrees.

Michael J. Bresnahan is the eldest son of Mrs. M. H. Bresnahan, of Menominee, and comes from a family which made a decidedly remarkable record in the world war. Besides himself in service, he had three brothers—Lieut. Hugh Bresnahan, now on duty between France and the United States, acting as adjutant board transports bringing back the victorious Americans from the field of battle; Sergt. William Bresnahan, member of the famous 34th Engineers, who saw active service in France, active to such a degree that he was wounded three times, and his unusual gallantry in action resulted in his being cited for bravery and awarded a distinguished Service Cross; James Bresnahan, now honorably discharged from the United States navy, where he served with the aviation section. Only one brother remained at home, this being Patrick H. Bresnahan, whose physical disabilities were such that he could not be accepted, despite his frequent and urgent demands that he be enrolled in America's cause.

Back in 1903, when America was just breathing relief after its victorious struggle with Spain, and long before the kaiser admitted ever having a dream of ruling the world, Lieut. Bresnahan heard the call of his country. Inspiring naval posters, showing the glad regalia in which the men in the navy were attired, and giving a vivid picture of the service that could be rendered one's country, caught the eye of Lieut. Bresnahan, then only a youth, and he answered the call.

Lieut. Bresnahan's naval life and experience is probably of more interest and of a greater variety than any



other naval man in Greater Cloverland. He began his training in 1903 on board the U. S. training ship Buffalo. Only a few months elapsed and he was made a seaman, second class, and given the right to proudly display his "rating" on the sleeve of his blouse. In less than a year the next promotion followed, which made him a seaman, first class.

That Lieut. Bresnahan was not in the navy for the fun, sights or gay time he might have was evidenced when he made application to be permitted to attend the school for naval gunners, from which course he was graduated a gunner, third class, at Newport, R. I. Hard work and ability to grasp opportunities, led the way to promotions which finally made him a gunner's mate, first class.

After an extensive training at sea,

an opening was made in the recruiting department of the navy, which called for a keen young man who had some "get" to him, and fate planned it that Bresnahan was selected for the position, going to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was put in command of the recruiting station. The states included in his territory were Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

His training as a naval gunner called him from his work, after he had made a good record for nearly a year, and he was transferred aboard the U. S. S. Massachusetts, with a promotion to chief gunner's mate.

His enlistment period expired, but he was having such unusual success in his navy life that he re-enlisted. His officers saw the making of something more than an enlisted man in Bresnahan, and consequently he was

pushed ahead at every available opportunity. He was sent to the war college for the navy at Providence, R. I., where he made a study of gunnery and small boats. After he completed the course he was assigned to duty on board the U. S. S. Louisiana. It was aboard this ship that he had some of his most wonderful experiences. He was awarded prize medals for marksmanship, was captain of the ship's rowing crew, and as captain of the ship's basketball team he led his men to the championship of the fleet, made the famous trip to the Panama Canal with President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and sailed around Cape Horn, in South America, with the fleet.

During the Vera Cruz trouble he was transferred to service aboard the U. S. S. New Hampshire, and was cited for his accuracy in gunning, when he directed the shot which cut off the end of a Norwegian trawler, which refused to stop after orders had been given by the commanding officer. In this skirmish 600 German light howitzer guns, bound for Mexico, were confiscated, and Bresnahan helped to dump them in the seas.

Naval officers discovered his executive ability when he was made warrant officer at Norfolk, Va., and placed in command of a tug boat. This led to his being commissioned an ensign while on board the new super-dreadnaught Mississippi, and later he was made a lieutenant (junior grade). His promotion to lieutenant (senior grade) came during the war, when he was placed in command of the U. S. S. Widgeon, which rendered valuable service keeping the German submarines away from America's shore. In the picture accompanying this article, Lieut. Bresnahan is seen directing the gunners in lining up for a shot.

The host of Cloverland men who know and admire Lieut. Bresnahan are almost as proud of him as are the members of his family, for they all know that in any emergency requiring manhood, Americanism, courage, brains, or self-sacrifice, he will be found ready to do with his might what his hands find to do.

More power to him!

Tourist Duty and Opportunity, and Tips on Motor Traveling

By CHARLES P. ROOT

Automobile Editor, Chicago Herald-Examiner

IN MY CAPACITY as a newspaper man, whose particular line has been that pertaining to the automobile, it has been my pleasure to send many tourists into Wisconsin and Michigan and I have yet to hear one express a single regret, while the greater portion with whom I have happened to talk have emphatically expressed a determination to pay another visit to northern Michigan and to explore it thoroughly, not only because of its historic value and its peculiarly charming scenery, but because of the fact that it abounds in wonderfully broad and modern highways and that it is so vastly different from any other section to be found in these glorious United States of America.

Despite the fact that, in actual miles, it is some distance from Chicago, it is but a step in these days of modern methods of travel and it has, as I have said, been my province to send many a touring party into your country because I think I know the desires of motorists and felt these desires could be satisfied right in this territory.

And I felt too, that I should know more of the country in order to be able to impart such information as would be desired. It was the search for this information that I learned for

myself all that you had to offer, and that is much.

A citizen seldom appreciates or even knows the beauties of his own immediate locality. You would be astonished if I told you I had not been inside the great stock yards of Chicago for more than twenty years, that I have never been at the top of the Auditorium tower, that I have never seen an explosion on the lake front and that I have never seen the inside of our county jail, although just how I missed that I am not sure.

Probably I am safe in presuming that many of you do not know or at least do not appreciate what you have in your Cloverland country to interest visitors. You will go to some other spot and return home impressed with its grandeur, but you think nothing of the wonderful things you have in your own vicinity.

I was brought up in communion with Nature; I love the woods and the rocks and the water, and perhaps that accounts for my endeavoring to impress upon motorists the joys of touring, of seeing what Nature has to offer, of getting into the open and breathing God's pure air, such as you

are bountifully supplied with in these wonderful forests amid the thousands of bodies of water that alone should attract anybody who cares a whit about anything outside of cold stone and brick walls and grimy black smoke and the rumble and rattle of street cars.

Whenever I have routed some motorist to this or that place through the columns of the publication I happen to represent I have done so with a genuine pleasure and with a hope that he or she would really enjoy that particular locality as I would, and I have always felt just a bit of envy creeping over me when I could see him steering away into the country.

It has been my pleasure to depict your country as a wonderful pleasure ground, and I can assure you in all candor that in recommending Cloverland as a desirable touring objective it was because I honestly knew there would be no regrets and no comebacks to taunt and discourage me. Nor has such ever been the case, for anybody with whom I have spoken after they had seen your country has

invariably resolved to repeat the trip. That alone is a sufficient guaranty that anybody going into the Northern Peninsula feels that he has been well paid for the expenditure of time and money.

When a man has sufficient means and time to take his family for a motoring journey of a week or a month you may be assured he is after pure enjoyment and that must embrace comfort and service and accommodations that are pleasing and within a moderate cost considering what he receives.

The average motorist is no piker, if I may be permitted to use the language of the street—he wants good things to eat, he must have a place to bathe after a warm and perhaps dusty ride of a day, he needs rest, and calls for something more than prairie feathers. He must have supplies for his conveyance and, above all, service, whether it is in a garage or cafe or a night stopping place.

He is willing to pay for it and pay fairly well, but remember he is a person used to comforts and must have what he is used to within reasonable limits.

He will appreciate civility and interest in his welfare; he will thank

(Continued on Page 18)

“Fourteen Points”

for your consideration

Competent in every department
Large and small shipments equally treated
Attention to matters of detail
Your interests our interests

Returns despatched promptly
Organized in September 1886
Built on 33 years of experience
Inefficiency not tolerated
No shipment too small
Shrinkages reduced to minimum
Offices always open or available
Nothing left undone to give satisfaction

& to retain patronage once secured

Consider us when shipping
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SIOUX CITY, IOWA	DENVER, COLO.	DENVER, COLO.	SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.	EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FORT WORTH, TEXAS	EL PASO, TEXAS

Grazing Proposition to Offer

Five thousand acres or more grazing land to offer—on a sole or partnership proposition, with arrangements to house and feed the stock at an adjoining farm during the winter. Or will consider proposition of partnership on whole outfit—farm and grazing land—see?

Only one to two miles from railway, water year around. Own land also in adjoining township.

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Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store
**BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,**
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Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The Life of John M. Longyear, Pioneer in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 13)

Both of Mr. Longyear's sons have been in service during the late war, one son in the army and the other in the navy. The three son-in-laws also heard the call of their country and two of them joined the navy while the other chose the land troops.

His three daughters were ardent workers in the home work and supported the different war work activities with enthusiasm and zest.

All but one of the sons were born in Marquette, Michigan, this one choosing Paris, France, as his place of birth. They all spent much of their time in Marquette, although educated in France, Germany, and various schools in the United States.

It was in 1874 that John Munro Longyear first made a trip into that region which is now occupied by the Lake Ives ranch. He was sent there by land owners who believed lumbermen were trespassing. He traveled from Marquette to the point on Pine river now occupied by the Huron Mountain club in a boat, and then came overland to Ives Lake. He camped for some time on Pine river.

This first trip made an impression upon Mr. Longyear. The beauties of this region impressed him so that in 1887 he and Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Utica, but then a resident of Marquette, Michigan, organized what is now the famous Huron Mountain Club, an organization consisting of nature lovers only and one which possesses a summer colony in the dense Cloverland forests far beyond the realization of persons living within a few miles of it. It was not until 1892 that the club became active, and in 1892-93 a club house was built and opened in 1893. Mr. Longyear was the first president of this club and has served in that capacity ever since.

During the summer months Mr. Longyear made several trips to the club, but it was not until 1894 that he again visited the Lake Ives region. He made this trip to see if there were any fish in Elm creek. As he wandered about Lake Ives he noticed that the dam of a lumberman several years before had backed up the water and killed a large area of trees. He also noticed a rank growth of red top grass and other vegetation where this water had been backed up but receded. He realized the richness of the soil and soon after bought the lands about the lake with the hope of building up a small farm.

Within a year or two he had erected several log buildings and cleared a few acres of land. It was his plan to have a farmer till the soil so that he might have a hunting lodge with plenty of food for the winter months. The scheme grew, however, until six years after this Elm Farm, as it was called then, became the famous Emblagaard Farm, which in 1909 became the home of one of the finest purebred Holstein Friesian herds in America. The name of Emblagaard, according to Mr. Longyear, comes from two Scandinavian words which his children worked out—"Embla" meaning Elm and "Gaard" meaning Farm. Mr. Longyear, however, refuses to be authority on the interpretation.

Beautiful buildings, which today are worth thousands of dollars, were constructed, in order to house this remarkable herd. Every conceivable thing which might be necessary for successful farming can be found on the place.

However, as time went by it was found that the location of this herd was impracticable from a business standpoint, and in 1915 a new Emblagaard Farm was begun on a location near the city of Marquette. This left the old Elm Farm vacant and since then different managers have operated the place purely as a farm.

When the grazing propaganda was begun by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Mr. Longyear, who has always been vitally interested in its work, became doubly so. He went to Salt Lake City and attended the Livestock Convention in order

that he might thoroughly convince himself as to Cloverland's possibilities. Early in April there arrived in Cloverland a man named Francis R. K. Hewlett of Rapid City, South Dakota. In Mr. Longyear's estimation, he was the right man, and today Mr. Hewlett has turned the old Elm Farm into the Lake Ives Ranch and sheep are grazing on the luxuriant grasses and drinking from the pure, fresh water of Lake Ives.

Thus John Munro Longyear, who came into this country when the land was covered with forests and who has watched it develop with amazing speed and who has played an important part in all its growth—today after so many years of activity, plays again his part in beginning a new industry—grazing—which is bound to take the place of the great lumber industry which has so long made Cloverland famous.

In closing this little sketch, the writer must say that no one can really appreciate John Munro Longyear or know what great service he has rendered this country unless he can get into close touch with this "Man of the Woods." Mr. Longyear has been an ardent supporter of every progressive move and has had much to do with the general development of this country.

Mr. Longyear has been one of the greatest philanthropists that the Northwest has known. He has backed every progressive movement. He has assisted untold numbers in business ventures. Many of these have turned out to be financial gainers for him, but Mr. Longyear went into them with the spirit of "helping the other fellow" and forgetful of any personal benefit which might come to him.

From the very first day Mr. Longyear came to Cloverland he has had a keen interest in the development of the country. Down through years of

(Continued on Page 36)

The Most Valuable Service

you can render your country now is giving your every day work the very closest and thoughtful attention. Have the right banking connection. Then use all the advantages it offers. Advice and counsel of the right sort are important.

Bank here.

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Fire-proof and up-to-date in every way.
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Sheep Worth \$5 an Acre in Land Clearing

By HENRY A. PERRY

I CONSIDER that sheep are worth \$5 an acre for clearing cut-over land."

This is the unqualified statement of William H. McKay, pioneer hotel man of Duluth, Minn., and a man who enjoys perhaps a wider acquaintance in Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin than any man in Duluth.

"Of course I don't mean to say that sheep are worth \$5 an acre for clearing land to every man," explained Mr. McKay, "but I consider they were worth that much to me."

Mr. McKay is not a farmer, but purchased a section and a quarter of land near Duluth several years ago, primarily as a hotel supply department, and incidentally as an investment. A highly developed farm was built up out there still remained a large area of cut-over, or wild, land.

Having heard and read much about the land clearing abilities of sheep Mr. McKay decided to try out the plan, and he did so on a thorough business basis. He fenced off 50 acres of fairly good sized second growth timber, heavy with undergrowth of all kinds. He purchased 54 ewes in South St. Paul in the fall of 1916, which cost him \$348.53 delivered. He carried them through the winter on ensilage, a little clover hay and straw. In the spring he turned them into the 50 acre tract of cut-over land that had been fenced off, and quit feeding. The sheep found excellent feed in the underbrush and nipped off all the tender shoots and even barked the poplar, black alder and birch growths that measured up to nearly an inch in diameter. The ewes lambled out in May giving nearly 100 per cent increase.

While it would appear that sheep turned into such a heavy undergrowth and brush would not produce a very good wool crop, yet Mr. McKay's clip

for that year brought in \$318.68, or nearly \$6 a fleece, from the Patrick-Duluth mills right at home, a sum which almost covered the purchase price, and he retained on the farm almost twice the size flock he originally purchased.

When the lambs were big enough to kill Mr. McKay commenced selling



William H. McKay

them to his own hotel at market price. The figures are not available but the hotel man was very well satisfied with the price he received as a farmer, and with the purchase price and quality of mutton as a hotel man.

Five rams at a cost of \$150 were added to the flock, and all were carried through the following winter on practically the same kind of feed as the winter before. Another near 100 per cent increase was received during the 1918 lambing season, and in due course of time the sheep were sheared and some of the lambs marketed at the owner's hotel. By fall the flock had been trimmed down to 114 ewes, and these Mr. McKay prepared to carry through the past winter.

Last January Mr. McKay decided to retire and sold the entire flock for \$1,650, an average price of \$15 a head.

"I got all of my money back out of the lambs," said Mr. McKay, "and in addition to that I received two wool clips and then sold twice as many sheep as I had in the beginning, then I decided to retire from active hotel business and farming. And there is the clearing those sheep did. They just cleaned out that 50 acre field of all shrubbery and undergrowth, cleared the ground slick and clean around all the larger trees so that the axman did not have to waste time chopping out a clear place before he could fell a tree. Why, it takes a man as long to prepare to chop a tree down in the midst of undergrowth as it does to fell the tree itself, but the sheep did all this for the axman; and you have no idea what a saving this meant on the entire 50 acres. I consider the sheep were well worth \$5 an acre to me in clearing the land, and I am not figuring in the value of fertilization they left."

"I am not a farmer, but I have satisfied myself that sheep are highly profitable, and when we consider all that sheep do in the way of land clearing and fertilizing, and the splendid returns they give in cash in wool and annual increase, it seems to me that if I were a farmer I would certainly keep sheep. The book accounts from my farm show my sheep investment netted me by far the biggest returns on any thing it produced."

"I would suggest that any farmer having land to clear fence off a field with a good tight fence, and turn the

(Continued on Page 36)

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

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DETACHABLE ROWBOAT & CANOE MOTOR

Special method of balancing gives the 1919 Evinrude wonderfully smooth, vibrationless running. Equipped with Evinrude Magneto—Built-In Flywheel Type and Automatic Reverse.

New catalog just out—write for it.

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BRANCHES:
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Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

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Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle—all young stock—pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

Between Grass and Hay—the Silo

By A. L. HAECKER

THE seasons known to stock keepers as "between grass and hay" come in spring and fall. They are trying seasons for the feeder. This is the time when dairy animals shrink in milk and the feeders of beef cattle know there will be a shrink in flesh. They are discouraging periods and are always accompanied with a loss unless they can be bridged by either liberal feeding of good hay and grain until there is good grass, or with good silage for the silo really makes these seasons of little consequence to the stockman.

In the spring of the year when hay gives out and the grass is just starting, many men turn their cows on pasture and the result is likely to be a loss in milk production. The grass at this time is watery and thin, it looks fine and green from a distance and the animal is led on to every corner of the pasture. Like a mirage in the desert the lake of grass is always ahead. This spring the season between grass and hay is the most serious I have ever seen. Hay in this country is forty dollars a ton and pastures are just starting. Few men have hay and they have turned their stock on pasture. They really should not be turned on the grass for another three weeks in order to get the best production from the animals. Those who have silos have grass all the time for silage is grasslike and is a substitute for pasture so there is no season

between grass and hay with the silo owner.

I have found by experience in feeding dairy cows during the spring season, it is important to have a good supply of silage at the time when the cows are turned on the grass. It is better to conserve silage even at the expense of cutting out its feeding during the month of March than force the animals to go without during April. The feeding of silage should continue for several days after the cows are on the pasture for the grass lacks body and is very light nutriment at this time.

Good feeding was never so important as now. Stock are exceeding high and feed is high, therefore, the investment is great and it requires skill and knowledge to make a profit with such expensive foods. Certain times are ripe for the silo. Some of our states have started silo drives. Utah, Colorado, Missouri and Virginia are all now urging more such buildings. This work is being conducted by county agents, agricultural colleges, and special committees. There is no excuse for forty dollar hay we would but save the feed we have on hand. The consuming public have right to complain if we do not use the best known methods of economic production. Make this between grass and hay season a thing of the past and cheapen your production and increase your profit. This means a SILO.

Tourist Duty and Opportunity and Tips on Traveling

(Continued from Page 14)

anybody who will tell him of a good road or how to avoid a bad one, and he will go out of his way to see something that has honestly been recommended to him as worth seeing.

But he will not stand being soaked nor bleed; he abhors a robber who has him at his mercy when he happens to find his car in a mudhole and has sent out an S. O. S. call.

It will take a lot of sweets to remove one taste of anything that puckers the tongue.

No community can afford to permit a single tourist to go out of its jurisdiction with anything but the most pleasant recollections, for, remember, personal advertising and boasting from a satisfied customer is worth more than the best newspaper advertising, and I am jeopardizing my position when I say this.

The year 1919 is to be the greatest touring season ever known. Even last year was a banner one, despite the existence of the war and the desire of the government to eliminate to some extent the ordinary pleasures.

We will have no restriction this season, there will be no gasless Sundays, tires and other supplies are in the market in an abundance, automobiles are being put on the road just as fast as the makers can put them together, so that the year will see hundreds of thousands more motorists added to the five million already enrolled.

Not all will visit your territory, but you can have more than you ever hope for if you desire.

It is a matter of telling what you have, and how you will act when you are the host.

All over the country vast preparations are being made or have been made to take care of this great army of moving Americans.

I could show you where dozens of hotels are to be created just to meet this demand from motorists, and this despite the fact that building costs are almost prohibitive. You will find all through the east and the great far west that automobile dealers, garagemen and hotel keepers are right now laying their wires to pick up this trade—trade that is known to be the very best in the world, because when people go out for recreation and health and pleasure nothing is too good for them.

I am able to tell you that, as a sample, those responsible for the National Parks highway, stretching from Chicago to Puget Sound, passing the great Yellowstone Park, have already commenced the improvement of every foot of that highway in some manner—at least to the extent that it will not be impassable. That organization has divided its endeavors by counties and states. It is arranging with hotels, garagemen, business houses and civic organizations to go behind the movement to bring traveling public to that wonderful territory.

And when the season is open everything will have been done to care for the comfort and convenience of the motorists, whom they expect to see in great numbers because of the fact that they are letting the world know that they intend to give service and satisfaction in every particular.

A persistent campaign has been going on all winter; funds have been raised by subscription to carry on the propaganda and the physical work and they did not find it a difficult job to raise the funds, because it was easily shown that the money would turn many fold.

Not all the people would want to travel so far as to go over the Yellowstone trail or the National Parks highway or the Lincoln highway; it all from the central west would care to go to the White mountains or Washington, and so you can draw thousands from that section, of which Chicago may well be called the center.

People will not be able to go to Europe this year—they must go somewhere, and with all traveling restrictions removed, with plenty of money floating among the people, I say to you have to do is to tell the world WHAT you have and HOW you will treat your guests.

Mayor-elect Goldsworthy of Hancock, who is only twenty-nine years old and has evidently led a very tired life, remarks regarding city appointments, "There is a beaten path to my office, and I never knew there were so many qualified men for various duties connected with the different offices to be filled by appointment."

Wisconsin Invites Careful Inspection

By B. G. PACKER, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture

SOME man with a grouch once declared that comparisons are odious, but we like what we like comparing with something else and the result satisfies. Without comparison, knowledge would vanish. We should have been unable even to get the clock an hour ahead, missing breakfast. Wife's good bread and ke and pie are most to be appreciated when we travel. Comparisons may be melodious, not odious, nor is it a matter of bias, for without this method of measure there would be no commerce or industry. It is the life trade, establishing values. And, so opportunity, also becomes matter of comparison. In looking for a farm most suitable to his needs, man becomes acquainted with what is region or that offers for his labor and money investment. He hunts for sources of information that are should be dependable, and begins compare. He must know the prosperity of a locality he may have under consideration, for with usual allowance for things unforeseen he feels he can duplicate what others are doing.

Many factors, indeed, go to make a prosperous community. One of them is the degree of farm ownership, the number of those who own the land they farm and the number who till the soil as tenants. In this respect Wisconsin invites inspection. Official records show that more farmers in Wisconsin own the land they farm than those of any other state in the Mississippi Valley. The rates compared might be enlarged upon, but for brevity we will include, with one exception, Indiana, only those touched by the Father of Waters:

Here are the figures:
 Wisconsin, farm owners.....35.3%
 Minnesota, farm owners.....78.2%
 Missouri, farm owners.....69.4%

Indiana, farm owners.....68.9%
 Kentucky, farm owners 65.7%
 Iowa, farm owners.....61.3%
 Tennessee, farm owners.....58.6%
 Illinois, farm owners.....57.6%
 Texas, farm owners.....46.9%
 Louisiana, farm owners.....44. %
 Mississippi, farm owners.....33.6%

In other words, and to reverse the situation, on every one hundred farms in the above states there are the following number of men who toil without owning:

Mississippi, farm renters.....66.4%
 Louisiana, farm renters.....56. %
 Texas, farm renters 53.1%
 Illinois, farm renters 42.6%
 Tennessee, farm renters 41.4%
 Iowa, farm renters 38.7%
 Kentucky, farm renters 34.3%
 Indiana, farm renters 31.1%
 Missouri, farm renters 30.6%
 Minnesota, farm renters 21.8%
 Wisconsin, farm renters 14.7%

He would be a wise man who should attempt to tell all reasons for this striking record. Why so many home owners, taking the state as a whole?

Wisconsin still has large areas of good land to be opened up and is a state of small farms as compared with the plains and the middle west. It is yet possible for the man of moderate means to buy and develop a farm of his own. Many are doing so.

It is a region of intensive rather than extensive farming and to own a fertile place rather than a large one is the ambition of its owners. The blighting effect of tenancy is offset by thousands of new developing farms whose owners have not reached the point where they feel like moving to town at forty-five.

Organization also exerts an influence on farm ownership and the extension work of the University of Wisconsin has carried that institution.

(Continued on Page 22)



POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

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POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

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Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

SETTLERS also will find ideal locations in Iron County, Wis., for dairying and general farming. Practically all of these million acres are clay-loam soil which makes the best farms, and a live mining district in the very heart of the county affords splendid close market for all farm produce.

Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre

For further information write or call on

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 CHAIRMAN COUNTY BOARD of SUPERVISORS
 HURLEY, WIS.

Seventy Miles of Fine Speedway Stretches Through Gogebic County

IT HAS for years been the lumber man's mint and the iron miner's treasure-trove.

Do you hunt? Do you fish? Do you love the big pine trees and the stately hemlock? If you do, tour the county. If you don't, you aren't mountain born, for it's just a bit of heaven. We've got fish in the forests, deer in the lakes and partridge brood in the Beaver dams. Don't say you can't afford to tour this delightful land. Why! you can't afford not to. The climate is ideal; early dawns, prolonged twilights and cool nights, make it the spot you have dreamed of.

Here nature has done her best in providing rich farm lands, running streams, and roads that can't be better, if they could, Winkler'd make 'em. Don't you think you'd like to "beat it" to this land of day light dreams, with its fish, its deer, its "tall pine tree." Its lakes and springs and streams? If so, then be up and starting, don't wait for anything just come, and we will welcome you in Summer, Fall or Spring.

Gogebic county is situated at the western extremity of the Upper Peninsula, with Lake Superior on its north, and the state of Wisconsin on

By C. R. COBB, Superintendent Gogebic County Schools



Through clover fields into deep virgin forests

the south; it has an area of eleven hundred and fifty square miles with approximately seven hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land, about two-thirds of which is suitable for agricultural purposes and susceptible to the highest state of cultivation. Less than two thirds per cent of this land is now under cultivation.

A Speedway of seventy miles or more! Doesn't it offer an alluring inducement to you who travel the face of the earth. From the great

pine tree at our eastern terminous, that beckoning offers a hearty welcome to the coming tourist and signals a return engagement to the departing guests, to the raging Montreal our western limit, we can serve you with the greatest possible variety of scenic beauty.

For miles and miles the county trunk line serves as a railing to the many creeks that cross it as poles for a figurative county fence. Tamarack Creek and Morrison Creek are crossed, and then for fifteen miles the Ontonagon river flows parallel to the county road, at no place more than a mile to the north and most of the way just shouting distance.

At Watersmeet you find the old military road "running" north and south. This road was established 1600 B. C. according to the statement of our County Road Engineer, and he ought to know for he said he was there at that time. "Headin' South" on this road you'll find Duck Creek, Beach Lake, Crystal Lake, Lac vieux Desert, with lakes by the half hundred to the east of these named.

From the plateau of Watersmeet, the great divide between the River system of the lake region and the Mississippi basin of the west, you

immediately come into the heart of virgin timber. To your left and to your right you have the virginity of the sixties, to the front and to the rear the modernization of a macadamized highway. Seven miles from Watersmeet you'll cross the Ontonagon river. Slate river and Pelton creek are crossed and then the fork in the road; the right hand fork takes you to Lake Gogebic Resort. Lake Gogebic has a shore line of fifty eight miles.

Take the left fork and you cross the big Presque Isle river and pass from the forest into the "clearing." From the clearings you pass by Wakefield, a town of about 2500 population. From here until you reach the County Seat at Bessemer, you are passing through the most typical of typical mining regions. The big open iron ore mine, the Plymouth mine, Ramsay town and Eureka mine; Anvil Location and Anvil mine; Colby mine, Yale, Tilden and Ironston, all in Bessemer. And from Bessemer the county seat to Ironwood, the metropolis of the county, you'll cover the county boulevard in less time than it takes to tell it. This city with a true valuation of thirty millions is the social organization dependent upon the operation of the New Port, the Norrie, and Papbst, and the Ashland mines.

On your return you pass through Wakefield, over Tula Road to the north end of Lake Gogebic, from thence into the farm lands of Ontonagon county, and they in turn will usher you on into the land of copper. Your journey is now complete for you have seen the beauty of nature above and realized the value of nature beneath the face of the earth over which you have traveled.

The Speaker of the British House of Commons is obliged by custom to give seven official dinners each season to the members of Parliament.



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This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY

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*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

Wisconsin is the Playground of the Middle West



THREE THOUSAND wonderful lakes lie amid forested hills and rolling meadows; smooth highways radiating from Milwaukee penetrate into every part of the state. Wisconsin's lake resorts adequately meet every tourist's need. The simple, inexpensive hostleries, a camping site, the cabin, the summer cottage, or the most fully equipped modern hotel dot the shores of these lakes.

Milwaukee is the Gateway into this "Summer Paradise"

Hotel facilities are excellent and adequate.

One-day trips by electric car will reach any of forty lakes.

Modern passenger boats tour the great lakes.

Milwaukee County's roadways are sheets of concrete.

Tourists' information on the resorts, the facilities, and beauty spots of the entire Great Lakes basin is available at any of the Milwaukee hotels.

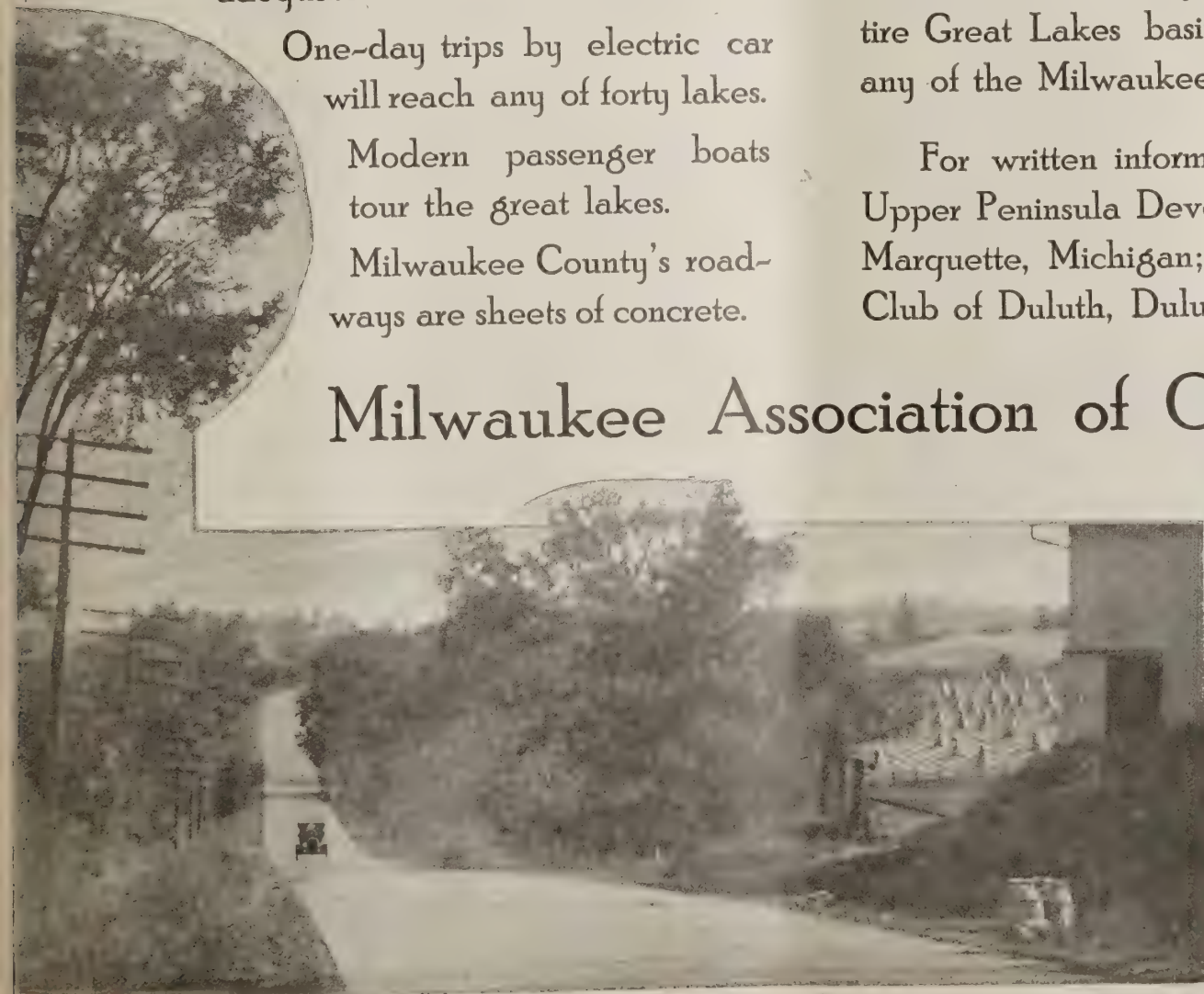
For written information address the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Michigan; the Commercial Club of Duluth, Duluth, Minn., or the

Milwaukee Association of Commerce

ATHLETIC CLUB
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A Milwaukee County
Highway



What the

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock, Truck Gardening, Grains, Root Crops

An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior — a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

Wisconsin Invites Careful Inspection

(Continued from Page 19)

tion into the home of the producer of crops. Merely for the postage the farmer can obtain from the Wisconsin library commission a book published on every subject of interest to himself or his family.

The inspection service of the State Department of Agriculture guards his interest with reference to the purity of seeds and fertilizers and is constantly protecting him from the plague of dangerous animal and plant diseases. For a nominal fee a soil expert will come to his farm, spend the day going over his fields taking samples to be examined. Trial orchards of the horticultural society have encouraged fruit growing demonstrating varieties of apples and plums suited to any part of Wisconsin. The facilities for recreation are numerous in Wisconsin because of eight hundred named streams and three thousand lakes.

ducers so large a number of farm owners? Comparing again, we find only one of these states surpassing Wisconsin in number of livestock per farm, horses, cattle, sheep, mules, and swine:

	Per Farm
Iowa	64
Wisconsin	34
Missouri	34
Minnesota	33
Texas	33
Illinois	32
Indiana	31
Louisiana	20
Kentucky	17
Tennessee	16
Mississippi	10

In giving the value of livestock Mississippi is credited with deer to the amount of \$300. If a deer census of Wisconsin were taken we would



A Marinette County, Wisconsin, flock on cut-over lands

The state farm press with a combined circulation greater than the total number of its farms is an open forum for discussion of subjects of vital importance to the stockman and farmer. City and town papers solicit and publish numerous articles, many of them written by farmers, covering topics of value to growers of crops. The Livestock Breeders' association and Dairymen's association are their societies and 131 community breeders' organizations already have been formed in sixty counties.

The Society of Equity has a large membership and the Wisconsin Experiment association composed of two thousand farmers, has driven scrub grains from the state. Three thousand cheese factories and creameries, hundreds of them owned co-operatively, furnish ample markets for milk, while thousands of cream-gathering wagons and trucks pick up their harvest at the gate and hurry it to the churn. Fifty-nine condensed and evaporated milk plants turn out millions of cans for our soldiers and sailors, and the inhabitants of afflicted European countries, and ninety-seven pea canning establishments put up half the nation's supply.

The work of branch experiment stations, inspection service of the dairy and food commission; the maintenance and building of roads as rapidly as a sound financial policy will permit; the protection of game and placing of millions of young trout and black bass in the streams and lakes; the field activities of the state potato growers' association, all the above agencies and many others exert a positive influence for the betterment of rural occupation and contentment on the farm. Wisconsin had the first farmers' institute, the first county agent, and the first kindergarten in America.

Is it a matter to be wondered at that a region where such service is found should count among its pro-

duce Mississippi a close rub. But it is the type of livestock that counts and at this point we offer no apology in presenting the dairy cow. She is always at home. For 365 nights and at least 200 days she is housed where all her droppings can be saved. She returns to the soil a larger proportion of what she consumes than any other living animal and more than 90 per cent of all she eats, except what nature requires to sustain life and keep up the waste of the system, is returned to the soil, seventy-five per cent as manure and a large portion in the waste products of her milk when creameries are patronized. Less than one per cent goes off in butterfat.

Seldom do these by-products get the credit due them, in fact, they are scarcely ever recorded at all. However, when you take into consideration the unproductive condition of many farms in the states above, and the urgent need for bringing them back they should be ranked of supreme importance, for without elements of fertility in the soil returns disappear.

We may differ with the man who has said that three gallons of skim milk of buttermilk will make one pound of dressed pork because taken by themselves these products might not be considered economical feeds. Skim milk, however, has high feeding value and the average cow will produce milk enough in one year (with sufficient meal to finish him off) to grow a two hundred pound pig. The cow herself if properly treated with what results from the milk fed the pigs will make sufficient dressing to fertilize an acre of land if it is not too much run out.

An acre on an average will produce nine tons of corn silage. At the rate of fifty pounds of silage per day, the nine tons will feed two cows two hundred and eighty days. In the newer parts of the state in the upper counties, on the same amount of land oats

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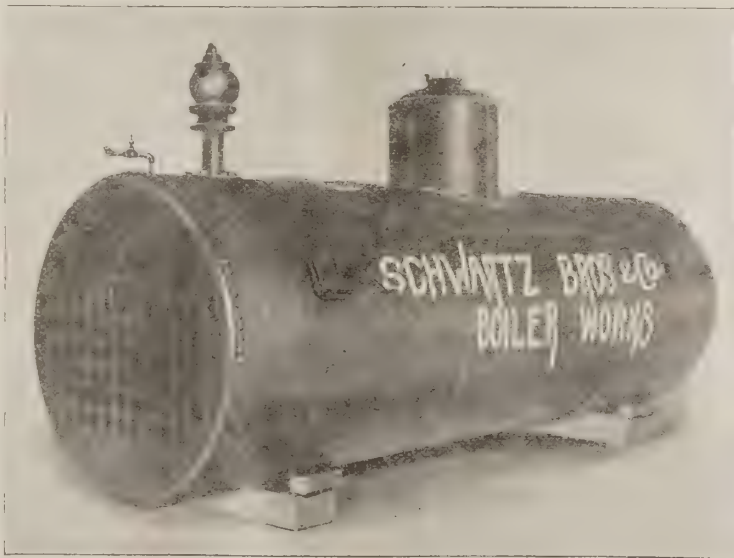
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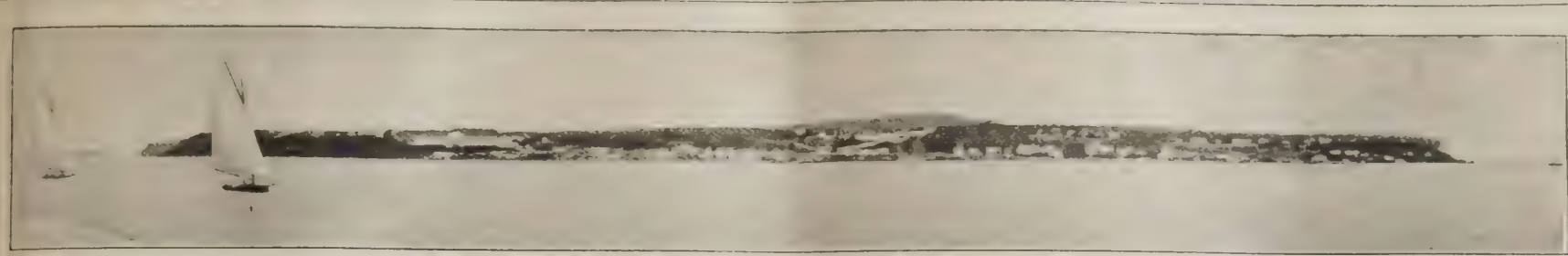


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Mackinac Island, "Home of the Dancing Fairies", in Indian legend

[COPYRIGHT PHOTO BY DETROIT PUBLISHING CO.]

The Picturesque Historical East Gateway to Cloverland

By ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

THE art work of nature, Indian legend, and panoramic scenes that have made history in time of war and in time of peace all blend in a harmonious welcome to tourists entering Cloverland through the south-east gateway, or bid adieu to the traveler after a sojourn in the wonderful Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This gateway is Mackinac Island and St. Ignace, where the Straits of Mackinac divided the Upper Peninsula from the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, and connect Lake Michigan with Lake Huron. Like a great moat the Straits of Mackinac appear to have been constructed to bar intrusion upon the vast Indian domain to the north, but which the pale face overcame and applied the name "Cloverland."

The old Indian trails which traversed the Lower Peninsula from north to south, later transformed into logging roads, have now become the great Dixie Highway, crossing the Straits of St. Ignace and coming to an abrupt end where nature blocks one of the pretty streets in the city of Sault Ste. Marie. But at right angles with the Dixie Highway starts the picturesque Cloverland Trail, a ribbon of concrete and macadam that finds its way across the Upper Peninsula of Michigan from east to west, a distance of more than 300 miles.

Arriving at the Straits of Mackinac from the south the tourist catches the first breath of the exhilarant air

of Cloverland, obtains the first glimpse of the wonders that will be unfolded when he crosses the dividing line of two distinct states that are happily joined in one.

Mackinac island is situated at the Lake Huron end of the straits. It is eight miles in circumference, with an area of three and one-half square miles. The surface is elevated, the main plateau being 150 feet above the surface of the lake, the upper plateau 294 feet, and the highest point near the southern end 318 feet. For the most part the shore rises abruptly from a narrow beach in high hills and precipitous bluffs. The surface is densely wooded with maple, oak, birch and beech, and other trees common to the latitude, and a profusion of evergreens, juniper, arbor vitae, tamarack, spruce and pine. The hazel abounds, and there are lilacs in the village of prodigious growth.

As if by a miracle on July 1st of each year Mackinac Island, the city, suddenly springs from the small population of the other ten months and for July and August becomes a busy metropolis of many thousand inhabitants, while up and down its delightful paths and trails walk some of the most famous men and women of America who year after year spend their summer vacation amid the healthful and picturesque surroundings of this most famous American resort.

The great lake steamers call daily during the season at Mackinac Island, bringing thousands of visitors from heat-afflicted Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, where summer discomfort drives away everyone who can afford to seek the coolness and comfort of Clover-Land's resorts.

The climate was once facetiously described by an officer stationed at Fort Mackinac as nine months of winter and three months of cool weather; and Marquette wrote that about this central point the three great lakes surrounding it "seem incessantly tossing ball at each other. For, no sooner has the wind ceased blowing from Lake Michigan than Lake Huron hurls back the gale it has received, and Lake Superior in its turn sends forth its blasts from another quarter, and thus the game is played from one to another." The summer coolness, the breezes and the marvelously pure air with its invigorating tonic, have long attracted visitors, and the most convincing testimony to the health-giving qualities of the climate, as well as to the scenic attractions of the island, is afforded by the host of resorters who return to Mackinac year after year.

The island is justly famed for its scenery. The heights command views of sea and shore, ever changing with the varying lights and shades of the hours and the movements of passing

ships. Well kept roads—thirty miles of them—lead in various directions from the village, through the woods, amid curious rock formations, now along the edge of the bluff with vistas of the lake, and again to some open outlook, whence the panorama is bounded only by the limitations of vision. There are glens and ravines innumerable; open spaces which were the ancient gardens of the Indians; and delectable parks, whose clumps of shrubs and trees are so effectively arranged that one at first thought credits the artistic effect to the skill of the landscape artist rather than to the caprice of nature.

The place names here are memorials of an historic past. "Mackinac" takes us back to Indian days; "St. Ignace" perpetuates the record of missionary endeavor under the regime of New France; "British Landing" and "Fort Holmes" recall the stirring events of the war of 1812.

The old form of Mackinac was Michilimackinac, meaning "Great Turtle." Michi (or Missi as the French wrote it), meaning great, enters into the composition of other names; Michigan, great water; Mississippi, great river. Marquette spelled it Michilimackinong, which is close to the Indian pronunciation, Michimackinang. The old legend is that once upon a time when the people were gathered on the shore, where now stands St. Ignace, to watch the rising

(Continued on Page 26)

250,000 Acres Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

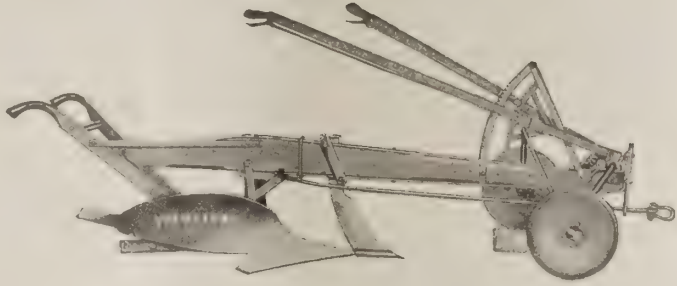
Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15
Per acre. Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

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This Oliver brush breaker plow is exceptionally well suited for plowing the rough, broken and root filled soil of newly cleared land. It has strength to withstand the hard usage. It will thoroughly turn the heavy virgin soil. Equipped with a strong dial hitch and furnished when desired with an easily operated forecarriage, this plow is adapted for horse or tractor use.

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We are building saw mill machinery and mine pumps for particular customers in every part of the world. Every one knows this is one of the largest machinery plants in the northwest, and the users of Prescott machinery know it is also the best.

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MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Marquette County's Good Roads and Scenery

By GEORGE A. NEWETT, Editor Ishpeming Iron Ore

WHEN the tourist comes to Marquette County, Cloverland, Michigan, he will enjoy that which he may have anticipated in good roads as nowhere on his trip from Maine, California, Alabama, or Canada will he find better.

Marquette county appreciating the value of better highways, began making them fifteen years ago and has been keeping at it ever since. A majority of its road commissioners are representatives of two of the great mining organizations in the county, and country and a most liberal, as well as practical, system of road construction has been adopted and energetically prosecuted.

Marquette county now takes pride in having ready fine highways over which visitors may come and go as well as for the pleasure and profit of its own people.

The little sketch map herewith presented shows the roads of the county and may be retained as reference by

afford opportunity for camping. It is an ever-changing scene, a panorama of absorbing interest and beauty. Every drop of water is good to drink.

There are no poisonous snakes, and very few of any kind.

Marquette city has Presque Isle, a beautiful one, where wild deer, many of them, run at will. It is a beautiful town, with many attractive homes, great ore docks and many other attractions. It's on Lake Superior.

Ishpeming, Negaunee, Gwinn, Princeton, Palmer, Republic are mining towns, models of their kind, the neatest and best-kept anywhere. Prizes are given by mining companies for the best-kept premises, vegetable gardens, vine planting and window box gardening.

Lake Michigamme, at the western end of the county has 55 miles of shore line, 32 islands, a wonderful gem with a wild wood setting.

Marquette county is centrally located.



Beauty unsurpassed on this splendid Lake Side macadam highway

those who plan on coming our way.

From the south Marquette county may be reached from Escanaba at McFarland, on the eastern side, continuing north by way of Carlshend, Skandia, to Marquette, and west from this point through Negaunee, Ishpeming, Champion and Michigamme on the way to the Michigan copper region. Or a route may be taken leading northwest from a point north of Cyr to Gwinn, Palmer, and on to Negaunee. Or a more easterly road can be taken through Delta and Dickinson counties from Escanaba, striking Marquette county near Witch Lake, thence to Republic and on to Humboldt, at which junction one may go east to the iron district or west to the copper country. And all over good roads.

Marquette county is one of the most attractive portions of Cloverland, as well as of the great northwest. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, is larger than the state of Rhode Island and every foot of it is interesting. In topography it presents a great variety of views, level plains, lofty, rugged hills approaching mountains in size, innumerable streams and inland lakes while 70 miles of its eastern boundary is laved, or hammered by the waters of Lake Superior. It has thousands of acres of forests, made up of a great variety of wooded growth and containing deer, bear, wolves, foxes, beaver, snowshoe hares, grouse, and other wild life. Its waters hold speckled and rainbow trout, bass, pike, pickerel, perch and other fine food and game fish.

Mile after mile of fine roads pass through these wonderful woods where ample shade is provided for the hot days and where many open spaces

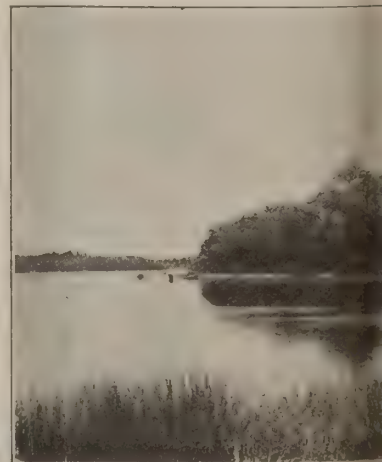
ed in Cloverland, and has many historic spots that will be of interest to the visitor. It was here the first iron ore in the northwest was found and where the first iron blooms were made. It has, in addition to its minerals and timber, fine agricultural and grazing lands. It boasts the record Holstein cow of America. Great flocks of sheep are being raised here. It has a wonderful verde antique marble quarry and a splendid climate.

There are golf courses at Ishpeming and Negaunee.

Come and mix with these great north woods, pure waters and climate energy.

And please, when you have finished with it, put your camp fire out. Save the woods for your future enjoyment.

Any information concerning the roads not herein contained may be had by addressing K. I. Sawyer, superintendent of Marquette county road commission, Ishpeming, Mich.





TYPICAL DAIRY FARM NEAR DULUTH, MINN.

Thousands of Acres of Cut-Over Lands in Northeastern Minnesota

Now available for grazing. Free grazing privilege this year. No better proposition in Greater Cloverland. Every tract is worthy of personal investigation.

One solid block, containing locations from two sections up to two townships, 20 miles from Duluth. Railroad and hard surface highway running through lands. Well watered by lakes and streams. Has been cut over several years, and there are large openings well set in blue grass and clover. This tract has sufficient grass for grazing several thousand sheep and cattle at once.

Twenty thousand acres rolling lands, especially desirable for sheep lands, but also good for cattle. Well watered. Railroads and highways running through lands.

Has been cut over several years and is well grassed.

Tract of 5,000 acres within seven miles of Duluth. Well opened up, with good grass. Plenty of water. This land is well adapted for general agriculture and raising hay. Much better than average grazing land. Within easy drive of Duluth market.

Two 15,000-acre tracts of open land, few stumps. Almost like prairie. One tract for long lease; one for sale on easy terms. Ideal grazing now. Splendid hay land. Both tracts on railroad.

Thirty thousand acres well watered and

drained. About one-half of this tract is good, high land, remainder merges into swampy area, but is suitable for cattle grazing. Reasonable prices and terms. On railroad and good highways.

Free grazing this year on any and all these tracts.

These are a few of the choicest locations for grazers which the Commercial Club of Duluth is now offering to the cattle and sheep men of the west. For further information, details and terms, address or call on the

Commercial Club of Duluth,

W. I. PRINCE, *Secretary*

Duluth, Minn.



DULUTH, THE RAIL AND WATER GATEWAY TO THE GREAT WEST

*Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over
grazing tracts are located in*

IRON COUNTY

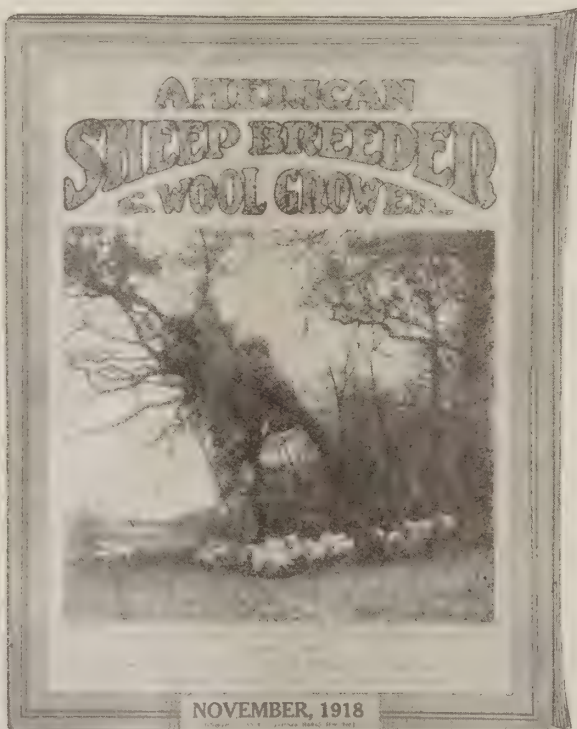
In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.

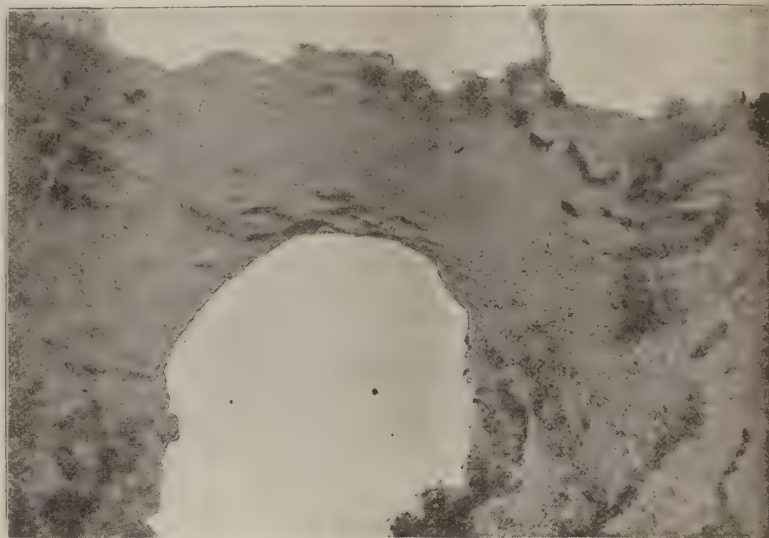
U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

The Picturesque Historical East Gateway to Cloverland

(Continued from Page 23)

sun, in the Manitou or February moon, they saw the island rise out of the lake before their astonished vision. Seen from that point the contour of the island is that of a turtle, and this was the name they gave it.

tell, it was he who called the island into being for his special purpose. I we not know that the Chippewas once fished over its very site? And that once upon a time a blinding fog hung upon the straits for the space of three



Arch rock on Mackinac Island

When the great glaciers from the north had melted away, and the waters had subsided from the river and wounded land, Gitchi Manito descended and took up his abode in the chapel of the pictured rocks, on the shore of Lake Superior. But his unruly servant, the north wind, sweeping afar on the mighty lake, constantly intruded upon the meditations of the divinity in his creviced abode, and the thundering rollers shook the strong foundations of his dwelling. He soared aloft, and, poised on spreading pinions, he surveyed with telescopic eye the far-spread planet beneath; searching the beauty spots of earth for a place suited to the habitation of a god; and sinking slowly through the ambient air, he passed through the gray and rounded arch into the temple of the sugar loaf; there to reign in majesty over his red children for centuries to come.

Indeed, for aught poor mortals can

sun, and that when it arose, the loomed the island, full-panoplied and beautiful, with all its trees and flowers in bloom? Surely it was then the Great Spirit came. For a long time the Indians durst not venture near but at last they came timidly, with canoes filled with wampum and offerings to propitiate the god, and honor his new home. And he was gracious unto them, and filled their waters with fish, and their hunting grounds with game; he tipped the tongues of the chiefs with silver, and made their warriors unconquerable in battle. Truly it was a golden age, until the white man came.

Be it known to all pale-faces that Gitchi Manito cannot abide the white men. Their scoffings and scorning their contempt for his ancient rite their ways of living, their fire-water these things are not acceptable in his sight. So, with the coming of the E

(Continued on Page 27)



The quaint old Army Post on Mackinac Island

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings

Excellent Equipment

Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Camping Out Is the Only Genuine, Complete Recreation

By MAE T. ERDLITZ of Menominee

CAMPING OUT!

A magic phrase repeated in the times of city folks, seldom realized; a recreation longed for by the tired business man; the only complete relaxation from the cares of a busy world; the health restorative for the invalid, and physical renewal for the worn body; the glory of youth; the pleasure of the rural folk; the delight of all who love that which nature has given to please the eye, rest the weary, and invigorate brain and muscle.

There are places to pitch a tent, or build a log hut or construct a modern bungalow just anywhere beside streams and lakes and patches of woods in the thickly populated districts of the country, but real "camping out" can not be experienced and enjoyed until one has sought a secluded place in the natural forests far from the habitation of man, away from hurrying pleasure seekers, remote from the danger of trespassing upon private property. Then, and only then, in the silence of the unbroken forest save for cry of strange birds or swish of the trees rocked to and fro by the breeze, the sky and horizon a mottled vision through a

Cloverland abounds in hundreds, yes thousands of such "camping out" places as the city man and woman have dreamed of, as writers endeavor to picture with pen and artists try to portray. They may be found most anywhere—just off the splendid highways that thread their way through forests, farming sections, the great

wall-eyed pike, perch, crappies, sunfish, and last but not least, the mighty king of the finny tribe, the huge, powerful muskallonge.

In the fall of the year there is an abundance of big and little game, with portions of the fishing season still open, so that most any period of the year, is a good time to camp out except during the winter months, and even then some of the hardy adventurers like to snowshoe to their cabins, pile the logs high in the big

a few feet off any one of the highways and revel with nature.

The forests and streams and lakes of Cloverland invite campers, all that nature has to lay at the feet of the pleasure and recreation seeker extends a welcome, and all that is asked in return for an outing in the forests of Cloverland, is that campers be careful with fire, and be sure that all fire is out before breaking camp.

Always put out your camp fire and help preserve the forests.

fire place and enjoy real comfort.

The natural environments which make Cloverland such an ideal place for camping out are their accessibility by rail or improved highways, and their proximity to camp supply bases. Nowhere in the world may a camping party be so completely isolated from civilization and yet so near to it, as in Cloverland, for the former domain of the red man has been disturbed only here and there where the wealth of nature has been especially attractive to man, leaving vast areas of virgin forest still predominating. There are districts where campers may plunge deep into the woods over trails or unblazed routes, carrying packs for a distance of 25 or 30 miles, but such long, tiresome trips are unnecessary to gain the enjoyment of all the wildness sought in camping out. Go only



An ideal permanent summer camp in Cloverland



A nice string to bring back to camp

copy of leaves and branches, with the star covered heavens a blanket at night, may one know what it means to "camp out." Whether camping in a tent or cabin, here the great outdoors appeals more strongly than ever and one is prone to get from under all cover and enjoy in full nature's own paradise.

sheep and cattle ranches on the out-over land, the iron and copper mining regions, villages and cities where new born industries are feeding the arteries of commerce.

The whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan is replete with pretty trout streams, and lakes that abound with fish of all kinds—trout, black bass,



After the fishing season, then the big game



Unequalled for Endurance!

There's a Gould for Your Car that you can rely on, not merely because it is made by builders of batteries for battle-ships and submarines, but because reliability is a generation—old characteristic in Gould Storage Batteries.

Unmatched for durability and long, sustained capacity. Delivers maximum service on the car and requires least care.

Free Battery Inspection to all motorists, at any time, at any of the Andrae-Gould Service Stations. They can supply you with a Gould Battery of correct size for any make of car.

—the Battery with the Dreadnaught Plates
Endorsed by U. S. and Allied Naval Authorities

Service Stations in Cloverland

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| Auto Garage, Manistee, Mich. | Grapel Auto Co., Spalding, Mich. |
| Boyne City Garage & Sales Co., Boyne City, Mich. | Klinglund's Garage, Negaunee, Mich. |
| Ed. Brimmer, Hart, Mich. | Munising Motor Co., Munising, Mich. |
| Ed. D. Cuff, Hancock, Mich. | Peterson Motor Co., Menominee, Mich. |
| Economy Light Co., Escanaba, Mich. | Public Garage Co., Calumet, Mich. |
| Gladstone Auto Sales Co., Gladstone, Mich. | Public Service Co., Ironwood, Mich. |
| Iron Range Lt. & Pwr. Co., Iron River, Mich. | Richard Simon, Norway, Mich. |
| | Wood Bros. Co., Charlevoix, Mich. |

JULIUS ANDRAE & SONS CO.

"Electrical and Auto Accessory Distributors for the Northwest"

ANDRAE
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

"The House That Satisfies"

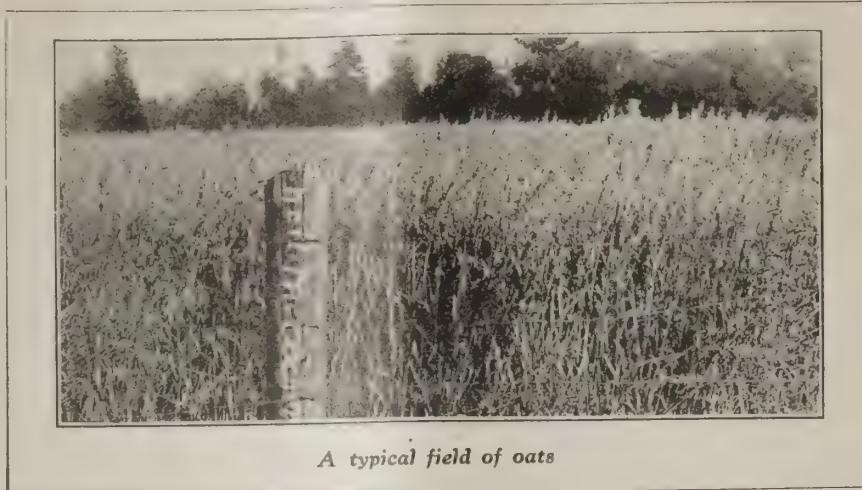
Why Wisconsin Leads in the Production of Oats

By B. G. PACKER, of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

AT LEAST 190 tons of water, as much as 100 good sized draft horses would weigh, are necessary to produce 46½ bushels of oats. That was Wisconsin's average acre yield last year. Incidentally, or rather very significantly it was the highest oat production of any state, including the states that irrigate. Several counties in the newer cut-over land district as well as others in the southern part of the state obtained 51 bushels.

Wisconsin does not irrigate. The states irrigating grew less oats per acre. The excess production commonly credited them will not cover the additional expense of preparing the land and cost of irrigating. Simply for information let us examine their system of supplying water. The fact that the oat crop covers the entire surface of land restricts methods which can safely be used for irrigation. It must be irrigated by some form of flooding or small furrows in which the grain can grow. The practice commonly followed consists in running little ditches over the surface without other direction than is given by the irrigator with his shovel. He may be all day, several of them, or all night at the job. After irrigating heavy soils may puddle and bake when exposed to sun and wind. In certain seasons this flooding aggravates trouble from rust.

In many irrigated districts large areas of land contain injurious quantities of alkali salts. When fully taken up by the oat plant alkali seriously affects its nutrition. Some actually destroy the plant tissue making it necessary to continually apply gypsum as dressing for the soil to change the alkali to a less injurious salt. With the presence of over one-half of one per cent of alkali in the top soil at seeding time it is impossible to secure a uniform stand of oats. Where this amount of alkali exists the heads do not fill well. Water from main irrigating canals seeps through the soil to lower lying fields and upon evaporation leaves



A typical field of oats

alkali. There's more to irrigating than simply turning on water or what you read in the promoter's pamphlet.

No section of our country enjoys perfect growing conditions. None is free from possible damage to crops by unfavorable weather or insects. But it rains in Wisconsin. It always will. There is no alkali. The state receives one hundred and eighteen billion tons of water from the clouds every year. Figure it out yourself, 35,000,000 acres in the state, 43,560 square feet in an acre, a cubic foot of water weighing 62.4 pounds and 30 inches annual rainfall. Thus the Badger farmer with 80 acres has distributed over his fields more than a quarter of a million tons without leading it around with a hoe.

Oats require a greater supply of moisture than corn or wheat. It depends more upon seasonal conditions than most grains. In Wisconsin the largest rainfall descends just before and during the season of greatest growth. May, June and July average 72 degrees in temperature and 12 inches in rainfall for the three months.

This means 1350 tons of water falling on an acre the first period and 3,300 during the year. One cannot over-estimate the value of right distribution of rain during those three months. Certainty of that rather than total rainfall is the factor insuring an abundant oat harvest.

Evaporation of water from soil depends upon heat, character of land, method of handling, and crops grown. Coarse sand soils even with the above amount of moisture may fail to produce satisfactorily. In dry and heated sections of western plains the sun is especially active in taking up moisture wherever it can get it, from the soil and from the plants themselves. This may mean removal of moisture from the plants above ground faster than it can be supplied by the roots. High summer temperatures result in rapid evaporation and blight and rust in oats. This cuts

down the yield. Because of moderate summer temperatures in Wisconsin there is distinctly less evaporation than in regions of scant rainfall and excessive heat.

In irrigated sections of the far west with little moisture and intense heat there is danger that oat heads or panicles blast and turn white before grain is fully developed and while leaves are still green. When affected in this way a large portion of the oat shatters to the ground before and during harvest.

High degree of intensity of light is no advantage to the oat plant. The light at nine o'clock in the morning or four in the afternoon is as bright as the plant can utilize.

It is true varieties of oats have been developed for southern states that present fair yield but weight per measured bushel and proportion of meat to hull in kernel is less than in varieties developed in Wisconsin. Again it is a matter of climate. In the south the kernel is enclosed in an inflated husk while in the north it is compact. A measured bushel of the former may weigh only half as much. That yield of oats per acre is larger in more northern states than in southern states is shown in the following ten year average taken from the Agricultural Year Book for 1917:

Illinois.....	35.8 bu.
Wisconsin.....	35.4 bu.
Iowa.....	35.0 bu.
Minnesota.....	32.0 bu.
Indiana.....	31.0 bu.
Twelve southern states....	21.2 bu.

The climatic conditions of our country are fixed and will remain fixed. Oats for feed or seed purposes reach their highest perfection in such temperatures as prevails in upper Wisconsin.

The average hours of daylight per year in northern Wisconsin is 4,463, a total that diminishes upon approaching the Gulf of Mexico. There is a good average of bright sunshine. The

regions of greatest cloudy weather the United States are the St. Lawrence Valley and Puget Sound district. North-central Wisconsin is credited with a daily summer average of hours from sunrise to sunset. This is two hours longer than at New Orleans.

As has been touched upon above ripening period is a critical one to the oat plant. At that time it drawing heavily on moisture and passing through a wonderful transformation. Sugars and the substance called protein are changing to starch. If this process is interrupted by dry weather there is trouble ahead. The plant is starving. You can see it as you walk through the field. Instead of a rich golden color the plant presents a pale and sickly appearance.

The comparative amount of starch and protein in the kernel depends upon the stage of growth when the plant is cut. The more mature the greater the amount of starch and the lower the amount of protein. As this starch substance is what the grower is after.

We have taken so much space discussing the relation of climate to oat growing because of the striking record made by Badger farmers last year and because next to forage crops and corn it is the most important food product grown on Wisconsin farms. It gives our dairymen feed not to be obtained from other plants in similar proportions. It more closely approaches a balanced ration for cows and horses than any other cereal.

The state and branch experimental stations of Wisconsin have given great service to our growers in developing varieties of oats out-producing common sorts. Handsome yields of 100 bushels an acre are often obtained with the pedigreed strains, only high yielders but high sellers for seed.

In the Wisconsin Experiment Association the state has an unrivalled society of 2,000 members, crop growers who have taken work at the college of agriculture. These trained distributors form the connection between the scientist who develops and the man who produces in the field.

The farm and state press, seed inspection service of the state department of agriculture, experiments of the soils department of the university, cooperation of seed houses, the work of the state fair, publicity of the state bankers' association, efforts of county agricultural representatives, these and other agencies public and private appreciate the benefit to the state of a larger oat production and are actively working to that end.

The Hurley Miner reports that Douglas County, Wisconsin, went over the top in the Fifth Liberty Loan in one day after the drive started. The amount for the county was \$100,000.

Sheep and Cattle for Sale

I have several thousand head of breeding ewes and feeding lambs to sell. This string of sheep are all young and in good shape to ship. I can sell you the kind that will make you money.

I also have several hundred head of good young Herefords for sale. A good lot of steers, one and two years old, that is just right to put on your grass or in your feed lots and make money. This is all well bred stuff. We always send the best we have when shipping on orders. And send a shipper with them.

For further information and prices, write

C. R. Pursell

Elmo, Mo., R. F. D. No. 1

840 Acre Farm For Sale

Soil as rich as the Valley of the Nile—Douglas county, Superior red clay soil.

Buildings completely equipped that would cost \$12,000.

Big barns, silo, good house and on good hard road to the fast cities of Superior and Duluth, with a population of about 175,000.

Four hundred acres under cultivation, 100 acres more that can be easily cleared for cultivation—fenced and cross-fenced. Balance in pasture. More cut-over land can be secured adjoining.

This is an ideal headquarters for a large ranch. R. R. station on edge of the farm.

If you want a bargain and a money-making, crop-producing farm, write today for description and price. Also have some smaller farms.

H. A. JOHNSON

210 Board of Trade

(Douglas County)

SUPERIOR, WIS.



Showing how clover grows wild on cut-over lands

We Have Cut the Timber from Thousands of Acres of Good Agricultural Lands

which has opened up country now producing
Thousands of Tons of Wild Grasses

BLUE GRASS
CLOVER
TIMOTHY
BLUE JOINT

We propose that this fodder shall be used

We are presenting this pasture to the stockmen
of the West through the Commercial Club of
Duluth on such a liberal basis as to demonstrate
conclusively the mutual benefits to be derived
in the utilization of these lands for the raising
of Live Stock.

For Further Information Address

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

REPUTATION SEEDS—For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres sheep ranch proposition in Presque Isle county, Michigan; well grassed; watered by three small lakes; easily cleared; 80% of soil guaranteed productive; 7 miles from Detroit and Mackinac railroad. One dollar an acre down; balance can be paid with clover seed crops. Price \$10 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs. One boar and three sows born March 12, at \$20 each. Orders will be taken for five pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs born May 9, for delivery when two months old. William J. Weston, proprietor, Oak Ridge Dairy, Bessemer, Mich.

FOR SALE—600 acres, solid body cut-over land, good soil, majority easily cleared; 3½ miles from county seat, close to good road. Reasonable price and terms. Also numerous other bargains. For full particulars write, McGovern Land Company, Florence, Wis.

FOR SALE—120 acre farm on macadam road, five miles east of Manistique, Mich. 100 acres cleared, 5 acres orchard, fenced. New 11-room house with basement and furnace. House cost \$3,600 to build five years ago. Frame barn 30x60; 23 head of cattle; 4 horses; harness; sleighs, wagons; truck; binder; and other farm machinery and tools. Crops in this year comprise 35 acres oats, 6 acres wheat, 2 acres peas, 6 acres potatoes, 2 acres corn, 2 acres rutabagas, 22 acres hay. This is one of the best farms in Schoolcraft county. Ground level. Will be sold complete with all equipment and this season's crops for \$12,000 half cash, balance on terms to suit with interest at 6 per cent. Write to, William S. Crow, Agent; Care First National Bank, Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Site for stock yards second to none; four railroads; short run on stone road to Detroit, Toledo, Adrian, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, and Monroe. Will not be long when Northern Michigan will grow the stock and Northern Indiana and Ohio and Southern Michigan will finish them. Write, E. A. Rogers, Dundee, Mich.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

GRAZING TRACTS—Iron County, Michigan in the heart of Michigan's famous iron belt and pasture land, offers splendid opportunities to live stock men and settlers. For detail information write to Secretary Commercial Club, Iron River, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dept., Negaunee, Michigan.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—Write to Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co., Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

FOR SALE—Grazing and farming lands, lake lots for summer homes; in the beautiful lake region of Vilas and Iron counties in Northern Wisconsin. Full particulars upon request. William S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—Improved farms, some with stock and machinery; good soil and residences; 80 to 400 acres; on good roads near Merrill, Wis. Also cut-over land at bargain prices. Address, Thomas Funnell, Tomahawk, Wis.

FOR SALE—320 acre stock farm, 4½ miles from Crookston, 3 miles to \$1,000,000 state experiment farm; 140 acres cultivated, 80 pasture, balance hay. Price \$70. J. F. Creamer, Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE—72 quarter sections highly improved land, Benson county, N. D.; fine soil, most all in crops. Good schools, churches, good water, close to town. Prices \$25 to \$52.50 an acre. Bring your friends. William Bridgett, Northwestern Wholesale & Retail Land Co., 912 Plymouth building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Best snap in Montana; 640 acres all newly fenced; 620 acres tillable; 170 acres winter wheat; 38 acres rye; crops in fine condition; quarter mile to railroad station, 24 miles to town of 100,000 population; good well, buildings, machinery; practically your own price and terms, as owner is forced to sell. Ted Anderson, Three Forks, Mont.

FOR SALE—120 acre farm at Thorpe, Wis.; one of the best farms in Clark county; with or without stock and tools; all good buildings. Buy direct from owner. Address, Paul Hoffman, Thorpe, Wis., R. 3.

The Famous "Cloverland Trail"

By HENRY A. PERRY

"CLOVERLAND TRAIL," the trunk highway traversing the entire length of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan from east to west, a distance of more than 300 miles, passes through miles and miles of virgin forest in Iron and Gogebic counties. A splendid gravel road, smooth and hard as the old turn-pikes of the central and eastern states, winds through this heritage of nature over hills and into valleys, crossing and recrossing numerous trout streams with an occasional glimpse of a beautiful lake, the quiet bathing pools for deer; through densely shaded stretches of awe inspiring silence, for the ax of man has never touched this enormous tract of timber save for the blazed trail that connects the east and west of Cloverland.

The magnificent timber lining either side of the trail forms an arch way of verdure the entire distance, the shafts of sunlight piercing the leafy canopy forming fantastic pictures and net-work of shadows over the smooth, white surface of the road. Without exception, tourists have applauded and sung the praises for this unusual scene.

There is scarcely a habitation within miles of this section of Cloverland Trail, the unbroken forest being so isolated from transportation that lum-

bermen and settlers alike have shunned it; but now, with a splendid roadway through it the majestic trees are inviting the lumbermen and it is only a question of a few years—perhaps three or four—when an army of woodsmen will be sent to invade the sanctity of nature's endowment and leave nothing but stumps and slashings along this picturesque highway. To avert this calamity a movement has been inaugurated to preserve the timber and natural scenery along the Cloverland Trail from Iron River to Ironwood through purchase by Iron and Gogebic counties, aided by the state, and retain the primeval borders of the trail as a park.

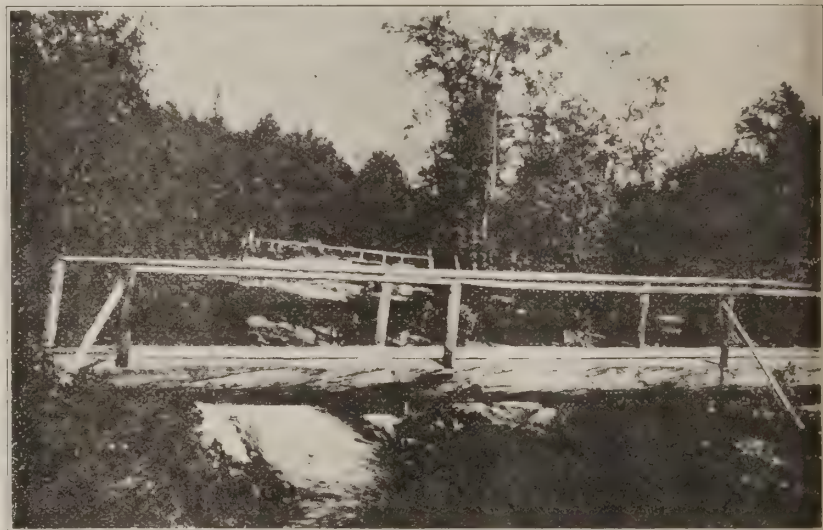
Gogebic county made the venture of owning and operating a public park some few years ago, and the experiment has been a splendid success, the spot picked out on the south shore of Lake Gogebic being congested every Sunday with tourists and home folks. To relieve this congestion it was suggested that the county purchase tracts along Cloverland Trail where trout streams cross the road and turn them into county parks. Then the big idea developed—that of keeping all the virgin forest along the trail from Ironwood to Iron River as the grand show place of the Upper Peninsula.

Frank H. Madson, supervisor from the first ward in Bessemer, the prime mover in the county park enterprise, presented a resolution to the county board of supervisors last year, authorizing the appointment of a board of park trustees, to do this important work. The resolution was adopted and the board was organized with the direct idea of preserving beauty spots along Cloverland Trail and enlarging the county park at Lake Gogebic. The attempt to preserve the uncut forest along the entire trail was the natural consequence, and the movement extended until all of Cloverland and the state has become interested and it bids fair to meet with success.

Mr. Madson is supported in his idea of making a public park out of Cloverland Trail by such eminent authorities as the Hon. Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner, and the Hon. William Kelly, of Vulcan, chairman of the Public Domain Commission.

Mr. Rogers says:

"Inasmuch as the road between Iron River and Bessemer passes through many miles of unbroken forest except for the four rod width or right of way which has been cleared out to make room for the splendid gravel road which has not been completed. I know of no place in the state where a natural park could be had for so small an investment. If we could look ahead for fifty years, I feel sure we would appreciate the importance of preserving more of our beautiful



The elements felled this big tree and man made it into a bridge

bermen and settlers alike have shunned it; but now, with a splendid roadway through it the majestic trees are inviting the lumbermen and it is only a question of a few years—perhaps three or four—when an army of woodsmen will be sent to invade the sanctity of nature's endowment and leave nothing but stumps and slashings along this picturesque highway. To avert this calamity a movement has been inaugurated to preserve the timber and natural scenery along the Cloverland Trail from Iron River to Ironwood through purchase by Iron and Gogebic counties, aided by the state, and retain the primeval borders of the trail as a park.

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forests."

Mr. Kelly gave Mr. Madson his unqualified approval and a suggestion for negotiating the great enterprise in the following language:

"I agree with you that action should be taken without delay and I suggest that you take up the matter with one or two men in the different counties to call a meeting for the purpose of forming an association for the preservation of the original forests on the road from Iron River to Ironwood. When the association is formed it should appoint a committee to secure options on the lands from the owners to run for ninety days after the next regular session of the Legislature adjourns. If options covering practically all of the line of road, where the forests are, are obtained the association could then exert its influence upon the members of the Legislature. I am sure you will have no difficulty in getting the support of the influential people of all of the western part of the Upper Peninsula."

Thus the Cloverland Trail park project was placed under way, and it is the hope of every tourist who has passed through this long lane of natural beauty and the hope of all Cloverland that the great stretch of forest just as nature planted, nourished and preserved it, will be retained for the benefit of the present and future generations, a modern avenue bordered on either side with the richest and most beautiful gifts that have been bestowed upon mankind.



Here Is Where They Successfully Wintered 8,000 Sheep In Cloverland. There Is Summer Grazing for Millions of Western Sheep Here.

FREE Service and Information on CLOVERLAND LANDS

You can get a suitable ranch tract of cut-over land, if you do not have a dependable range now—Cloverland has 30,000,000 acres.

You state your needs in a letter to Mr. Charles R. Hutcheson, Editor of Cloverland Magazine, and you will find what you want. He located over fifty stockmen in Cloverland. They are all satisfied. He has been out west—understands the essentials for sheep and cattle ranches here as well as in other parts of the United States. Many of the ranchmen from the west will not sell their properties secured here for twice what it will cost them, for they got in on the ground floor.

There are about 50 more ideal tracts of from two sections to 25,000 acres ready for inspection—first year free grazing—at least ten years time

on the balance—price \$7.50 to \$20.00 per acre.

Here is an opportunity.

Remember, this land will make farms some day. It is only one night's ride from Chicago. No drought, no long hauls to markets, and the increased value will make you a fortune.

Don't wait until some one else has taken up all these introductory offers for them—the land will be higher—get in on the ground floor.

If you need a new range, write today. This magazine's editor will tell you where to come, after you have stated your desires.

Write to Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

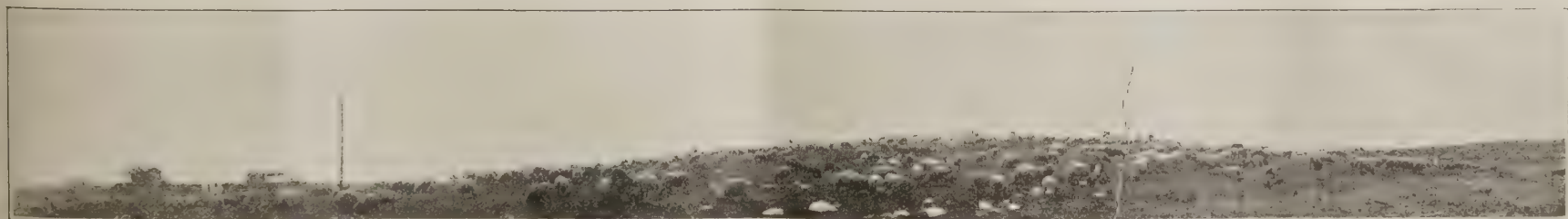
If you are not interested, do you know of any one who might be?

Address CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor

ANDREWS BUILDING

Cloverland Magazine

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



2,050 Montana Ewes Shipped to Cloverland the First of April and Are About Lambed Out Now. They Are Doing Fine and the Owners Are Happy. Grass Always Green; No Poisonous Weeds. Good Water and Lambs a Month Old Weigh 30 Pounds.

Soil Preparation, Seed Selection and Treatment for Potatoes

By J. W. WESTON, of Upper Peninsula Experiment Station

THE climate of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is particularly well suited for the production of the potato. It seems that the most favored sections in any part of the country are too cool for the growing of corn. Heat and moisture are the limiting factors of a large production of potatoes. Countries of cool and moist climate give the highest average yield of potatoes of any section where they are grown. Our average rainfall during the six months beginning with May is an average of better than three inches per month, and a summer drouth is an exception rather than the rule.

The advice formerly given "Go West, young man" from the worn out soils of the east, has had a very bad effect on Old Country system of keeping up fertility of the soil. New virgin soils of high fertility have been about exhausted. Methods of farming suited to the new settler on these fertile soils will be changed to methods of increasing yields and soil conservation.

Soil.

The soil for potatoes should be well supplied with organic matter (roots, manure, weeds, etc.), well drained, preferably a sandy or clay loam soil for the best crops. A clover sod that has been well manured the previous summer or in the fall makes an excellent seed bed. The seed bed on any soil should be loose and porous so that the tubers may have a chance to grow normally. Manure helps to hold sandy soil together and conserves the water supply. Manure helps to keep heavy soil loosened up, allowing a loose porous condition so that air gets in and prevents soil from getting water clogged and heavy or cloddy. Fall-plow heavy soils, and spring plow light soils.

Plow to a depth of seven or eight inches unless shallow plowing has



Use of acid phosphate on right—none on left

been practiced before, then turn only an inch of the new soil. This new soil needs to be aired out and mixed thoroughly with the other top soil.

If sod is spring plowed, it is well to disk it before plowing as this breaks up the sod into small pieces that will pack together better and favor the supply of sub-soil (capillary) water coming up near the surface where the roots of the potato plant can reach it. As soon as plowed double disk as soon as workable. If clover sod is not available, top dress with well rotted manure and disk in thoroughly before manure has time to dry out. Well rotted manure is not as apt to cause scab as fresh manure.

Keep ground harrowed with spike toothed or spring toothed harrow until plants are appearing above the ground, in order to: 1. Keep down weeds, 2. Save moisture, 3. Liberate plant food, and 4. Maintain general healthy soil conditions. These principles hold good for the care of the crop until the vines cover the ground and cultivation is stopped for the season.

Rotation.

Conditions of soil seed and markets influence the grower as to the best method that will give him the most profitable results. The general practice, however, in this section where digging comes so near freezing weather that the grain crops grown are principally sown in spring. Potatoes being followed by oats generally, although spring wheat and barley are being introduced now that small mills make it possible to feed (on the farm) these home grown feeds. Oats and peas for silage and emergency hay crops are also working into the rotation. The spring grains are usually seeded in with clovers and grass seed mixtures for hay so that rotation is steadily increasing along this line.

1. Potatoes or other roots.
2. Oats, wheat, barley (oats and peas) fall rye seeded to clover in spring. Spring rye.
3. Clover.
4. Clover.

Manures.

The value of farm manures is much more appreciated in Europe, especially in France, according to the letters and stories from the boys "over there," than they are in this country. Lieut. E. K. Sales, 32nd. Division office of Division Vet. A. P. O. writes "not a bit of fertilizer is wasted, they catch the water from the eaves of the barn, pass it through the manure pile, catch it in a cistern underneath, then pump it out into a tank on a cart and haul it to the fields where it is spread by means of a sprinkler attachment"

Manure is of value, 1st. by adding plant food to the soil, 2nd., loosens and allows air to pass through the

soil, besides its water holding ability, 3rd, the action of manure in decaying liberates also the insoluble plant food of the soil, and 4th, makes conditions favorable for the greater activity of beneficial bacteria. Manure is not a balanced fertilizer and should have added to it 50 pounds of acid phosphate for each ton to make it a complete fertilizer. This will tend to prevent plants growing all to tops where too much manure has been applied.

Cultivation.

After potatoes are planted seven to ten days, the field should be gone over with a spike toothed or spring toothed harrow. Drag with the rows and follow in another week by cross dragging. This will keep the weeds down and the soil well mulched and in good condition. If you need to hill your potatoes begin early. The first cultivation is fine; as soon as the potatoes are up, so as to follow the row, go through with a double cultivator with wings off, or single cultivator with flanges set, and cover potatoes one and a half to two inches with loose dirt. This will cover and kill the weeds and the potatoes will come right along. Deep close cultivation should be done early when plants are small so as to avoid root pruning later in the season when plants are large, or at "critical period" in plant life when in blossom and setting tubers, the time in the plant's life when it needs all its vitality and support of a complete root system.

A broad flat hill made early in the season for drainage is the best. Frequent shallow cultivations throughout the season until the vines cover the ground will give the best crop.

Seed Potatoes.

Good seed should be free from disease, true to type and free from variety mixtures. Medium sized, five to eight ounces are more likely to be disease free than small seed. Small potatoes usually develop in weak growing or diseased hills, so that the grower risks success to his own crop by using small seed without knowing its producing ability. Potato plants injured by an early frost and tubers not fully developed are satisfactory for seed purposes. Frosted tubers should be placed in sunlight to see if sprouts will grow. If many sprouts fail to grow and those that do show a slow weak growth, other seed should be secured.

Standardize and Grow Green Mountain Potatoes Because.

1. They mature medium early (10 days to 2 weeks before Rurals.)
2. They are of fine quality.
3. They do not grow hollow.
4. They are good producers.
5. They are adapted to the majority of potato soils in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
6. They have a high starch content making them good cookers.
7. They can be popularized and made uniform throughout the Upper Peninsula.
8. They will encourage the formation of cooperative growing and shipping exchanges. We can unite with the Michigan Potato Exchange, Cadillac, Mich.

Which Will Tend.

1. To create interest in better seed, true to name and free from disease.
2. To determine variety adapta-

Milady Chocolates
Every Piece a Surprise

DISCRIMINATING candy lovers prefer MILADY CHOCOLATES on account of their unvarying excellence and goodness.

AMERICAN CANDY CO.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
Makers of REX Brand Confections
Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

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The best and cheapest way to travel and on the finest steamers in the world. ORCHESTRA—DANCING. Meals and berth included in fare. Make reservation today. Address

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CORPORATION

at Houghton or Duluth. General Offices, Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

tions through variety tests in all parts of the peninsula.

3. To encourage seed certification through field inspection.

4. To develop interest in potato contests and exhibitions.

5. To develop a standard for market requirements by more careful grading and picking.

6. To increase consumption of potatoes through better eating qualities.

7. To make Cloverland Green Mountain potatoes known on the general market.

8. To secure a maximum price for potatoes grown.

Green Mountain potatoes on New York market during 1917-18, from Nov. 8, 1917 to May 7, 1918, varied from 20c to 26c, or an average of 18c per bushel above general market of round white potatoes. Average yield of Green Mountains at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, Chatham, 1916, 318 bu. per A., average yield of Rurals. 1916, 301 bu. per acre. 1917, 200.4 bushels per acre, average yield of Rurals. 1917, 161 bushels per acre.

Green sprouting or placing potatoes in light for a couple of weeks at least before planting develops one or more short, heavy, tough green sprouts. The plants from such seed will come up much quicker than seed not allowed to develop their sprouts in this way. The potatoes will maintain the advantage of the early growth gained and will mature their crop that much earlier, besides yielding better, and being more vigorous in their early growth.

Date of Planting.

One of the several important factors in potato production in Cloverland is the time of planting. Experiments by a number of men have demonstrated the necessity of early planting if the largest yields are to be secured. Mr. Nicolson, of the White Marble Lime company, Manistique, makes a practice of planting as soon after the middle of May as possible.

The experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, as well as in Manitoba and Experiment Station at Scott, Sask., show that the best results have been from planting early, even though the tops are sometimes frozen badly after the potatoes are up. It is a proven fact here in the Upper Peninsula in several instances, that where the frost comes relatively early in the fall, early planting gives the best results, so that green sprouting of potatoes or early planting is essential where the spring is late and the fall frost early. Plant as soon as soil is dry enough, or where the spring is early and fall frost early, plant early.

Treating Seed.

Select sound potatoes, true to type and variety. Diseased, bruised, injured or very scabby potatoes are not desirable.

It is best to treat the potatoes with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate before the seed is cut and when the eyes are dormant. When only a few bushels are to be treated, they may be placed in gunny sacks and submerged in a barrel. As soon as potatoes are treated it is a good plan to submerge them in clear water or pour water over them to prevent further action of the material with which they were treated. If the potatoes are to be kept for some time before being planted, they should be spread out and dried before they are sacked or crated.

a splendid market for butter fat and sweet cream.

Soon after graduating Everett Bliss took charge of a co-operative creamery at Rapid River, Mich., that had been closed for some time because it did not pay, and soon had it declaring satisfactory dividends to the stockholders, which goes to show that the secret of success is in the management.

With an experienced salesman and an experienced creamery manager in charge, the old Florence plant became so active that an enlargement already is contemplated, although the new owners have been operating the plant less than three months. They have named the butter and ice cream the

"Fisher Lake" brand, for the lake in Florence, and the brand immediately sprung into popularity.

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

Some points that must be kept in mind in cutting potatoes are:

(1) The seed end of the potato is the most valuable part; don't cut it off and throw it away. However, it should always be divided, leaving part on one piece and part on another.

(2) A good sized seed piece means a bigger crop; the potato plants get their strength from the seed pieces until the root system starts. "The larger the seed piece the stronger the plant." Plant nothing smaller than a hen's egg for best results. B. P. P.

Traveling Man Goes Into Creamery Business

Burt E. Bliss, for years one of the most popular traveling men making the territory north of Green Bay, has forsaken his grips and the thrills of getting up at all hours of the night to catch a train, for the creamery business. He recently purchased the old co-operative creamery at Florence, Wis., which was closed down several years ago because the dividends were not satisfactory to the stockholders, and assisted by his son, Everett, a graduate of the Wisconsin Agricultural College with practical experience as a butter and ice cream maker, rejuvenated the dairy industry in the Florence district by making

TOURISTS AND STOCK MEN

When in CLOVERLAND call and see us. We carry the most complete line of Clothing and Gent's Furnishings, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc.

FOR SALE

My country home on bay shore drive, between Escanaba and Menominee, and my 45-acre farm. 190 acres cleared of brush and timber, 40 acres under plow. All fenced and cross-fenced. Good seven-room house on farm and summer cottage across road from farm. Two large barns, one equipped with stanchions for 28 cows, new hay barn 38x70. Silo, granary and other sheds. Two deep wells, river running through the farm. All kinds of farm machinery, 18 head of pure bred Jerseys, 50 yearling ewes.

L. A. ERICKSON

718 Ludington Street,
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

It's interesting to note how many men high up in the engineering profession have their monograms on the doors of National Touring Cars.

J. H. VERNET COMPANY

The National Dealer



MENOMINEE, MICH., OPP. POSTOFFICE
Distributors for the Upper Peninsula of Mich.

Do Not Miss an Issue of CLOVERLAND

MAIL THIS TODAY—then you will not miss what may be the opportunity of your life. There are millions of opportunities in this new undeveloped country. SUBSCRIBE TODAY. It is only one dollar for the ENTIRE YEAR.

CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE,
Menominee, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed \$..... for one year's subscription to the magazine of GREATER CLOVERLAND (Upper Wisconsin, Upper Michigan and Northeastern Minnesota). Also please send sample copies to the names of friends of mine that I think would be interested to know more about Cloverland.
Yours truly,

Mail Sample Copies to:

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to parties establishing factories using by-products of lumber mills. If interested, write

C. M. BOYLES

% Edw. Hines Land Co.,
WINTERS, WIS.



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We sell a 7-line wire 26 inches high, close mesh hog fence, with 30 stays to the rod, all heavy wire, full 9½ and 12½ gauge and heavily galvanized for 42c per rod.

Other styles equally cheap. All fence guaranteed. Get our free circular quoting prices. Write today and save money.

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Offices and Factories:
306 Main St., Stillwater, Minn.
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THE OLD, OLD SUMMER STORY TOLD BY TOURIST KODAK

Nature's Own Paradise

NOWHERE in all the world may be found such an abundance from Nature's store-house as in Cloverland—the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. First, the timber provided millions of wealth, and there remain large areas of virgin forest accessible to the tourist by the best macadam roads that can be constructed. Next came the iron and copper mines, all of which are now in high state of development and are counted among the best producers in the world. Then followed agricultural development in sections of Cloverland adjacent to local markets, development of water power from the numerous turbulent streams, the establishment of industrial and manufacturing plants, the grazing of thousands of sheep and cattle from the west on cut-over lands which have proven to afford the best pasture in the country.

Now Comes the Tourist

TO VIEW this marvelous country with all its beauty; to fish in the tumbling trout streams or calm, rippling lakes; to hunt in the unbroken forests; to visit the historic spots described in text books, illustrated in romance, and sung by poets; to glide over the smooth, improved highways that divide the woodlands, fringe the myriads of picturesque lakes and rushing streams, and stretch like great white ribbons across the expanse of open places where immense herds of sheep and cattle range, wind in and out of prosperous mining centers, and on and on through a kaleidoscopic scene of grandeur and beauty until it is time to halt for camp, or spend the night at one of the splendid hotels the Upper Peninsula affords.

TOURISTS DESIRING INFORMATION

in more detail concerning trips, routes, maps, etc., pertaining to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are requested to write to

JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager

UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU,

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN



All tourists making trips to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are requested to communicate with the Bureau, and special efforts will be made to arrange for their entertainment, routings, accommodations, and to extend to them the hospitality which this northern country boasts.



Thousands of Half-starved Steers Have Been Brought from the West to Fatten on the Pastures of Cloverland



Glimpse of Herd of 45,000 Sheep Brought from Depleted Ranges of the West to Graze on the Luxuriant Clover and Grasses of Cloverland

The Picturesque Historical East Gateway to Cloverland
(Continued from Page 26)

ropeans, he left his sacred shrine in sorrow and anger, and flew to the distant regions of the north, where he dwells for a space in the flaming tongues of the aurora borealis.

But think not that the whites will finally prevail. As the god took flight from his island temple, he stamped his foot on the high plateau, and caused a great seam to open in the limestone, extending down to an unmeasured depth and known to the islanders and tourists of our day as the crack. When the Great Spirit has completed his mighty spells the crack will widen and deepen as the days go by, and finally, at his command, a great storm will come, and the island will split and fall apart, sinking once more, and forever, beneath the waters of the straits.

The Indian name "Michilimackinac" has two significations, either of which will suit the most fanciful. First and foremost it means "The Great Turtle", an idea derived from the shape of the island or the attribute of its ancient god, who was often invoked under that appellation. Or, as Schoolcraft, a man profoundly versed in Chippewa lore, tells us, it signifies "the place of the dancing fairies."

Another interpretation is that the Indian name was Michi-min-auk-in-ong, meaning the place of dancing spirits—ethereal and shadowy beings of Indian mythology who were believed to make the island a chosen haunt.

Formerly the French form Mackinac was written in English Mackinaw; but this spelling appears now only in the name of Mackinaw City across the straits. Mackinac is pronounced as if in the final syllable it were spelled Mackinaw.

From whatever direction one may come in the journey to Mackinac, the one approach to the island is the harbor on the southern end, with the old town stretching along the crescent shore, and the heights rising abruptly

in the background, crowned on the bluff with the white walls and green slopes of old Fort Mackinac. The island was aptly described by a British officer early in the century as a "fortress built by nature for herself;" others have called it a miniature Gibraltar; and we accept the fortified heights as of right belonging to the scene. Handsome summer homes line the crest of the plateau east and west of the village; and hotels give town and island the dominating air of a pleasure resort.

In the north there are many islands, but only one island—Mackinac.

A Coming Shepherd

Mr. J. A. Doelle, Marquette, Michigan.

Dear Friend:—I have received The Cloverland Magazine and I noticed that letter that you got from San Angelo, Texas. That looks pretty big. I think people in the Upper Peninsula are thinking and hoping quite a lot. The Cloverland Magazine for February also contains valuable knowledge and will make people more interested now in sheep than ever before.

My son Carlo noticed that ad. in The Cloverland that Mr. R. M. Andrews is offering a bred ewe to girls and boys somehow without money. So Carlo wrote to Mr. Andrews right away.

That Cloverland Magazine should go to every family, not only to the farmers but also to mining and factory people and all over throughout the country. To the farmer it is almost a necessity.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ALBERT KARRY,
Feb. 26, 1919. Daggett, Michigan.

While house cleaning, Mrs. House discovered the missing coin concealed behind a crack in the floor board.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS || "WE FOOL THE SUN" || FLAGS

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

FARMER or RANCHMAN

600-acre farm, 400 acres under cultivation, best of soil, 10-room house, 5 big barns, silo. Only two miles from center of this fast growing city. Fenced and cross-fenced.

About 50 head of cattle,

all work horses, complete set of machinery, engines, tractor, grinders, many small sheds and big hog house.

Owner wishes to retire. First one here with the money gets a fortune maker. Write or come.

R. H. TEEPLE, Manistique, Mich.

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$9 to \$12 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.

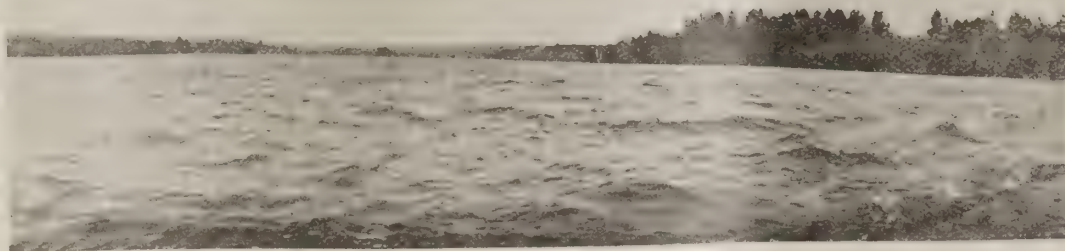
GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheepmen.



Stockmen: We own Grazing Lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.



This "Cut Out" View of Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace Showing Insulation and Air Spaces

- (a) Firepot where heat is produced by burning fuel.
- (b) Radiator which heats the air for the rooms.
- (c) Insulated Inner Casing—with triple walls preventing heat from escaping at sides. The free air space inside this casing is much larger than in other Pipeless Furnaces, which makes it produce more heat for the fuel burned.
- (d) Outer Casing—Separated from inner casing by a 5 inch free air space—providing ample room for returning air.
- (e) Register. Note that this is divided into two sections. Through the inner, heated air flows into the rooms above and through the outer, the cooled air from the rooms returns for re-heating.

Look at the Air Space— That's the Big Thing in a Pipeless Furnace

You don't have to be an expert heating engineer to see that a Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace *can't waste heat*. Your own common sense will tell you that if the *inner casing* of a Pipeless Furnace is too close to the heating part of the furnace or the *outside casing* is too close to the inner casing, heat that ought to be going *up* is bound to be *absorbed at the sides* where it's worse than worthless as far as comfort is concerned.

Because of that plain-as-a-pikestaff fact, the Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace is built with ampler space between casings than other furnaces of its type and with the inner jacket well insulated. That keeps the heat going *up* and insures the return of cold air from the rooms without congestion, providing the constant circulation of fresh air that prevents a stuffy atmosphere as well as a waste of good fuel.

GILTEDGE Pipeless Furnaces

are adapted to most types of homes, new and old, and particularly to farm houses built ten or twenty years ago.

They can be installed without tearing up floors and walls, and will go into small cellars—in fact can be put into homes having no cellar at all.

They will heat all rooms of an ordinary house to a comfortable temperature at a saving of one-third as compared with stove heat and without the dirt, dust and stuffiness that always goes with stoves. They will do all any other Pipeless Furnace will do and more.

If long run economy and solid home comfort count with you, don't settle the heating question until you have investigated the Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace—Write for our booklet and name of nearest Gilt Edge Dealer.

REMEMBER THE NAME GILTEDGE
—the Pipeless Furnace with Abundant Air Space.
Installed by dealers and heating contractors; made by

R. J. Schwab & Sons Co.
277 Clinton St. Milwaukee, Wis.

In Business continuously Since 1876.

The first subscriber to the Victory Loan in Stambaugh was Mrs. John Keast, whose livelihood is earned principally by washing. Mrs. Keast has also been a subscriber to each issue of the loans. She had two sons in the service, one of which will never return, and the other is still in France.

The city of Menominee is more than \$2,000 richer as a result of action taken by the council, whereby the old road roller, which has been an eyesore and a lot of junk for the past fifteen years, was sold for the sum of \$1,000.

An elephant uses only one tooth on each side when eating.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 12)

court, when A. E. Miller of Marquette was bucking Judge Van Slyke of Ontonagon, Judge O'Brien interrupted an argument with:

"I don't care anything about the law; we are talking now as men of common sense."

Arthur Brown, Ontonagon lawyer, was confiding to us that he had thoughts of leaving for greener fields. And he said:

"If all the boys do as they have been saying for some time John Jones will be the only lawyer left in the county—and he'll starve to death."

"What's the matter with him?" we asked. "Isn't he a good lawyer?"

"Sure he's a good lawyer. But 'howthell' you going to make money in the law business if you have no one to fight with?"

Looking For An Avocation.

There is about as much geology to the square inch on our lot, which hangs by its eyebrows to a rock-ribbed Houghton hillside, as any place north of Father Marquette's grave. We seek an avocation but gardening obviously will not do. You can't grow string beans in a quarry.

Ed. Koepel of Beacon Hill, which burg overlooks Lake Superior, has been raising bees for a couple of years, quite successfully. He brings 'em through the winter in perfect condition. We considered bees as a spare hour pastime.

"Just buy a hive and set it out in the backyard; that's all," said Ed.

"We suppose we'll have to enclose it with poultry netting or something like that," we supposed.

"Why?"

"Well there is an awful lot of kids on our street."

"That don't make any difference," said Ed. "Bees are one thing that kids won't monkey with—more than once."

The Soo's Corner.

You can't beat the Soo. Just when you think you have that town classified, labelled and hung up to dry they spring a new one on you. We can go pretty far back in the history of the Soo from personal experience. Come to think of it we go just as far back to the minute, as Mayor Mark Tymon because we landed in the Soo from Canada on the same boat in the summer of 1880.

Pause for a paragraph while we explain that "from Canada" phrase Dad came from New York state via Canada, that's all—Deo gratias.

We lived through a couple of booms in the Soo, though the first one in 1887 was the real one. They filed plats, additions, divisions and subdivisions so fast that summer that the register of deeds almost caused a famine in ink. The result was that within the corporate limits of the Soo there is enough real estate to furnish a building lot and garden for each of Henry Ford's employees.

One Thing And Another.

The Iron River Reporter report that "Mr. Sensiba" has gone out of the hotel business. Sensibal Mr. Sensiba

It has been asserted that Scotch timber for golf clubs is no longer available and that American hickory will have to be used in the future. For gatherings around the 19th hole there should be fond memories in the first syllable of that word.

We carry a cane in the summer. Winter is too cold. We have various excuses to offer but have finally arrived at a very good one. The reason we carry a cane is so that there will be some one in town to whom a man can appeal for one when he has broken leg.

In front of us at a movie the other night—The "hero" was a sort of worm. "If I had him I'd kill him," said the woman, "Yes, and you stop the show," retorted her escort.

REPUTATION SEEDS

For Northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions.
DULUTH FLORAL COMPANY,
Duluth Minnesota

In view of the hearty response of the people to the slogan, "Pull Michigan Out of the Mud," it might be well to add to it, "See the Dust Fly."

Delta County Leads in Good Roads

By JOHN P. NORTON of Escanaba

DELTA COUNTY enjoys the distinction of having within its border more county roads and greater mileage of macadam roads than any county in Cloverland. This county's 200 miles of county roads and 20 miles of township roads, nearly half of which is macadamized, open the way for the tourist to some

of which many flocked to the district each year, but the widening of old trails and the building of new dirt roads has opened the district to the tourist.

Tourists coming into Delta county will find in Escanaba some of the largest ore shipping docks at the head of the lakes. Here also is located the



of Cloverland's most picturesque spots.

Thirty-eight miles of Delta county road system skirts the shore of beautiful Green Bay and Little Bay de Noc. This magnificent highway is entered from the Menominee system on the south and merges into the Marquette trunk line on the north. The sparkling bay on one side and long stretches of unbroken forest on the other, makes of this bit of road a joy to the tourist. The Iron Mountain trunk, also enters from the Menominee county system on the south, carries the tourist through the cities of Escanaba and Gladstone and north over either the Marquette trunk, or the Lathrop trunk, to connect with the highway systems of Marquette, Alger or Schoolcraft counties. Both the Marquette and the Lathrop roads have their spots of beauty that must attract the interest of the tourist. Each carries the tourist through some of Delta county's richest farming lands; through woodland stretches; by miniature lakes and numerous streams that are a source of delight to all fishermen.

One of the most attractive sections in all of Cloverland is the Fayette district of Cloverland. The county road system is not yet completed to Fayette but the roads are passable in most seasons of the year. Fayette's rock bound coast, its picturesque bays and coves, its forest canopied trails and sparkling inland lakes, draw an added glamor from the quaint Indian lore that is attached to every part of that section.

The Fayette section in earlier years was accessible only to water tourists,

plant of the I. Stephenson Company, the largest and most complete lumber mill in the northwest. At Gladstone is located the plant of the Marble Arms Company, whose products of guns, sights and all manner of hunting and fishing equipment, is shipped to all parts of the world.

Delta county's magnificent roads invite the tourist to visit here, and that invitation is backed by a hospitable spirit on the part of Delta county's people that insures for every visitor a hearty welcome and above all, fair and courteous treatment.



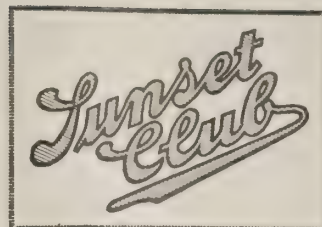
Pretty and profitable

Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN



Truly a Quality Coffee

It is the result of twenty-two years of careful and intelligent blending by coffee experts.



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co. Oconto Lumber Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH.

OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

Large Tracts Cut-over Lands Good Grazing Portions Seeded Plenty Pure Water Prices Right

THIS is the combination we have specially assembled for ranchmen seeking something better than the average, but costing no more. It will be worth your time to write or call in person.

WEIDMAN & SON COMPANY
TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN

Railroad Lands

Improved farms and cut-over land in large or small tracts. Reasonable prices and easy terms of payment.

Write CORDY LAND CO.

Soo Line Immigration Agents.

MELLEN, WIS.

"M = P"
MADE BETTER

TRUE BLUE
LAUNDRY

The Concentrated Sprinkler top Bluing

Manufactured by

DAY - BERGWALL COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



A Great Year's Record for Clark County, Wis.

By R. V. BROWN, Agricultural Agent

CLARK COUNTY has reached that stage of development where diversified farming, more intensive tilling of the soil, and pure bred dairy and live stock are beginning to play an important part in the further advancement of the county.

Clark county is rapidly approaching first place in the state of Wisconsin for the value of her dairy products, which now approximate \$5,000,000 annually. It is only a matter of a few years until it will lead all the others in dairying. The county is noted for its big, red barns and

It is difficult to say what the value of this work may be in dollars and cents to the future of the county. The Iowa College of Agriculture, in an experiment covering a period of eight years, found that each pure bred, beef for-production, bull costing \$15 when bred to 10 scrub cows will produce an offspring that will yield about \$2,000 more milk during their milk lives than their scrub dams could have produced. Suppose one of the pure bred bulls sired 50 heifers during his stay on the farm, the influence of his breeding would be worth the



J. Langreck farm near Neillsville, Wis., one of the many big red barns in Clark County.

silos, mute evidence of the presence of progressive and successful farmers, and yet we find that Clark county is only in the actual beginning of development of its agricultural resources.

In the state-wide pure bred bull campaign last year Clark county farmers held their own, about 80 of them pledging themselves to buy pure bred bulls in 1919, and a number already have done so. Unpledged farmers have either bought or intend to buy pure bred bulls this year, and by the close of the season, there will likely be 100 more pure bred sires added to the county's wealth and productiveness.

Some of the farmers did more than buy a pure bred bull—they bought one or two pure bred heifers with the intention of building up pure bred herds. One farmer became so interested that he decided to raise pure bred beef cattle, hogs, chickens, and grains along with his pure bred dairy stock. He was for pure bred all the way through. Six farmers near Columbia formed two pure bred bull clubs of three farmers each and have purchased two pure bred sires. Scrub bulls will never reign supreme on these farms again.

sands of dollars to the farmer and community.

Attracting equal attention in Clark county is the interest in soy beans growing under the corn for addition and better silage; and for the purpose of improving the soil and reducing the production cost of milk. Last year 95 per cent of the soy bean growers were successful. One carload of soy bean seed arrived recently and was distributed about the county. This is enough seed to put soy beans under 8,000 acres of corn, and the additional several hundred bushels that will come into the county in scattered lots will seed a total 15,000 acres of corn this year.

Our agricultural chemists have found that one bushel of soy beans will grow \$60 worth of protein, and if 1,000 bushels are grown under the corn, then we shall have \$60,000 worth of home grown protein which we never had before, and it will be grown under the corn where sorghum have been content to grow weeds. And these figures give no estimate of the fat, carbohydrate, manure, and soil improvements value, and soy beans improve the soil like clover. Clark county will grow more soy beans.

(Continued on Page 34)



One of the two pioneers of Clark County who refuses to give up his old mode of going to market.

MENOMINEE TRUCKS pay you dividends on the money you invest in them



Built in
Cloverland



Built in
Cloverland

Probably one of the most enthusiastic MENOMINEE boosters is Mr. C. Panter, whose photograph appears above together with his truck which plies out of Bailey's Harbor, Wis. His testimonial is short but to the point—"Forty thousand miles with no expense." Certainly this is a record of which anyone could well be proud and it is little wonder that Mr. Panter cannot say too much concerning the satisfactory service he has received.

DO YOU KNOW

that out of 109 truck manufacturers in 1911 only 18 are in business today?

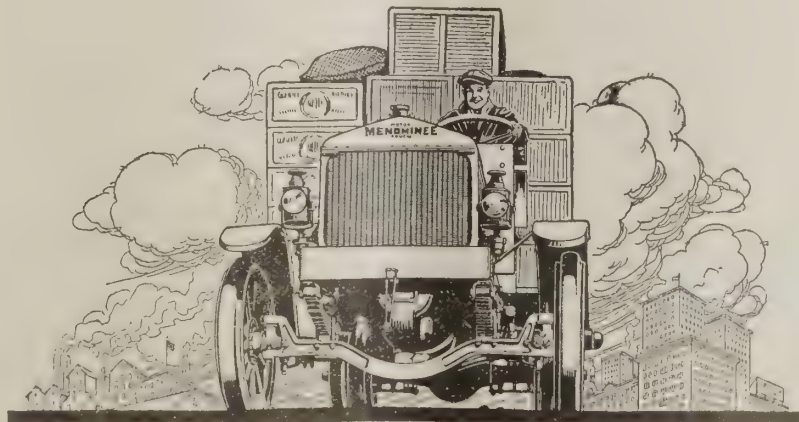
This fact aptly illustrates the old and oft-quoted saying about the "survival of the fittest." The Menominee Motor Truck Company has not only come through the greatest upheaval the world has ever known, with flying colors, but is in effect, one of

the grand-daddies of the truck business, being one of four companies in existence as far back as 1908.

Therefore in selecting the MENOMINEE you can be sure of a truck that has back of it the experience of ten years of successful truck building. Made in five models: 1-ton, 1½-ton, 2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton.

MENOMINEE MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Menominee, Michigan

THE vital need of efficient transportation of perishable products makes it essential that the progressive farmer, stock raiser, dairyman and fruit grower gets a truck that satisfies.



EVERY practical size of truck—for every trucking need. MENOMINEE Trucks represent finest construction and are backed by an old, firmly-established organization. Write the Sales Dept. for information.

Dividing With the Dealer

The list price of a tire contains every profit that can be obtained by the user, dealer and manufacturer. It is the fair division of these profits that makes the Amazon dealer proposition desirable. The list price is kept lower than tires of similar quality to help build dealer volume.

Amazon tires give to the dealer an ample margin of profit that is net. Net because it is not lessened by comebacks, complaints and criticisms. The Amazon tire will help build business for the dealer by keeping up the standard of merchandise that the dealer sells.

The Amazon proposition for the dealer contains the most complete and helpful dealer co-operation that is available for you in any tire sales program.

The Amazon dealer agreement is for exclusive territory. When Amazon tires are sold, you sell them. When the quality causes the buyer to re-order, you get the repeat business.

The manufacturers of Amazon tires are content to deliver Amazon tires of uniform high quality and depend on the users to build volume, first for the dealer, necessarily for ourselves.

The Northern Hardware & Supply Co.
Menominee, Mich.



Geo. L. Waetjen & Co.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

WE manufacture and have on hand
the largest stock of panels and
veneers in the Northwest.

MILWAUKEE,

WISCONSIN

Believers in the future of Cloverland

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee,

Michigan

MANUFACTURERS OF

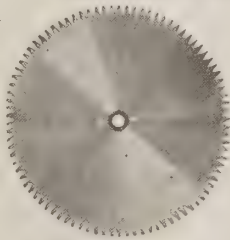
SHINGLE
HEADING
EDGER
CONCAVED
LATH
SIDING

SAWS

GANG
MITRE
GROOVING
CROSS CUT
DRAG
MILLING

— Fully Warranted —

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS



Good Roads Lead to Good Fishing in Ontonagon County

By C. D. RILEY, Editor Ontonagon Herald

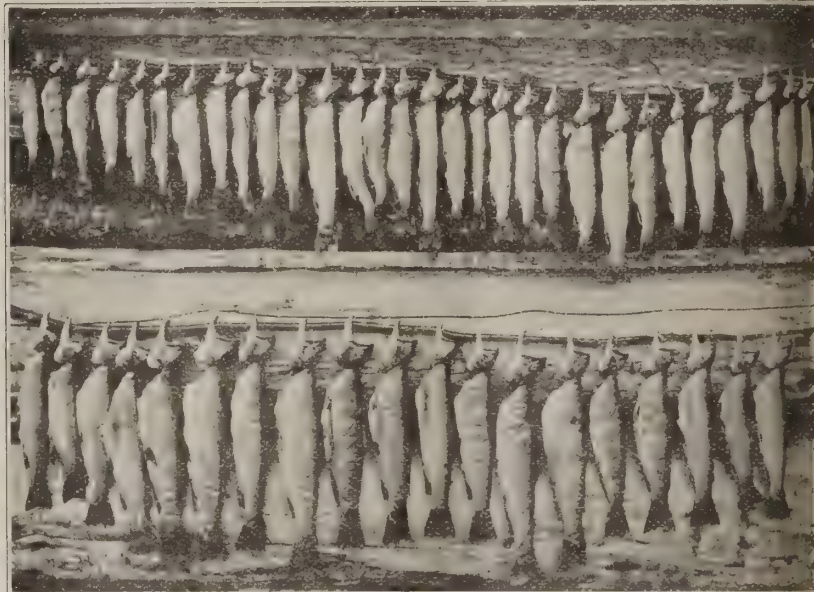
HAVE you ever spent a summer in Ontonagon County, where the nights are cool and the days are refreshing and invigorating? If not, come up and see what joys you have been overlooking.

In all the world no country has seen more changes in the methods of travel than has Ontonagon county. Experts in the organization of comfort for tourists and travelers have expended their best efforts in devising ways by which access may be had to the sights of the greatest interest at the least cost of time and trouble. There was a day, not long ago, when a visit to Ontonagon county by automobile was the limit of possibility for the most skillful driver. In was then that the necessity of better highways was seen by the people of Ontonagon county, so they set to work to make this one of the most easily reached counties in the whole Upper Peninsula. They bonded for \$195,000 and have already expended most of this

excellent shape and can be traveled by auto at all times. The so-called Norwich road runs north and south intersecting the Bruce Bergland road, Matchwood and going to the old Norwich mine, thence to Ontonagon.

Perhaps the most beautiful drive all the north end is along the lake shore from the village of Ontonagon to Iron River and Union Bay, a distance of eighteen miles. This road follows the shore of Lake Superior the way. There are numerous camping spots along the route. Iron River is fast gaining a reputation as a summer home for city folk and Union Bay is an ideal place for camping. The village of Green, located seven miles from Ontonagon on this lake shore road has several cottagers during the summer.

One of the most beautiful spots at Victoria where the world renowned compressed air plant is located and where air is used to supply motive power for the operation



Trout Creek was properly named, judging from this one day's catch

money on the more important highways of the county. While these roads are not yet completed, work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The roads, however are being kept smooth and passable at all times, so that tourists may feel sure they can reach any part of the county at any time.

"The Cloverfield of Cloverland."

There are many ways to reach the "Cloverfield of Cloverland" as Ontonagon is called. People from Marquette, Calumet, Houghton, Baraga and from other places east often visit this county coming by what is known as the Baraga road to Greenland, Mass, Rockland and then to Ontonagon and through to White Pine or Union Bay or even to Matchwood and the southerly end of the county, by way of the Norwich road. There is also a good road direct from Greenland to Ontonagon.

Others come by the Winona road which passes through Painesdale, Winona and Greenland. Considerable work has been done on the Winona road on the Ontonagon county end and it will soon be in good condition. For all weather, however, the Baraga road is more to be depended upon. The road from Greenland to the village of Ontonagon is kept in good condition at all times and will soon be rebuilt of rock.

There are two roads running from what is commonly called the south end of the county to the north end. One of these runs directly from Bruce Crossing to Rockland and then to Ontonagon and the other goes from Bruce Crossing east to Trout Creek and west to Ewen, Matchwood, Topaz and Bergland. This road is in

Victoria mine. The waters of Ontonagon river have been harnessed at Victoria and instead of marring the beauty of the river at this point the landscape has been beautified. The route of the river is through a beautiful valley of high bluffs on either side. From the crest of one of the bluffs at Victoria one may look over the valley and see for miles in all directions; one of the most beautiful sights imaginable where the sunsets rival those of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Trout Creek is another beautiful stream, the beauty of which can be told with cold type. The Porcupine mountains, Carp river, the Trout Carp lakes, Presque Isle and Bla

(Continued on Page 46)



The little island is the objective of the average touring party

A Word to the Western Cattle and Sheep Men

ONEIDA COUNTY, the center of the Cloverland District of Upper Wisconsin, offers great opportunities for grazing to the cattle and sheep men, also for general farming.

ONEIDA COUNTY has over 700,000 acres of cut-over land. This large acreage with its bountiful supply of wild clover and grasses, makes ideal grazing lands. The abundance of rainfall, its numerous lakes and streams insures a constant supply of pure, fresh water.

Drought is Unknown in Oneida County

ONEIDA COUNTY has no violent changes of temperature; **cyclones and blizzards are unknown.** We want you to know the truth about Oneida County. We can prove to you the great opportunity for grazing and general farming which ONEIDA offers.

Do not enter the future blindfolded—visit ONEIDA COUNTY, and make a personal investigation and take advantage of the opportunity.

We collect no fees and no profit from the sale of land.

Tracts ranging from one section to a township of cut-over lands may be purchased at reasonable prices and terms that will satisfy any practical live stock owner. In writing give detail description of your desires as to size of tract and amount of stock you now have, and amount of stock you desire to bring the first year.

For further information call or write

W. D. JUDAY

Oneida County Agricultural Agent

County Court House

Rhineland, Wisconsin



Field Peas in Oneida County, Wisconsin

A Great Year's Record for Clark County, Wis.

(Continued from Page 30)

beans for silage this year than any county in the state.

While interest centers in the dairy and silage production, intense interest has been taken in other features of the farm and farm crops, for which the war no doubt was a contributing influence.

The government called for more sugar last spring and 55 farmers responded by growing sugar beets.

The government called for more wheat and the 1918 wheat crop showed an increase of 1,200 per cent over the 1917 crop. Last fall we obtained signers for another "Liberty wheat crop" and Clark county farmers pledged themselves again to grow more wheat than was allotted to them.

A bee expert was called into the county, two meetings held, and a Bee Keepers' organization was formed.

The farmers are becoming more interested in silos, and the town of York now has the reputation of having more silos than any town in northwestern Wisconsin.

Considerable interest was aroused in sheep raising and some breeders have started in this enterprise.

A new interest has been taken in hogs, and more hogs will be raised in Clark county, one man going into raising pure bred Duroc Jerseys on a large scale.

Another important phase of development that characterized the work of the last year was the introduction of ground limestone to sweeten soils that had become sour. The county has received about 50 car loads of limestone this year, which will prove of great value to the soil.

Several car loads of commercial fertilizer are coming this spring. Some good results were obtained last year in forcing corn to earlier maturity by the use of a couple of hundred pounds hill dropped.

Several hundred boys and girls enrolled for agricultural work last

spring in spite of the absence of their leaders called into the service or summoned to other places of employment, and they accomplished splendid results as shown by their exhibits which ranked with those of the adults.



Pure bred Holstein bull calf on Imig Bros. farm. They have 80 pure-bred Holsteins

Three new U. S. Farm Loan Associations were organized, six institutes were held in the county, five new cow testing associations were organized, and many other accomplishments achieved which speak well for the progressiveness of the farmers of Clark county. All told we consider that we have made a fine record for one year.

Love in all that sentimental writers paint it—dyed-in-the-wool and true blue—was exemplified in Menominee county circuit court circles when Miss Alma Peterson of Calumet came to Menominee to pay the fine of \$300 assessed against her lover, Emil Henniman, who was found guilty before Judge Richard C. Flannigan on the charge of bootlegging.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

Grazing Lands in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

WIRE FENCING

CLOVERLAND'S Greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and

purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,

Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be

secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come write or telephone. We

want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

MENOMINEE

MICHIGAN

DISTANCE
BETWEEN
BARS—INCHES

4" 8 BARS 45 INCH

9"

8"

7"

6"

5½"

5"

4½"



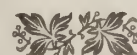
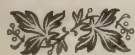
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
magazine
carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"

Palate Pleasing Delicacies

- Almond Short
- Chocolate Eclair
- Tutti Frutti (Chocolate dipped)
- PAREE (Chocolate dipped)
The entirely new "biscuit confection"
- Chocolate Angel Food

High-class dealers in Cloverland vouch for the Superiority of these distinctly different sweet biscuits.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.
"Famous for Biscuits"
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Life of John M. Longyear. Pioneer in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 16)

hard and remarkable service he has struggled for the right, and today as he approaches the seventieth milestone he continues to be active, progressive, cheerful and interesting. He has been a life of service.

And thus, in closing, the great panorama of this man moves onward. He came a poor, weak lad, but through his romance with nature he comes forth an erect, muscular and wealthy man.

Such is John Munro Longyear—"The Man of the Woods."

Sheep Worth \$5 an Acre in Land Clearing

(Continued from Page 17)

sheep in at about the proportion of one sheep to the acre, and see what they will do. He will be astonished at the end of the season, and he will be satisfied with his experiment. Of course such grazing alone might not put lambs in good market condition in the fall, but they could be taken out in time to fatten and harden before being marketed. However, I want it understood that I was not attempting to raise sheep as the business goes—I just wanted to try them out as land clearers, selling lambs to the hotel when they were needed, and was satisfied with the wool the flock produced. It was not 'real sheep business,' but look at the splendid results. I often wonder how much profit those 54 sheep would have made me had I used them for strictly commercial purposes, or earnestly tried sheep farming."

Wisconsin Invites Careful Inspection

(Continued from Page 22)

and peas will yield two and a quarter tons of succotash hay of which a cow will eat fourteen pounds per day. Hence, it will feed one and one-half cows two hundred days and leave three hundred pounds to spare. That this Wisconsin system of growing crops to be fed to dairy cows with the fertilizing elements returned to the soil maintains productiveness is seen in the following comparison, giving the ten year average yield per acre of the six principal crops common to the states under discussion:

	Bu.
Wisconsin	38.8
Minnesota	36.8
Iowa	35.8
Illinois	34.5
Indiana	31.8
Kentucky	30.
Missouri	28.8
Tennessee	27.8
Texas	25.7

A large number, indeed, of Wisconsin's 185,000 farms are in the making, those found in new clearings in former timber sections where several counties recently have doubled their cultivated crops. Thousands of splendid farm houses and magnificent barns are seen in that growing locality, but in many instances buildings are of temporary construction. Nevertheless, taking the new with the old Wisconsin occupies third position.

Value of Buildings	Per Farm
Iowa, ...	\$2142
Illinois	1717
Wisconsin	1616
Minnesota	1583
Indiana	1239
Missouri	979
Kentucky	617
Texas	500
Tennessee	441
Louisiana	400
Mississippi	290

Southern promoters tell us the farmer of Dixie needs small investment in buildings and at the same moment places in our hands a pros-

(Continued on Page 40)

Add
15
Acres
To
Your
Farm

A 100-Ton Concrete Silo will do it

In no other way can you so greatly increase the stock-raising and feeding capacity of your farm at so little cost.

Many silos have paid for themselves in one season. After that they pay 100 per cent profit yearly.

Build of Concrete
because concrete is rotproof, ratproof, windproof, fireproof—permanent.

Write our nearest District Office for free silo booklets.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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Chicago	Indianapolis	Pittsburgh
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Denver	Milwaukee	Seattle
Des Moines	Minneapolis	St. Louis
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Concrete for Permanence



MR. STOCKMEN:

Let us send you descriptive books and maps showing our 100,000 acres of ideal grazing, stock and farming lands in Menominee County, the southern point of Cloverland.

These lands lie along railroads and join a thoroughly settled country.

We will make special prices on tracts of 1,000 acres or more.

We also have for sale some fine large stock farms joining undeveloped tracts.

Menominee County has the longest growing season, the lightest snow-fall, the shortest haul to market and five times the number of farms of any other county in Cloverland.

Sales Department,

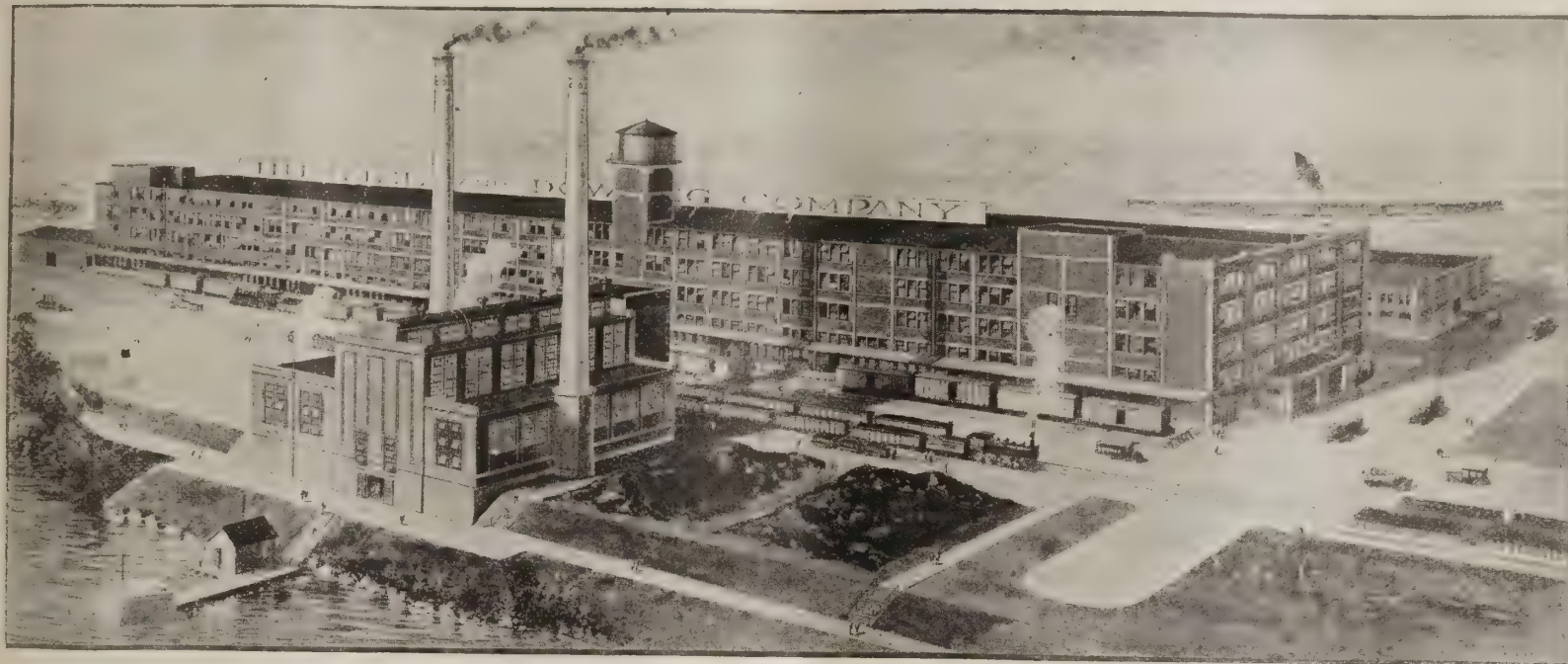
MENOMINEE ABSTRACT & LAND CO.

Box 64, Menominee, Michigan.



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MILWAUKEE CO. U. S. A.



In this modern and up-to-date building we make 130 tons of paper every day, all of which is made into fibre and corrugated shipping boxes and folding cartons

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"The Box That Stands the Nox"

MAIN OFFICES and WORKS
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COME TO MILWAUKEE, the City of Opportunity and Plenty

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson,
Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon
and Houghton Counties
in the Upper Peninsula of
Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand
soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

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THIS company paid, in cash,
to Michigan and Wisconsin
farmers who grew Sugar Beets
for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

Cut-Over Grazing and Farming Lands in Four Cloverland Counties

Tracts from one section to twenty. If desired can include some cleared and improved property. Write us stating size of tract desired.

VAN ORDEN BROS.
HOUGHTON "Cloverland" MICHIGAN

Personal Opinion of Cloverland

By F. B. HAND of Hurley, Wis.

I HAVE been handed a copy of the April issue of the Cloverland Magazine, and have taken pleasure and satisfaction in reading the many good straight forward articles regarding this Lake Superior region and its possibilities of development along agricultural lines. I think I have read every line from cover to cover, including the purely advertising matter, and I feel like adding my word of approval to the object in view. First let me say that the publishers of Cloverland Magazine and the different organizations interested have undertaken a big job, for Cloverland, as I understand it, is a big country—an empire in itself—including, as it must, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the northern tiers of counties in Wisconsin and northern Minnesota. To combine and set in motion all the forces necessary to the attainment of the end in view and finally bring this region into its own rich heritage is no doubt something of an undertaking. But judging from what I read in the Cloverland Magazine a good start has been already made and with combined efforts and energy of determined men will cause the undertaking to move steadily forward to success.

My own experience and knowledge of Cloverland has been confined to a comparatively small portion of its vast extent, and doubtless I am not as capable of judging its possibilities as a whole as those who have gone over and gained knowledge of the whole territory. I came to what is now Iron county, Wisconsin, some thirty years ago when this section was then but a trackless forest of pine and hardwood timber, so to speak. The iron ore deposits in this section had just been discovered and the development thereof was the chief industry for many years. Gradually the wealth of the forest came to receive the attention of the lumbermen and in time much of the timber disappeared, leaving the vast tracts of cut-over lands Iron county has today. That these cut-over lands are capable of development into productive farms and stock ranches I have every reason to believe.

That these lands are especially adapted to the raising of feed for stock, such as sheep and cattle, is very evident. The same is true of this section as a suitable section for

the dairying industry. Wisconsin the greatest cheese and buttering state in the United States and these northern counties their abundance of rich grasses pure water are destined to become the head center for the production of these necessary food products.

I understand that inquiries coming here from stockmen who looking for cut over lands for development into grazing ranches, and I believe they will not be disappointed with what Iron county, Wisconsin has to offer in that direction. This section is blessed with an abundant rainfall all through the season from March until November and, hence, especially adapted to the production of grazing food both for sheep and cattle. While the snowfall in the winter is at times somewhat heavy, the fact is in itself a blessing in disguise as it prevents the ground from freezing to any depth and insures early spring feed. I have often noted that owing to this blanket of snow the land of this north country is only strengthened but is ready for stock grazing earlier in the spring than is the case in the extreme southern part of the state.

The matter of local markets is well to be considered by those seeking new fields for agricultural efforts. I claim that Iron county, Wisconsin farmers are, and always will be, particularly fortunate in this respect. There is in Iron county and adjacent territory a very large population dependent upon the farmer in a large measure for the food-stuffs they consume and thus furnishing a home market for all surplus products.

It is not for me, or for anyone else, to advise and determine, but to inspect, and this I feel it is a perfectly legitimate to do, and hence no hesitancy in asking the readers of Cloverland Magazine who may be seeking new fields for farming or stock raising enterprises to examine the possibilities of Iron county, Wisconsin. Those who accept this invitation may feel assured that they will receive a hearty welcome and the best of treatment.

I feel that those who come to investigate will either stay to buy or settle or come a little later, convinced that Iron county, Wisconsin, offers the advantage and possibilities they have been looking for.

Breen Township Forging Ahead

By CHARLES B. WHEELER of Foster City

WITH determination, energy, wisdom and courage, qualities that are imperative to the attainment of good results, the farmers of Breen township, in Dickinson county, Michigan, are forging ahead, and rapid strides along agricultural lines are being made by them as is evident from the number of acres of land cleared by them this year and the work is going on at high speed with a full assurance that they will be rewarded for their labor.

The achievements and progress they are making clearly indicates that our town, of which we are justly proud, will, within a short time compare favorably with other towns in the Upper Peninsula.

Our settlers for the most part, divide their time between camp work, mill work and field work as there are a number of camps close by, thus affording to them employment in the winter and an opportunity to visit their families. The Morgan Lumber and Cedar Company operate a large lumber mill here where the farmer, when not actively engaged in work at home, can always obtain employment at good wages.

As farmers should, a real interest is taken by them in the erection of a community hall, as they recognize the value of social intercourse among

farmers. With highly productive soil, perfect school facilities, churches and a flouring mill at Foster City now in course of construction, Breen township is determined to succeed as an agricultural community.

The farmers are also awakening to the importance of sheep and cattle raising both as food and dairy products, and among the leading farmers in this line are the Morgan Lumber and Cedar company who have a excellent herd of registered Holstein cattle, as have Stephen Farrell, Sam J. Peterson and Michael Keen. Seeing the importance of pure cattle other farmers are removing from their herds, the scrub or grade cow and replacing them with pure breeds of which the Holstein are the most popular.

Our soil is very productive and composed principally of a rich clay loam with a light mixture of sand which, after a rain, does not become crusted or hard, thus retarding the growth of vegetation, as is the case in some localities. It is well adapted to the raising of grain and all crops as has been demonstrated by the Morgan company who have raised more than five hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre and others have raised oats that weighed forty pounds to the bushel measure.

Cloverland Is Well Educated

By B. G. PACKER

Director of Immigration, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

WISCONSIN is a state of intensified production. It is a state where comparatively few are able to read and write. Wisconsin has 180,000 farms and 81 per cent of our 69,000 foreign born farmers have come from countries whose average of those unable to read and write is less than one half of one per cent.

One is not casting reflection when it points out that in the north-central region including Wisconsin live a larger proportion of adult population able to write than in any equal number of states. Illiteracy is a matter of official record and education is a great feature in the contribution of this part of the country to the nation's treasure of food and manufactures.

The amount of such illiteracy in the twelve north-central states is 18 per cent lower than in any other twelve states; 70 per cent less than in the thirteen original states, and nearly 8 per cent lower than in all the rest of the states.

North-central states—

Unable to write

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, average..... 3.6%
Average next lowest 12..... 4.4%
Average thirteen original states..... 11.9%
Average all others..... 18.1%

North-central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, average 3.6 per cent.

Average next lowest 12 is 4.4.

Average thirteen original states is 11.9.

Average all others is 18.1.

Quite a good many persons were regarded as able to read though not able to write, but the information was not considered sufficiently important for separate presentation. The lowest percentage of illiteracy is found among native whites of foreign or mixed parentage.

There resides in an adjoining state a friend of the writer unable to read or use the pen but a successful farmer. Observation has been his

teacher. A man of good intellect he knows how to look into things and has probably won more premiums with his products than any man in his state. His children enjoy excellent schooling in the little college town of Grinnell. Left to shift for himself when a youth his life has been profitable and inspirational and a distinctive factor in Iowa crop improvement. He has made good. So also have others equally handicapped.

Nevertheless, if our occupation is one requiring considerable mental energy—and there are few exceptions these days—then, other things being equal, the greatest intellectual activity will give the largest production.

And right here as a stimulus ability to read and write is the big element to be taken into account. If intelligence is some measure of the output of a people, then the people that contribute the greatest amount of intellect to their work will have the largest and best output. In no endeavor is this more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. Those countries with the fewest illiterates reap the greatest yield of crops. It has not been wholly a matter of climate or soil, but rather a combination of reading, reflection and organization.

And the poorest returns of all the sections of the world come from some of the most fertile soils on the globe—that is those of Russia where an unfortunate peasantry starve out a miserable existence. Give a people ambition and purpose in life and we see a little stubbornness in the soil the means to a greater intellectual activity.

Thousands of immigrants who came into Wisconsin fifty years ago left behind them blighting and unfavorable political conditions. Great as was their labor in opening farms without the explosives and land clearing machinery now used in the upper counties their situation of independence was from the beginning far superior to their condition of dependence in the mother country. Wisconsin's schools have kept pace with development, have been the promoters of it and the measure of the production of the land is after all seldom the fertility of the soil but rather the fertility of the intellects of the men and women doing the work.

Victory Looms for the Motor Truck

NOT many days ago Nevada's state highway engineer bought the roadbed, right of way, a job lot of bridges and culverts and much other material, covering a distance of about 15 miles, from a railway company for a laughable sum of \$3800. The roadbed will be transformed into a state highway. In this case the railway company quit not on account of motor competition. A gold field area petered out. Its business on that line did likewise. Motor interest in the case is merely in passing, though in connection with the knowledge that motor competition actually is being gnawed—even gobbled up and in some instances anticipated—by the highway men. Some open-minded ones go so far as to say what of course is true, that motor transportation is as useful as an adjunct and stimulator of railway traffic, by opening new markets and increasing productivity.

Recently, at a meeting of the New York Railroad club, Charles A. Morse, in charge of engineering and maintenance for the national railroad administration, showed that once more the country lags in not observing the closely what is done elsewhere. Many years, he said, some British railway companies have preferred to build vehicles over highways into regions where comparatively little business originated, rather than build branch railways. He said that while a railway can be built only by long stock—and the highway must

be built anyway. He stated frankly that some branches should be transformed into highways, and that rail transfer charges in many cases are unprofitable to railway and shipper alike. He said railroad men should study the problem of transportation as a whole, and seize opportunities, rather than take a narrow view and study ways to hold back motor truck competition.

The sooner all men interested in transportation study it as a whole, and especially study the building and maintenance of highway transportation as an economic problem, the better. As a matter of fact very little is known, as to how highways should be built, because they have not yet been tested thoroughly under intensive motor traffic. There will be a lot of guessing, and a lot of it will waste a lot of money. It was too in railroad-ing.

As to the contest, if such it may be called, between branch railways and the motor truck—victory looms for the motor truck.

James T. Fisher, cashier of the State Savings bank of Laurium, received word from Secretary George D. Bartlett of Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, to the effect that Badger state bankers will be in the copper country June 27. Upwards of 500 members and their ladies will be in the party.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

The First National Bank

of Milwaukee, Wisconsin

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$4,000,000

Commercial Banking Business conducted in all its branches, including

Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
Collections, Bond Department,
Savings Department,
Safe Deposit Vaults.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVITED

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

When the ammonia tank in an Algonac meat market sprung a leak Amby Worthy, just home from overseas service, put on his gas mask, sought out the leak and made repairs. Some of these boys ought to come in handy, too, when the book agents come around selling the History of the Great War.

Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of Detroit told the Methodist Social Union of Boston that if he had a voice in the punishment of the ex-Kaiser he would have him spend the remainder of his life cracking stone for the rebuilding of churches wrecked in the war zone. Bishop Henderson has recently returned from Europe.

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US

We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

Escanaba National Bank

Escanaba, Michigan

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

Invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surril.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Wisconsin Invites Careful Inspection

(Continued from Page 36)

pectus showing expensive structures. Wisconsin farmers know it pays well to provide comfortable quarters and they appreciate the need of ample shelter for four million tons of hay, two hundred fifty million bushels of grain, and two million dairy cows.

Farm machinery has greatly lessened the work of planting, cultivating and harvesting. In few, if any lines of engineering has more progress been made in developing those types of machines that decrease the amount of hand labor. In computing the value of machinery on the average farm the standard taken was not for new machines, but the value of the implements in used condition. The report is as follows:

	Machinery Per Farm
Iowa	\$437
Minnesota	333
Wisconsin	300
Illinois	300
Indiana	189
Missouri	188
Louisiana	158
Texas	136
Tennessee	85
Kentucky	77
Mississippi	61

This showing might be enlarged upon. Let a boy get behind a good up-and-coming team of horses and ride to spread manure, to plow it in, to pulverize the ground, to plant the corn, to cultivate it, to harvest and bind it; let him ride to sow and mow, to take and gather in, and that lad will think twice before leaving the farm. He sees there is pleasure as well as profit in farming; that it gives health and vigor to body and mind and more real contentment than any other calling known to man. The more costly implements can be used by two or three

farmers just as well as by one if the expense of buying seems too great.

Farm machinery means more pleasure in the field and develops the right attitude toward such work. A dear old colored man in Madison, a carpet beater, gets pleasure out of a job the writer hates by using his beaters as drumsticks, playing a rag-time tune, winning the attention of neighbors and getting more business. He is a successful beater of rugs because he likes his work and uses implements made especially for that purpose. Now boy is a boy, a lover of pleasure so long as he lives. We wouldn't have him anything else for all the world and farm tenancy is the result of boys leaving the farm for industrial centers where machinery has wiped out the drudgery of hand labor. These sections where farm owners are fewest are regions using the least amount of machinery.

In conclusion, we believe so many Wisconsin farmers own the land they plow because a system of mixed crop production combined with dairying is more to be depended upon than any other in developing comfortable homes; that the soil is kept productive for every ton of Minneapolis bran fed returns \$15 worth of fertility to the field; that such type of production means better farm help because employed for longer seasons than in regions devoted to grain growing, and we believe further that so many farm owners are only the logical result of the many and varied farmers' societies that keep before us the fact that we cannot afford to tread along in the beaten paths of our ancestors if we would win today.

When an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on induction; nobody knows what that means.



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address Chicago, U.S.A

American Sheep & Wool Company

1501-3-5 First National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP & WOOL COMPANY is organized to help develop the unused resources of Wisconsin; to help in lessening the pronounced meat and wool shortage; and to improve a large acreage of virgin soil so it can eventually be used for cultivated crops. Incidentally, the opportunity to do these things offers unusual profits, to special knowledge of the industry, plus the control of high-class management.

That this need exists is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions regarding the supply and demand of beef, mutton and wool.

Western men made money at 15c per pound for wool, and \$2.50 per lamb. Prices now are about 55c for wool and \$12.00 to \$19.00 for lambs.

The average production of sheep and wool should be about one sheep per person of the population. The U. S. has now less than one-half of this production. Wisconsin, with its climate and feed area, should raise more than its quota, but is now short of this by nearly 2,000,000 sheep.

The development of this industry means not only meat and wool, but also more yarn, woolen and knitting mills, and clothing manufacturers.

For many years we Badgers were lumbering; but it would now appear that, in these respects, we are slumbering.

LOCATION

This company has secured approximately 35,200 acres of choice hardwood cut-over lands, at a very reasonable price, and has 20,000 acres additional under option, about the center along the boundary line of Oneida and Price Counties. Wisconsin, just north of the main line of the Soo R. R., and about half way between Phillips, on the old Wisconsin Cent. (now also Soo Line), and Hazelhurst on the Wisconsin Valley Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The tract contains lakes and streams, is well watered, and well-drained, with but very little swamp land, and is traversed by a Railroad from Phillips to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The soil is ideal for sheep and cattle raising.

CAPITALIZATION

This is the day of big things. The business man of today knows all the advantages derived from having plenty of working capital.

With a large working capital and 55,000 acres of Wisconsin's very best soil, our manager will be ready at all times to take advantage of opportunities to buy whenever there is a break in the livestock market, and also to store up ample feed, at the most convenient and profitable times, so that if necessary when there is a heavy run on the market, livestock can be carried over until market conditions improve. Many a stockman suffers tremendous losses because he is forced to market his stock because of shortage of capital.

SAFETY

The safety of an investment is built upon several things, the chief of which are good management, permanent or readily saleable assets, and continuity of demand for service or production. In this Company the personnel of its management speaks for itself as giving as good as there is to be had. A large part of its assets will be lands, bought cheaply, well located as to transportation, well adapted to either grazing or agriculture, and therefore of constantly increasing value as permanent and usable property. Most of the remainder of its assets will be in sheep, widely distributed in many units over a large area; therefore subject in the least possible degree to percentage of loss or damage, and being in keen demand, for both meat and wool, will be turned over yearly so as to avoid a long time investment in depreciating assets. Other investment of capital will be mostly in improvements that add to the land value more than its normal increase. But few businesses so fully combine these elements of safety.

Profits also involve several elements, the chief of which are, again, good management, which is guaranteed by this Company's personnel; and a broad basis of operation, to secure economy, which this Company's capital and plan insure. There will be no expensive overhead nor unearned salaries.

Management

The right man in the right place is the basic principle of business success.

The American Sheep & Wool Company is particularly fortunate in this respect. Every man connected with this institution in an official capacity has a record that spells success for his every undertaking. The business control of this company is and will be in the hands of its Board of Directors, who will employ as Ranch Manager one of the most efficient, practical and experienced livestock men in the country.

MR. GEORGE A. WEST,

President of the Company, is one of the leading financiers of Milwaukee. He is president of the Lake Shore Stone Company, the Magnesite Products Company, the West Lumber Company, The Homemaker Land Company, and various other corporations in the City of Milwaukee, and a man of high standing in financial circles generally.

MR. GEORGE P. MAYER,

President and Director of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and Vice-President of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, a man known for high business ideals.

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD,

Former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, a large stockholder and officer of the North Fork Lumber Company and American Timber Holding Company.

MR. FRANK H. PARKER,

President of the Mueller & Son Box Company, an officer and director of the Parker Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, a man of high standing and high business ideals in the commercial world of Milwaukee.

MR. C. P. TINKHAM,

Wholesale Cedar Products and Lumber, lumberman of recognized ability and standing in the State of Wisconsin.

MR. P. M. STARNES,

Vice-President of the North American Timber Holding Company, and Vice-President of the American Timber Holding Company and Director of several other corporations.

MR. E. G. WURSTER,

Treasurer of the John C. Becker Furniture Company, former Assistant District Attorney of the County of Milwaukee, and now practicing attorney in the City of Milwaukee, is treasurer and counsel of this Company.

MR. F. E. STARNES,

Formerly with Hogan Brothers, Livestock Dealers, a man who has made a critical study of sheep and other livestock from a commercial and scientific standpoint, spending considerable time in the West studying conditions there from a comparative standpoint.

The Domain of Cloverland

in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

and

Northern Part of the Lower Peninsula

is open to the homeseeker, the settler, the western grazer. Its wonderful agricultural resources, the rich pastures in the great areas of cut-over lands, the many streams of pure water, the hundreds of spring and brook-fed lakes, the fertile soil that is untouched by the plow, all beckon to the man with ambition, energy, and determination to succeed.

Equally inviting to tourists and pleasure seekers are the shaded macadam highways through stretches of virgin forest; the resorts that abound on the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and deep in the woods on crystal inland waters; the camping out places that hold the enchantment of the wilds without leaving civilization; the fishing streams that abound in trout, and the lakes with their wealth of black-bass and pike; the great iron and copper mining regions.

Include Cloverland in your plans for seeking new fields for industry and a home.

Include Cloverland in your itinerary of travel this summer.

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The United States—a Going Concern

(Editorial from the Washington Post)

THERE is a passing uneasiness in the public mind in the United States which is manifesting itself in various ways. The war has shaken individuals out of their former easy habits of thinking—or not thinking—and the acquisition of knowledge is proving acutely painful to many kinds of brains. Some of them are unequal to the strain of absorbing truth. They are turning sour, pessimistic or bolshevist, according to the temperament of the individual. One type of mind that seems to be increasing in numbers is that which would throw away all the good that has been acquired through a century of effort, to embrace notions that cannot stand ten minutes of quiet analysis. This kind of hairtrigger American is revelling now in the chaotic state of affairs, hoping to see a complete overturn in which he will stand a chance of grabbing some advantage which he cannot hope to acquire in honest competition with his fellows.

The fault, however, does not lie with the shallow-pated or the merely unripe intellects. Some of the strongest business men in the country are behaving as though their brains had deserted them. Instead of concentrating upon the new problems that are presented and quietly conferring upon ways and means to co-operate on a sensible course of action, they are throwing fuel upon the bolshevik bonfires by ill-considered speech and unwise acts. Others have drawn into their shells, refusing to loosen their pocketbooks for the sake of keeping the wheels turning. They excuse this turtle-like maneuver by asserting that "no one knows what is coming," and "we must wait to see what the peace conference will do," or similar nonsense.

Of course, no one knows what is coming. But is it not presumable that the richest, strongest, most solvent, most active and most independently-placed nation in the world will continue on the map? Surely that is not a violent assumption although, strictly speaking, it is not more capable of demonstration than any other future proposition. It is sufficient, however, for the ordinary American if he will but stop to think that he and his fate are bound up in the fate of the country. If the United States is to go down, the average American would just as soon go down with it; and if the United States is to go forward, the average citizen is satisfied to go

along, rather than seek his fortune in other countries.

The banks are bulging with money. The people of this country are rich. Their government borrowed millions but it borrowed from the people who have recovered most of the money in business and at the same time held the bonds, which are drawing interest. The bankers of the country are cautious—a good trait in bankers, if it does not degenerate into mere sheepish timidity. Would it not be well for the bankers to examine themselves and the country and ask whether they are not a bit too cautious for the best interest of all concerned? Does the United States depend upon the peace conference after all? Is it not rather a fact that the United States has been held back too long in its normal domestic development until it is cramped? The 100,000,000 individuals of this country want more railroad, more buildings, more homes, more schools, more churches, more suburban farms, more gardens, more everything that brings comfort. Why shouldn't the people have what they want when they have the money to buy it?

With all due respect to the strength of the late German empire, it seems to us that many Americans are conceding too much to the prowess of their enemy when they are afraid to go forward in business because of "unsettled conditions." Are they afraid Germany will come back and start another war? Not a chance! Nor will anybody else start a war that will bother the United States. The mighty, eager nation is suffering not from nothing more than a false state of mind on the part of its own people. They have been shaken and are uneasy. Let them think twice and they will perceive that the old United States is intact, bigger and richer than ever, with greater prestige abroad and greater markets both at home and abroad than ever before. The victory of liberty did not hurt the United States, however terribly wounded Germany. The free nation will give us a better market than Germany ever dreamed of giving. All that Americans need to do now, if they wish prosperity, is to cut out foreign notions of government, throw away their worry over the peace conference and the settlement of foreign questions, roll up their sleeves and get busy.

A Wonderful Two Weeks' Outing on the Taquamenon

(Continued from Page 11)

on high heeled shoes; they were quite sensible ones, but the canoe was very, very tender.

We made several trips to the falls from our own side of the river and it was from this side we got our pictures. There was one trip we shall probably never forget. We had gotten the idea that the falls would look quite wonderful by moonlight, and I still think so, but we didn't see them. One evening after supper we started out, taking a pack containing sheets to make a tent, and heavy blankets as the nights were cold. Besides this pack we had an ax, a gun, a camera, and a small pail containing bread and bacon for breakfast. Arrived at the falls, we threw most of these things over the cliff and climbed down after them. The cliff is probably seventy feet high here. In some places it is almost perpendicular and just bare rock, but a little farther along it is not quite so steep and there are a few bushes, so that by going carefully and holding to roots and branches we arrived at the bottom.

It was getting dark now, so we looked for a camp site, but couldn't find one. There wasn't even a shelf; just sheer rock, large, smooth stones, thick bushes and huge logs. The best we could find was a tiny, rocky glen

beside an old cedar tree that grew at a sharp angle towards the cliff. There was a fine spray from the falls that made the air feel quite damp, so we stretched sheets like a wall on the side, put our blankets on the rock and waited for our vision—the Falls by Moonlight. But instead of the clear, bright nights we had been having, it turned foggy, and my husband kept on what he called an Indian fire most of the night. Dry wood was scarce, and very hard to find after dark.

Quite early in the morning we toasted our bacon over the coals, ate hurried breakfast and started for our camp, as it looked like rain. Climbing up that cliff with a pack, gun, and camera was much harder than climbing down, I assure you. It seemed a long, long way to camp but we were thankful to arrive before it rained.

An Albion man who had a try with an unknown lady correspondent in front of the postoffice, objected to matrimony, inspected her from some sheltered place, found her wanting and took flight. He returned after an interval of only fifty-four years, but then some people are simply born to be foolhardy.

The Soo, Where Four National Highways Converge

(Continued from Page 6)

enthusiastic Saulteur would not for a moment allow the impression to get abroad that the Soo is the be-all and end-all of Chippewa county. We here in this city have a real appreciation of the fine county we live in, and an editor who has to reach its uttermost corners with his product knows in a practical way of its extent.

Chippewa county's area is put at about one million acres. It extends from Drummond island down in Lake Superior to Whitefish point in Lake Superior. It includes the towns of Pickford, Rudyard, Brimley, DeTour, and Trout Lake, to mention the largest, and several dozen others, of which Strongs, a lumbering community with agricultural possibilities at its beginnings, is typical. We mention Strongs because we have a warm spot in our heart for this community which has biffed the kaiser with over-the-top wallops on every occasion. Which, by the way, is the Chippewa spirit.

If there is one thing that Chippewa is enthusiastic about more than another it is good roads. At a recent meeting of the Chippewa Automobile club fifteen members from Pickford, 20 miles south, were on the job, for instance. The \$50,000 roads bill was given an overwhelming endorsement here, and our energetic road commission is already doing things which will bring results in 1919. The Dixie Highway, of which the Soo is the northern terminus, traverses the county, the Soo is also on the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial highway, several of Chippewa's townships voted special appropriations for their local road improvements at the spring elections. We are progressing here, and we know we cannot progress without good roads, and plenty of them.

As the center of a country remarkable for scenic beauty the Soo is unrivaled. About all the scenery one might want is encompassed within the bor-

ders of the county itself, but it might be well to mention incidentally that the active work being done on the Great Northern Highway extending from Toronto to Sault Ste. Marie opens up to tourists here that wonderful Ontario country, skirting the shores of Georgian Bay, the Muskoka Lakes, Perry Sound with its 10,000 islands, and the virgin Ontario forests. Beautiful Sylvan valley is 'just across the river' and if one goes south from the Soo through our own county he reaches the famous Les Cheneaux islands (The Snows) at the end of several hours driving.

Chippewa county is a land of romance. The early French explorers found a thriving Indian village of 2,000 here 300 or 400 years ago. The same sky blue water, the same virgin forests are here today, but in addition we have excellent roads, the waters harnessed with electricity, and the scores of these things that go with a modern and progressive community which strikes the proper balance between urban and rural activities.

In glancing over the above it occurred to me that I may have given the idea that Chippewa county is 100 percent agricultural now. That, of course is not the case. There are going to be lumbering operations here for years to come, and they mean work and prosperity for many, while its farming and cattle-raising possibilities are only just on the start.

Chippewa county, historically ancient as American history goes, is still youthful. Its biggest days are ahead, and just as we in the Soo itself, look forward to substantial growth, not to a "second Chicago" overnight (as was once the boom dream that flopped) the county, too, is possessed of a great future. We know it, we believe in it. And we have the best reason in the world for doing so, which is nothing more nor less than a fine, prosperous present.

Virgin Forests, Improved Farms, and Iron Mines of Iron County

(Continued from Page 7)

is beautiful sheet of water. There is plenty of camping accommodation about the lake but no boarding accommodations.

Iron River is 16 miles west of Crystal Falls and the center of a large and very lively mining section which contains some twenty large mines. There is ample hotel accommodations at Iron River and many beautiful side drives on every side. One of the first of these is to Sunset lake which is about four miles north of Iron River, with plenty of camping space but no boarding accommodations.

The road west from Iron River to the Gogebic line, a distance of twenty-five miles, is one of the finest drives in the state of Michigan. The road winds through virgin forests of timber most of its way, over a rolling country and a road that can't be excelled anywhere. All along this stretch of country there are fine fishing grounds where brook trout can be caught in large numbers.

The road passes close to Golden Lake, a beautiful sheet of water where there are delightful camping grounds. The road emerges from the hardwood forest and crosses the North-Western road at Elmwood.

This is a famous fishing point, especially for trout. There are boarding accommodations here for a limited number.

Four miles further west is Tamarack lake where is situated the beautiful Sans Souci summer home of one of the railroad officials. The fishing at this point is fine and there is no better camping spot anywhere. Just beyond Tamarack lake the road crosses the line into Gogebic county and continues on to Ironwood. Two miles west of the Iron county line a fine white pine tree was left standing in the middle of the road. It is

a fine specimen of an almost extinct timber and worth driving many miles to see.

Iron county will soon have two additional roads that will lead to a great fishing and pleasure country. One of these roads will branch off at Iron River to the south connecting with the Forest county, Wis., trunk line highway and the other branching off near Golden Lake to connect with the Vilas county, Wis., road system. These two roads tap the great inland lake country of Wisconsin where the big muscalonge and other inland lake fish are found in abundance.

Another road leads from Crystal Falls north to the village of Amasa, 16 miles distant. This road is to be continued on the coming summer to the Baraga county line to the north where it will meet the trunk line from the copper country and give the traveler a short route through a virgin forest country to the scenic country of the Keweenaw peninsula. This road, with the two roads leading to the Wisconsin lake country, will not be available for travel this year.

Luce County, Nature's Playground

(Continued from Page 9)

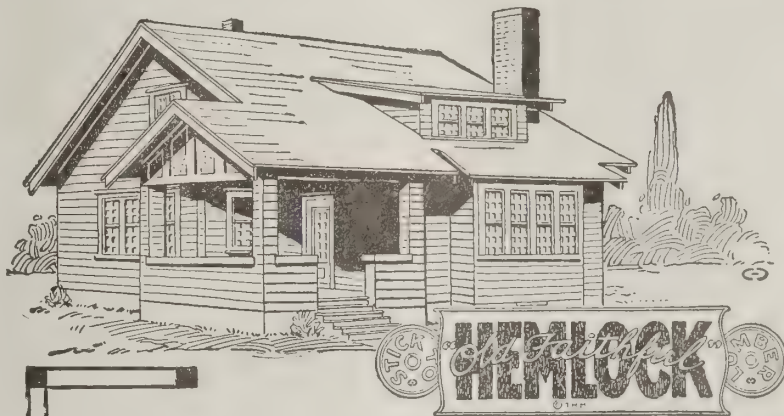
There are many locations which are bound to satisfy the most fastidious. To others only passing through the county as motorists our roads will appeal after having driven through another part of the state. To drive along one of our trunk-lines means comfort. It is as though the country and not the car is moving. In fact no matter what the object of your vacation, you will be able to find it here, and once you come you will never be contented until you make Luce County your home.

NOTICE TO GRAZERS

Charles R. Hutcheson, livestock expert and editor of Cloverland Magazine, invites inquiries from western grazers desiring best opportunities for use of 1919 free grazing tracts on lease option plan.

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The Turbulent Manistique River Now Drives a Gigantic Power Plant

THE waters of the Manistique river have been turned into the long concrete canal that has been under construction for two years, and the ponderous machinery that operates the power plant of the Manistique Pulp & Paper company has been set in motion. This long anticipated event took place March 20. All Manistique is rejoicing, and the people of Cloverland rejoice with the people of Manistique over their good fortune in having such a gigantic industry in their midst and in actual operation.

The plant as it now stands represents an investment of over \$2,000,000, and in addition to this large expenditure the company has acquired 40,000 acres of pulpwood stumpage within a radius of 75 miles of Manistique representing approximately 3,000,000 cords of spruce pulpwood and 2,000,000 cords of balsam pulpwood, a reserve supply sufficient to keep the mill running for more than 15 years. In addition to this large acreage of stumpage the company has under option other large tracts that may be made available when needed.

With this splendid reserve on hand, purchased at a price that will be under market quotations for many years



Tailrace of the great power plant

to come, the mill is assured continuous operation for an indefinite period, and the people of Manistique may look upon their newest and biggest industry as a definite, substantial asset of their commercial life.

It was the genius and keen business judgment of the late W. J. Murphy, who was sole owner of the Minneapolis Tribune, that led to the construction of this gigantic power plant and pulp and paper mills at Manistique. Mr. Murphy had made a nation-wide reputation as a successful business

man. He had been engaged in operating public utilities, manufacturing and newspaper publishing for more than 30 years, when he undertook the Manistique enterprise. His death Oct. 24, 1918, was most regrettable in relation to this great project, as it was to have been the culmination of his life work, the realization of his ambition to print his great publication on paper of his own manufacture—perform the function of cutting the pulpwood in the forest and laying the latest edition of the Tribune down at the door of the reader. After his death the work proceeded under the direction of his associates, and now the great work is practically finished. All that remains to round out the completion of the pulp and paper mill is the installation of some paper machinery, which has been purchased and is now being installed in units as it arrives. The pulp grinders and electrical power plant were placed in operation when the water was turned into the canal March 20.

The Manistique Pulp & Paper company purchased all the riparian rights in the Manistique river in the fall of 1916, and immediately began construction of the plant. The first big undertaking was the construction of the huge concrete canal 160 feet wide and 3,300 feet long, giving a head of 25 feet on the water wheels. There are eight water wheels, six having about 1,000 h. p. each and used for the pulp grinders, and one of 1,500 h. p., for the electrical unit. The electrical unit furnishes power for the pulp mill and the future paper mill, and also provides power for the Manistique Light & Water company which serves the city and its inhabitants. The eighth wheel has not been installed.

The pulp mill building is of reinforced concrete of most substantial construction. The first floor is used for the grinders, sliver screens, refiners, and the electrical unit. The second floor is used for the wet machines, the tank for receiving barked

wood from which it is fed into grinders on the floor below, and weighing and shipping room where pulp is conveyed to the cars or platform below for shipment or storage. The third floor is used for office, testing room, storage and hoist the conveyors. The basement is occupied by the saw and barker.

The plant is particularly well adapted for the purposes of the company. The river has a large watershed with feasible storage facilities of lakes having 40 square miles surface. A remarkable feature of the water supply is the fact that it is from rainfall alone, a constant flow from artesian wells providing 20 to 30 per cent of this stored energy. Sources of these wells are estimated to be hundreds or thousands of miles away.

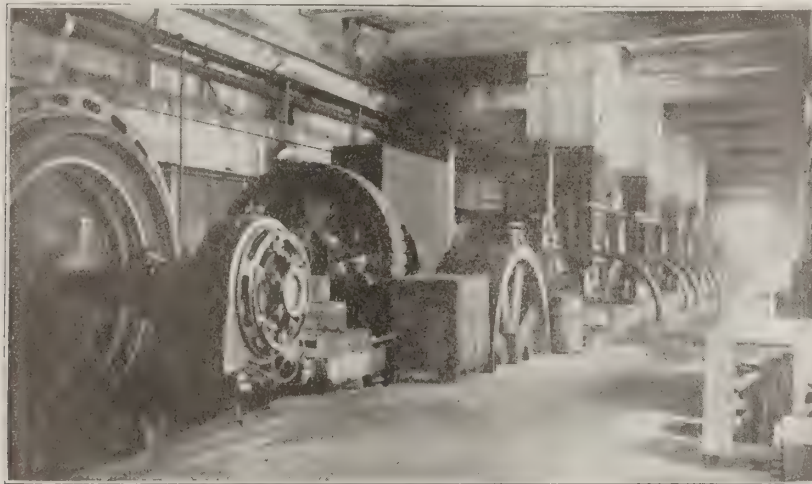
The construction of the great canal and the entire plant, including the installation of the machinery, has been under the direct supervision of H. Storrier, C. E., formerly of New York, who has been constantly on



The late W. J. Murphy

ground as engineer in charge for many years. In designing and constructing the plant, C. A. P. Turner, C. E., of Minneapolis has been advising engineer.

Mr. Murphy was president of the company until his death, and was succeeded by Rome G. Brown, who has been his constant associate in this great enterprise. The other officers of the company are, vice president, William F. McNally, New Richmond, Wis.; secretary and treasurer, Ed. Peterson, Manistique; general manager, Lewis C. Locklin, Manistique.



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Huge concrete canal which diverts the river

Houghton County—"Copper Country"

By ROBERT H. SHIELDS, of Houghton

A THOUSAND words for Houghton County"; but not in a thousand years could we adequately portray the many scenic beauties and other attractions offered to tourists in this rugged land of health and pure air in the limited space of a thousand words; so, from the thousand and one, we can only touch, and touch lightly, a very few of them and leave to the thousands of tourists who will make annual pilgrimages, to this northern Mecca in the coming years the agreeable task of seeing for themselves.

In the earlier days of Houghton County, say a generation ago, and before the advent of railroads, when the inhabitants were practically locked in the winter, there developed the closest neighborly, even brotherly, spirit among the people and there prevailed a real fraternity which is so lacking in the thickly populated centers. And even to this day, with a population of nearly ninety thousand, and with railroads and steamboats and street cars and automobiles, and telephones and electric lights and all the other modern conveniences, this fraternal and neighborly spirit remains one of the chief characteristics of its people. The glad hand of welcome is ever extended to the visitor and he is soon made to feel "at home."

the summer time.) But statistics have no place in this limited article, and we will content ourselves by quoting the observations and conclusions of the U. S. Weather Bureau observer, Mr. Cowdrick, who says: "The summer climate of Houghton county is perfect; from comparison of official figures and from personal experience extending from Oregon to Florida I am convinced that from the first of May to the end of October there is no other place in America which I would prefer as a residence." This is official and it shows that good, old Mother Nature works overtime in marshalling the elements for the pleasure and comfort of the people of the Copper Country and their fortunate guests.

And this is not all that Dame Nature has done for the Copper Country.

For instance, here may be found the greatest deposits of native copper in the world. Mining has been successfully carried on here for at least two generations and will continue for generations to come before these deposits become exhausted. And it may be of interest to state in this connection that at least two of the mines are now operating at a depth of over eight thousand feet. (For the tourist who is fond of mountain climbing it is

A Friendly Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Constant Traveler

(Continued from Page 10)

Modern garage service can be had at Munising thus providing facilities for tourists in full keeping with your demands.

The Alger County Club, an unusual organization, county wide in scope, keeps open house at Munising and extends to you and to all visiting tourists a warm invitation to make use of the Club rooms and facilities at will.

Should you be one of those who have scoffed at the claims made by Cloverland as an agricultural empire you are urged to stop your car at the state farm at Chatham and to inspect the stock, crops and achievements of this institution, in which Alger county takes a just and fatherly pride.

Alger county is the great hunting and fishing county of Cloverland and offers favorable locations without number to him who desires to establish a "little home in the woods" to which he can come for purposes of renewing the bodily vigor lost in the grind of daily toil, be it physical or mental.

Speckled trout, the large and small mouth bass, lake trout and white fish are common to our waters and offer no mean test of the sportsman's skill.

The fall deer hunting season takes the sportsman into the forest proper and combines the vigorous exercise and invigorating air so productive of red blood.

To you who have been accustomed to travel southward to escape the winter months a sojourn in the north would be a revelation.

Snow-shoeing, ski riding, bobbing and trapping all go to build rather than enervate and that means vitality and longer life.

So many places of interest are to be seen in Alger, so many pleasures and pastimes are common to our county, so many beautiful sites in virgin forests are available for camping (careful campers always quench their fires before leaving); so many friends are ready to meet and greet you and to aid you in obtaining a full measure of enjoyment and recreation from your vacation that I feel fully warranted in again urging you to head your car Alger way when you cross the Clover line.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS B. WYMAN.

P. S. Had a nice mess of brook trout today. Will tell you where to fish when you arrive.

The Otter Lake Agricultural School for Boys and Girls

(Continued from Page 10)

efforts in wresting success from what he looked upon as his life work.

We then planned monthly parent's meetings at which the programs included demonstrations of the practical work which is carried on by the pupils, and a noticeable change soon followed. The attendance which was small at first rapidly increased and during the past three years has ranged from 125 to upwards of 400. The wholesome influence of the school upon the whole community has been plainly visible since then. Trained in practical work of the farm and home, the boys and girls have gained in self-reliance. They are wide awake and well behaved, clean and bright-eyed, as well dressed and facing an audience as composedly as any equal number of city children.

The material progress in the community is no less conspicuous. Nearly every crop has been standardized, better houses and barns have been erected, automobiles and motor trucks are owned by several, and more land has been cleared and brought under cultivation during the past four years than during the preceding fifteen. And, best of all, the community is becoming thoroughly Americanized for, stanza after stanza of our National anthems is now sung by young and old and every line has been learned by heart. While the war lasted, not one family in the community failed to bring to the principal of the school its monthly voluntary contribution towards Red Cross and other war relief work, and on one of the walls of the room used for monthly meetings there hung a large service flag with sixteen blue and one gold stars, thus bearing testimony to the allegiance of these foreign born people who chose America as their home and are ready to defend it with all they possess. For most of these results, a large share of the credit is due to Milo J. Slagg, the principal of the school, whose efficiency and untiring work won for him the confidence and co-operation of the entire community.

The law governing consolidated rural agricultural schools is now in full force and what has been done in a remote settlement of Houghton county can be accomplished with even better results in the more developed communities of the state. The law provides for the consolidation of three or more rural schools after the question has been submitted to the qualified voters of the school districts. It describes the qualifications of the teachers and the specifications for the building and equipment and

it provides for the transportation of pupils, each school being entitled to receive from the state, two hundred dollars a year for each vehicle used. These schools are divided into two grades and are entitled to an additional state reward which amounts to \$600 a year for class A school, and \$900 a year for class B schools.

Those who are interested in the establishment of rural agricultural schools may freely consult with or write to John A. Doelle at Marquette (Michigan), for while he is now engaged in educational work of a different character, he is just as intensely interested in the progressive development of rural education. Raised on a farm where the eight hour law applied from sunrise until dark, he knows the hardships of the average country boy and girl and the shortcomings of the common rural school. He has applied the best years of his life, in constructive efforts towards raising the standard of rural education and of rural life, hoping that the state as well as his community may profit by it. His work finds expression in the lives of the people of the Otter Lake district. for his dream of fourteen years ago has taken shape in their homes and is ever increasing its influence through the school.

To me, who has observed the steady progress within that community, the name of Doelle will ever be linked with the Otter Lake agricultural school, and as I come within sight of it now, I can see above its doors the mental inscription: "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice."

Live Stock Industry in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 8)

age of winter feed, lack of buildings to protect their stock at times of severe changes in temperature, and where the homesteaders have taken up their watering places. They are coming to Greater Cloverland where an abundance of hay, small grain, food crops and all food necessary for livestock raising, can be grown profitably and in abundance. They are going to change our agricultural methods from hay and grain farming to livestock raising because nowhere in the United States can we find a section where the pioneer settlers could go on and farm profitably without getting in livestock, and marketing their farm products in the shape of meat or milk. You can find some abandoned farms all through Greater Cloverland, and in the majority of cases it is because of the lack of livestock on the farm.



A pretty spot Calumet Boy Scouts picked out for their summer camp

No doubt, the first consideration of the intending visitor to this county, generally known now as the "Copper Country," is the weather. And about this there may be more or less misapprehension on account of its latitude. If he will consult the U. S. Weather Bureau records he will find that our summers are ideal and our winters less severe than in places much farther south. When winter settles in, about the middle of November, it comes and it stays with us and we enjoy real winter weather with its pure dry air; and when it leaves, about the first of April, it goes and is gone; and from early in May until late in October there is no place that can excel the Copper Country, as far as weather is concerned. Hurricanes, tornadoes, whirlwinds and hay fever are entirely unknown in this region. There may be an occasional hot summer day, but the nights can always be depended upon to afford a breath-taking spell, and the cool, evening breezes from nearby Lake Superior are so invigorating that one can always depend upon getting a refreshing night's rest.

suggested that he "take the elevator" to the bottom of one of the shafts of these mines and climb to the surface. A little imagination and it beats a trip up the Alps and is attended with less danger.)

The mining "locations," or towns, in this county are comparatively ideal. The church and the school are deemed as necessary as the shaft house and in this every mining location is well supplied. Then, there are the stamp mills and the smelters and wire mills, all objects of the greatest interest.

And, speaking of mining and of schools, here we have the famous Michigan College of Mines, which enjoys a reputation quite equal to that of any other mining college anywhere. Its graduates are found in nearly every mining camp and for general efficiency and actual results obtained they are in a class by themselves. Tourists are especially invited to look over this great institution.

While Houghton county has generally been regarded as distinctly a mining county it is a fact that the agricultural interests are fast overcoming the mining and, in the course of human events, will surpass them.

The good roads movement reached Houghton several years ago and a competent road commission are constructing new roads every year and

(Continued on Page 48)

to bear out this statement, we might quote from the U. S. Weather Bureau showing the "high" and the "low" temperature covering past years. (We couldn't quote the "mean" temperature because we never have any such, at least not in

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Oneida County, Wisconsin, Has Thousands of Acres of Excellent Sheep Pasture

(Continued from Page 7)

the Creator has endowed it wonderfully. Large numbers of flowing, fresh water springs as well as a large number of lakes and streams are scattered generally throughout the county. Well water, too, is easily obtained at just depth enough to insure purity. The Stock Raiser and Dairyman finds everything to his heart's desire; good water, ample pasturage and feed, as well as climate, which is conducive to health and long productivity in his stock.

Rainfall

The rainfall in Oneida county averages about 34 inches and there are only a few places where it falls below this amount, and more than one-third of this amount of rain comes during the months of June, July and August, just when it is most valuable to the crop grower.

It is a well known fact that the sheep raisers of this country and the world is on the decline since the war. The decrease of sheep in this country is 3,000,000 and in the world 54,500,-

important to keep sheep dry in winter and a shed or barn can be erected from lumber with straw roof and covered to the south, which answers every purpose and at the same time gives the sheep plenty of fresh air, and a little money invested.

Nowhere can conditions be more ideal for the winter feeding of sheep than in Oneida county. Experienced sheep feeders like about 2 lbs. of clover or oat and pea hay supplemented by 2 lbs. of rutabagas or silage for sheep per day. Clover grows luxuriantly here and oats and peas, sown together, make heavy yields. A thousand bushels of rutabagas per acre is not an uncommon yield, and when enough sheep are kept to warrant investment in silo and silo filling machinery, the finest kind of silage can be grown. The best part of the proposition too, is that it will pay so well in a three or four year rotation. First, seed the land to clover then plow under the clover sod and put in rutabagas, corn and potatoes (the latter grows splendidly



Clover production in Oneida County.

000. Vast tracts of unimproved lands lie in Oneida county awaiting the sheep raiser and his flock.

In no county is there better opportunities offered for economical and profitable raising of sheep than in Oneida county. Upon thousands of acres of wild cut-over lands, clover and grasses are growing knee high among the stumps, and in other places underbrush grows from three to five feet high, all of which makes excellent pasturage for sheep.

As has been already stated the climate in Oneida county is excellent for sheep farming. Sheep prefer dry air to the wet, damp air, and will put on flesh more rapidly in a cold, dry climate, than in a warm damp climate. Oneida county has these favorable climatic conditions.

While it has not been known that sheep have been molested by dogs in this county, yet it is known that the dog is a common enemy of sheep, and the laws of Wisconsin are such that give protection to the sheep farmer.

Shelter for sheep can be provided at a small amount of money. It is

and is an excellent cash crop.) The next year sow oats and peas and cover down with clover, the third year sow the clover for hay and for the fourth year either use the field for the pasture or plow under and again sow in the cultivated crops. Working the land in this way will distribute the farm labor, give an opportunity for feeding practically all the crops grown on the farm and keep the soil up in both fertility and tilth. What better proposition could there be than to take care of the sheep for the winter?

Another big advantage, not too often lost sight of, in buying the cut-over lands in Oneida county, lies in the fact that they are sure to increase greatly in value. Statistics show that a greater profit per acre is realized on cultivated lands in Oneida county, than on the high priced lands farther south. Figure your live stock profits and the increase in the value of your land and ask yourself the question: What better place is there in which to locate than Oneida county, Wisconsin?

Good Roads Lead to Good Fishing in Ontonagon County

(Continued from Page 32)

Rivers, Lake Gogebic are all too beautiful and entrancing to even attempt to describe.

Many of the roads here are through virgin forests where the sounds of the woodsmen's axe has never been heard and will not be heard for time to come. If you have never been in Ontonagon county where the nights are cool and the days sparkling and refreshing, where hay fever and kindred troubles vanish as if by magic, plan now to come this summer. If you do come, you will surely come again.

There are plenty of hotels in Ontonagon county, so that one may choose as he likes as to degrees of

fashion and expense. The managers and clerks are all congenial and courteous and make a stay with them a pleasant that strangers immediately feel at home and desire to come again. Tourists may make their headquarters at any of the hotels, in the towns and from these make trips to the beautiful streams, the mountains and dales, and return at time for a good night's rest in the refreshing Lake Superior air.

M. J. Magee has been named chairman of Chippewa County in the Scout movement, by Chase S. Osborn, upper peninsula chairman.

Wisconsin Road No. 15, South Entrance to Enchantments of Cloverland

By B. W. DONNELL of Menominee

WISCONSIN Road No. 15 is the direct route from Chicago and Milwaukee to the south entrance of Cloverland at Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich. No. 15 is the best road from the south to Cloverland. Starting from Chicago the road skirts the shore of Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, thence takes a north westerly course around Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh and on through a great farming section to Green Bay, where it strikes the shore line of Green Bay and proceeds northward to Marinette.

Between Marinette and Menominee, which are separated by the Menominee river, made famous in earlier days by the master log drives that were floated by miles down the river by athletic "lumberjacks," are found the great saw mills and lumber manufacturing plants. The J. W. Wis plant in Menominee is the largest hardwood mill in the world.

The twin ports of Menominee and Marinette export more lumber than any other port on the Great Lakes, and several hours may well be spent in watching the schooner and "wind jammers" taken on their cargoes from the master lumber piles that line either side of the river and on around the Menominee shore for more than a mile.

sional cleared spot for picnic parties, play-ground apparatus, dancing pavilion, band stand, refreshment booths, and a zoo.

At Menominee the tourist is given the choice of two routes

vast stretch of uncut forest between Iron River and Ironwood; or, go eastward to Manistique where the turbulent Manistique river has been harnessed and turned into a great concrete power canal, and thence on to St. Ignace and Sault

Ste. Marie. The great iron ore docks, where most of the iron mined in the Upper Peninsula is loaded, are located at Escanaba and are in good view from the highway.

The other road out of Menominee goes directly north to Hermansville, where it strikes the Cloverland Trail, and here the tourist may turn east

or west, to make his trip through wonderland. From this point on there is nothing but the most fascinating scenery, and good roads that will make a trip through Cloverland a joy never to be forgotten.



Boulevard entrance to Henes Park, Menominee, giving the tourist the first welcome glimpse of virgin forest.

to tour the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. One road skirts the shore of Green Bay all the way to Escanaba, from which city the tourist may turn westward on the Cloverland Trail which passes through the great iron mining regions before striking the

Keweenaw County, Incomparable in Scenery, History Romance

(Continued from Page 6)

lost to them by the growth of the rail systems of the country, the steamers finally withdrew from the Lake Superior tourist trade and until interest in matters here, began to assert itself through the medium of good roads, Keweenaw was well forgotten except by those who dwelt in nearby counties.

With the exception of the Copper Range Railroad to Gay, there is no other passenger service by rail to the many points of interest in Keweenaw County, and the only means of reaching those points is by auto or car, and naturally the former is the most popular means of reaching the. Now we will take you on an ordinary ride through the county. It leaves Calumet and runs north to the hills above Allouez, over roads where the tourist will find little to complain of, as the highways are given little attention. From this hill one can see the magnificent Allouez, Ahmeek, Copper City, and Mohawk, thriving towns seemingly within a stones throw. In the distance can be seen the magnificent hills rising hundreds of feet, and colored in the various tones of green, while those in the distance, are surrounded by a soft blue haze, lending enchantment to the view. From Allouez one glides on to the cement highway at the portal of Keweenaw the beautiful. Here you coast easily for a mile of miles, and as you whisk past Lake Superior, you get a fair view of the Superior at your left, and in a few minutes you are riding along at the base of the cliffs you saw from Allouez, and here you want to slow up and view the magnificent and grand masses of rugged rock that tower hundreds of feet above you. Here will be pointed out the lone Indian hunter, who sits ensconced in a niche

in the rock some two hundred feet above you, and legendary lore tells us that she sits there waiting for a brave of the Chippewas who left her to fight their foe, the crafty Huron.

From here you resume your journey, and you pass thru the de-

serted hamlet of Cliff, once the business and social center of copperdom, and now reminding one of the deserted village of Goldsmith. Then you run through Phoenix through a great break in the cliffs, you run down over a magnificent stretch of road to

Eagle River, the county seat and formerly the county seat of all copperdom, before Houghton county was detached from Keweenaw. Just as you enter the village, you pause to view the monument erected to the memory of the intrepid Douglas Houghton, who lost his life in one of the treacherous storms of Lake Superior in faraway 1845.

Passing over the new bridge you whisk past the Fuse Factory established in 1862, and the only one in a mining country in the United States, then you make the ascent of Garden City hill, and here you obtain a grand view of Lake Superior with Isle Royale over fifty miles across the lake, plainly discernible on clear days.

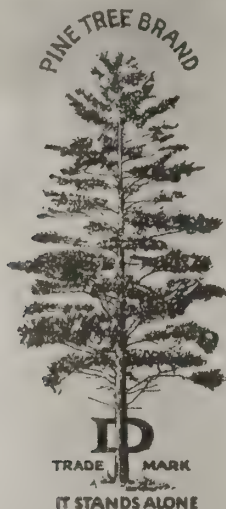
From here you continue your journey over fair roads to West Vein hill, where you gaze on a picture worth going hundreds of miles to view. You can look up and down Lake Superior for fifty miles in either direction, while just ahead of you, you see Eagle Harbor, Grand Marais, and Agate Harbor, with the innumerable islands skirting the shores. From here you glide down, and pass Copper Falls, and Petherick, mines that made history in the long ago, and in a run of a few miles you are at Eagle Harbor. Running into the village of that name, you rest and gaze about you. To the south rise a semi-circle of hills, all verdure clad, and all about the shores of the harbor are cottages, while a well stocked store, meat market, telephone office, postoffice and all that go with the average summer resort, gives you all the advantages of a city with none of the dust, dirt and grime of the latter.

Here you can visit the birthplace of Pythianism, the little school house where Justus H. Rathbone, after read-



School house where Justus H. Rathbone, a pioneer school teacher in Keweenaw County, wrote the Knights of Pythias ritual

(Continued on Page 50)



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Dickinson County Invites Tourists

By EUGENE WRIGHT, Editor Iron Mountain Tribune-Gazette

TO ALL tourists who come to our great Cloverland this summer we want you to know that Dickinson county extends you her hospitality and a most cordial welcome as do her sister counties. And you will find many things of interest in our domain that will make you feel that your visit was worth while.

Like all of Cloverland we can introduce you to some excellent roads that make auto touring a real joy. You can ride on one of the best roads in the Upper Peninsula all the way through the county to the great popular summer resort, Spread Eagle, seven miles from Iron Mountain, the county seat. We have a fine golf course here of which we are proud, one of the best in the United States. This statement has been made by many players from all over the country. Some say it is more like golf links in Scotland.

Iron Mountain and Norway are large iron ore mining centers, and if you wish you may take an interesting trip many hundreds of feet into the bowels of Mother Earth.

There are many fine trout streams in Dickinson county, fine camping places surrounded by beautiful mills and rivers. A very rare sight the beautiful Twin Falls of the nominee river, three miles from town and an excellent road all the way. Here is where the Peninsula Paper plant is situated.

Another interesting sight is Lower Falls, two and a half miles south of the city, the home of great Hydraulic Works which furnishes power and air in our mines.

Hotel accommodations are good. Iron Mountain, the Millman and Harding being up-to-date.

You'll find good fellowship and hearty greetings from the good people of Cloverland wherever you go in much talked of and wonderful district. Space prevents us from telling more of the good things in Dickinson county, but let us say in conclusion that a trip to this county will be a pleasure, and in the language of Cloverland, we say, "Welcome to this beautiful and progressive land."



A glimpse of Spread Eagle Lake, the great Dickinson County summer resort.

Houghton County—"Copper Country"

(Continued from Page 45)

repairing the old ones and the tourist will find excellent highways to, from and in every mining town in the county. Indeed, very few counties can boast of better highways than we have and an auto trip "around the county" is quite the popular thing. And there are many side trips especially into the adjacent counties that will be found to be most interesting and enjoyable, that to Copper Harbor on the south shore of Lake Superior, some fifty miles distant, being one of the scenic beauty for almost every single mile of the entire distance. This is expected to be the northern end of the Superior Trail running from Chicago. That will add fame and luster to that Highway anyone who makes the trip will readily admit.

A spin of an hour or so will bring one over elegant roads to Redridge passing on the way miles of modern farms, with comfortable homes, and the return trip across country may be made by way of Paradise, near Chassell, so appropriately named judging from the comfort and happiness of the farmer population. There is the Trap rock valley, near Lake Linden, the home of the strawberry and of golden bantam corn, a veritable garden of Eden; and to the south is the Otter Lake farming district with its agricultural school, all intensely interesting.

And the social side of our life we must not overlook. That the people of the Copper country are sociable in the highest degree is attested by the numerous social bodies existing here. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Colum-

bus, Elks, Sons of St. George, all thriving lodges. Then there are somewhat exclusive, though easily accessible, clubs, the Miscoqua Club, Calumet and the Houghton Club. Cards to these clubs are easily obtainable by tourists and they will be found to be equal in general appointments to the best clubs in large cities. And the Onigama Yacht club on the shore of Portage Lake near Houghton is a most charming resort, its fine bathing beach making it immensely popular throughout the summer season. But the club that will most appeal to the average tourist, we imagine, is the Portage Lake Club, some four miles from Houghton and reached by auto in ten or fifteen minutes. Located on the shores of Portage Lake commanding a magnificent view of forests, water, mines, smelters, mills and farms, the club is easily the most beautiful, from a scenic point of view, in the northwestern part of the state. It was laid out by Tom Bendelow, the Chicago Golf Course architect, and pronounced it one of the best "sportiest" he had ever designed. Eighteen years of constant cultivation, scientific trapping and judicious use of trees under the skilled supervision of a good professional, have served to make this course equal to the very best. And the clubhouse with its spacious porches, shower lockers and other conveniences is to the interest of the course. The hospitality of the club is extended to all golfers under the usual courtesy of the Western Golf Association and its members are always eager to welcome strangers.

Baraga County, a Game Preserve

By E. Westphal, Editor Upper Peninsula Farmer

THE TOURIST who visits Baraga county this summer will travel through a section of America that has been shut off from the world except for train travelers and the most venturesome of automobilists. With the opening of the new state highway from Michigamme to the Ontonagon county line a most beautiful section of scenic America unfolds in a peaceful and inspiring undulations which reach a climax as the tourist surmounts the crest of the hills which surround Keweenaw Bay. As his car speeds down the slopes toward the beautiful shores of L'Anse au Loup, his mind is impressed with the incomparable beauty with which nature has endowed this region. Arriving at L'Anse, the county seat, his eyes radiate to all points, reaching

many fine camping places for hunter or fisher. Game is abundant, deer were never more plentiful and the streams are well stocked with fish despite the onslaughts of the fishermen. Thanks to the State Fish Commission and the co-operation of the Baraga county Rod and Gun club, these streams are each year replenished with fish fry thus insuring a continuous supply. This year the fishing has been exceptionally good and record catches are the rule. While some places are inaccessible except to the most adventurous, there are many places where it is possible to drive with a car and camp to fish or hunt.

A good hotel at L'Anse affords the best of attention to the traveling public. Several good garages at L'Anse



Trout fishing in the Sturgeon river, Baraga County

is the best fishing and hunting locality. The roads are in excellent condition, admitting of drives along the coast of Keweenaw Bay to Pequaming Bay, over to Huron Bay, Skanee and Iron. The beautiful and rugged Huron and Huron river valleys with Huron Bay are well worth seeing and fish and game are abundant here. At Arvon a number of cottages are available as well as a large hotel, formerly used to house slate quarrymen and now available as a dry place to sleep for those who desire to camp out. Around L'Anse au Loup the road leads to the famous copper country. To the south a winding road leads over the big plains to Covington where it hits the state highway leading to Huron and Ironwood. This route takes you across the Sturgeon valley where many a handsome speckled trout awaits capture. Here also are

and Baraga afford first aid and supplies to the autoist who finds himself in need of help, at reasonable prices.

Every fall sees a large number of hunters encamped at Arvon and several other favored sections of the county and nearly all go home with their license filled.

While lumbering has been the principal industry and will continue so for several decades, farming is making rapid strides. Owing to the heavy growth of grasses affording excellent pasturage, dairying and sheep raising are attracting the attention of many of our farmers and a ready market is found for all that they produce. Lands are reasonable in price and the coming year will see many new farms developed out of our surplus of cut-over lands. Come to Baraga county for your outing. We celebrate our soldier heroes' return with a county-wide celebration July 4. Come and make merry with us.

Wonderful Opportunity

for SHEEPMEN to obtain a tract of our hardwood cut-over land in Cloverland, where clover and blue grass grow wild. Clay-loam soil. Crop failures unknown.

One of our tracts consists of two thousand acres, with fine set of camp buildings in first-class condition—running water in all principal buildings—on a railroad with shipping station to all markets. Land is easily cleared, part being now under cultivation. Several trout streams and running springs on this tract. No swamps. Attractive price on your own terms.

Full information and photos furnished on request.

Land Department, Worcester Lumber Co., Ltd.,
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Good Bye Stumps!

The University of Wisconsin (Department of Land Clearing) will run one of its famous "Specials" through northern Wisconsin this year to educate settlers in the best and most economical methods of stump disposal.

Blasting with

Red Cross Extra 20% Dynamite

will be demonstrated by the Du Pont Company's well-known expert, Mr. Alfred Mathewson, who has become a recognized institution in northern Wisconsin through his successful work the past four years. He will show how to get the stumps with the cheapest dynamite made; how to load and tamp to save dynamite; how to blast electrically—the safest and surest way; how to loosen stumps before pulling or break them up after pulling if you prefer to use a stump puller.

Be sure to attend the demonstration. What you learn will save you money. Following is the complete schedule:

Cumberland, June 2; Borea, June 4; Iron River, June 6; Sanborn, June 9; Mercer, June 11; Polar, June 13; Lyndhurst, June 16; Lakewood, June 19; Wabeno, June 21; Amberg, June 24; Niagara, June 25; Florence, June 27. The U. S. County Agents will be in charge of the local arrangements.

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Keweenaw County, Incomparable in Scenery

(Continued from Page 47)

ing the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias, conceived and wrote the ritual of that grand order. The little building is kept in good repair by the members of the order. Here too, you can visit the oldest church in the Copper country, one where the illustrious Bishop Baraga celebrated Mass in the faraway days of the Fifties.

Leaving this enchanting spot, you run through winding roads to the old Delaware Mine, and you will be pointed out the spot that Uncle Horace Greeley erected a cabin on in the days of long ago, while he wrote special articles for the New York Tribune, and dispatched them to Green Bay, the nearest railroad town, by dog train, the only means of communication with the outside world in the winters of sixty years ago.

From here you go over a fair road to Copper Harbor, and from the hills south of this place you have a picture that adds to your already keen admiration for everything in Keweenaw. You see famed Copper Harbor, an almost land locked harbor about two miles in length, and Lake Fanny Hoey just separated from the lake by a narrow peninsula. Passing through the village which will in time be one of the largest resorts in the Northwest, you come to old Fort Wilkins, and decide that nature was indeed in a pleasant mood when she fashioned the handiwork here.

There is an irresistible charm about this spot and you decide and wisely that you will tarry here. You secure a boat and glide over the waters of the harbor and the lake and at every turn you come on to new beauties, and before you know it, the deepening shadows warn you that the day is closing.

You prepare supper, and after you have cleared the things away, you sit about and as the shadows lengthen, you are impressed by the absolute stillness that permeates everything. As you look across the parade ground, you people it once more with the officers and the stately dames of long ago. The company band strikes up the music and you see them dancing the graceful minuet, the cotillions, and the decorous "square dances" of the days gone by.

You finally seek repose, and it is indeed repose you secure here. A

quiet dreamless sleep with naught to disturb you, and you awaken and find the glorious orb of day peeping over the hills to the east of the lake. That is a sight worth seeing, for as you look up at the everlasting hills, you find them tinged in pink, which changes to a crimson, and all at once the sun comes up like an immense ball of gold, and it is day. The chirping of the birds in the woods, is the most discordant sound you hear and that is sweet music to the ears of those there to listen to it. You breakfast, and then away back over the road you came on as far as Delaware mine, when you detour to the south and in less than an hour you are at Lac La Belle, and here you tarry while you climb Mount Bohemia for several hundred feet, and view the Keweenaw Peninsula. In the distance you see the famed Calumet & Hecla mines, while in another direction you see the end of Keweenaw Point. You feel well repaid for the trip you have made, by the grand and incomparable picture spread out before you.

Retracing your steps, you go to Bete Gris Bay, the summer home of many of the well to do people of Calumet and noted for its prettiness. From here you go back to Delaware Mine, and instead of coming back through Eagle Harbor, you take the roads south of the Cliffs, and in an hour you are back at Calumet filled with admiration for the many entrancing spots in Keweenaw the beautiful, and also filled with a determination to visit those spots as often as you are able to, for the beauty lingers in your memory like a pleasant dream.

To the casual visitor, we will say that we have no mahogany to spread your legs under, we abhor plate glass, purple and fine linen. All we have to offer you is nature at its noblest and best. Wild woods, sylvan dells, craggy peaks, woodland paths carpeted with wild flowers, all alive with singing birds, the coy partridge dusting itself in the sunlight with no fear for the occasional rabbit, squirrel, or dainty chipmunk, the fretful porcupine, or the beautifully striped skunk, that one admires best at a distance.

In the peaceful solitudes, one can well imagine that he has "forgotten the world and is by the world forgot."

The Roosevelt Highway, New International Road Across the Continent

(Continued from Page 8)

land, Oregon running thru Canada from Niagara Falls to Port Huron, Michigan. It is not difficult to visualize the wonderful natural attractions of such a route.

From Portland, Maine, thru Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont via N. Conway, N. H., St. Johnsbury and Burlington, Vermont, thru the White and Blue mountains is a country familiar to every pleasure seeker of the New England States; long famous as a tourists paradise; continuing thence into New York State following the northerly boundary to Malone and then striking North to the very banks of the St. Lawrence river via Ogdensburg, Alexander Bay and the Thousand Islands, over roads a joy in themselves. The popularity of this beautiful summer country is too well known to need elaboration. Watertown, Oswego, Rochester and Niagara Falls are next principal cities passed thru, following as will be noticed the southerly shores of Lake Ontario.

It is here that the route enters Canada, passing thru a thriving, populous, beautiful agricultural country, again entering the States at Port Huron, Michigan, having enjoyed the first car ferry across the connecting waters of the Great Lakes.

Flint new becomes the objective, due West of Port Huron from whence the route goes north, lest it should stray far from the grandeur of the Great Lakes. Up

thru the lower peninsula of Michigan, hugging closely the west shores of Lake Huron, the route arrives at Mackinaw. Here again a car ferry of large proportions lands the tourist at St. Ignace.

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan alternate routes have been adopted, known as the short and scenic routes. The short route is the southern route thru Manistique, Escanaba, Iron Mountain, Crystal Falls, and Iron River. The scenic route is the northerly and longer route but presenting added attractions.

Sault Ste. Marie is the first stop thru whose locks passes more tonnage on board lake freighters than passes thru the Panama Canal, west via Newberry, Munising, Marquette, Negaunee, Ishpeming to Houghton in the copper peninsula, thence south, completing the loop at Ironwood. Variety of interesting sights will be found in plenty. It is the region known the Nation over as the Iron and Copper country of Michigan; big game and fish in abundance infesting a multitude of lakes, punctures the great timbered areas, that warms the heart of the true sportsman and angler.

Entering Wisconsin at Hurley, passing over northern Wisconsin, via Ashlands brings the tour to Superior, Wisconsin, just across St. Louis Bay, the greatest natural harbor, next to New York in America, from Duluth, Minnesota; These Sister Cities mark-

ing the head of navigation of the Great Lakes, the great distributing centers for the prosperous northwest; the junction points where rail meets water in the common purpose of carriers of merchandise.

West from Duluth the route passes thru the heart of a wondrous fishing, hunting and outing empire known as the land of Ten Thousand Lakes, visited annually by thousands from every state in the Union.

The lure of the road urges forward the adventurous tourist thru North Dakota, via Grand Forks, Devils Lake, Minot and Buford; through a great agricultural area, from whence comes wheat and beef for the tables of the world.

It was in North Dakota that Theodore Roosevelt spent his ranching days, amid the then great grazing plains, building up the vitality so necessary in after life. New York claims him as her own but North Dakota also presents claim as Roosevelt's adopted state.

It is in Montana that first the route enters the mountains, having come thru via Glasgow, Malta, Chinook, Havre, Shelby. The route enters Glacier National Park at the foot of the first mountain ranges; an exceedingly beautiful and interesting stop-over point as long as time will permit.

From the park good roads lead into Idaho thru Bonners Ferry, thence south to Spokane, west to Seattle, terminating at Portland, Oregon.

The organization created to administer the affairs of the Association has been built up with one thought in mind; to give the fullest voice to the entire membership, in the government, consistent with expeditious conduct of business.

Each city or town has a local representative nominated by the local commercial organization. These local representatives of each state assembled for the state general council from which body a state president is elected. The state presidents of each division in turn form the divisional executive committee, the governing body of the division under the general board of directors.

The personnel of the three divisional executive committees form the general board of directors; the governing body of the entire association in which all states have a representative.

In addition an executive committee formed by the three divisional presidents was added to function in the event that a quorum of the board of directors could not be procured.

The entire organization is headed by a General President, and a General Secretary-Treasurer.

The by-laws prescribe a strong central organization delegating powers sufficient to assure a close working organization, rather than simply a tying together various sections or divisions being constantly hampered by selfish interests of one district against the general welfare.

The organization in the main has been perfected in the central and eastern divisions, and some marking has been done. The association is just now filling to organization in the western division. Within sixty days it is anticipated that the route will be painted from coast to coast with the proper markers.

The entire organization is financed by its membership, the community memberships forming the back bone. The community membership ranges from five to a hundred dollars, determined by the division executive committee, and based upon population, benefits derived and proximity to neighboring cities.

General recognition with the large touring information bureaus, route guides, map publishers, and automobile trade publications has been generously given. The unquestioned popularity of the highway with the touring public has made easy the obtaining of this recognition. This year, practically without any effort, the route will be shown and featured on six or seven million maps, to be placed in the hands of the touring people.

Good Roads in Cloverland Best Routes for Tourists

(Continued from Page 5)

up to date on road routes and conditions in Cloverland, have but to pocket the latest edition of map and report, and they are adequately prepared to traverse the peninsula with ease and discretion.

The report accompanying the map will be compiled by men actually in charge of road repairs and construction throughout Cloverland and it will therefore, be authentic and reliable.

Another Provision.

Realizing, too, that the quickest cash return to be derived by Cloverland from its highways is through tourist traffic, there has been enacted by the state a measure providing for the adequate designation of all roads. Within a few days the project to mark all roads in the state with standard markers, or sign-boards, which will be placed on mile-stones, telephone poles and in other prominent places, will be completed. Each road in the state bearing a specific number will be designated on the "markers" with the proper road numbers as appearing on the Development Bureau's map, so that the tourist will merely refer to his map and keep an eye on the sign boards to avoid taking the wrong route.

"Fine," says Mr. Tourist, "But after I get there, with possibly some hundreds of brother tourists, what are you going to do with me? Do I sleep in the streets or have you made provisions for my accommodation?"

Realizing that the hotel accommodations in Cloverland, though adequate for average and every-day needs, are not capable of handling any great number of visitors, several of Cloverland's counties have already undertaken to set aside county park reserves, where camping will be permitted under favorable and inviting conditions. These reserves, in practically every instance, are selected with consideration for good drinking water, and, where possible, streams or lakes for bathing.

With only sufficient improvements to make the reserves habitable and more desirable for camping, they will be left in their wild state, and it is expected that within a year similar and sufficient camp sites will be available so that every tourist will have a choice of one or two sites in a day's travel, where he can enjoy the trees and hills, lakes and streams and the fresh air as God made them, undisturbed by the noise and traffic of the cities.

"And if I should plan a trip this season, can I reasonably expect to see improvements of bad roads and new construction in progress, where necessary?" asks Mr. Tourist.

The state bond issue, providing \$50,000,000 appropriation, which, under the provisions of the Aldrich act through which medium the money will be expended, provides automatically for \$97,000,000 worth of trunk line highway construction in the state of Michigan. It is estimated that this will complete trunk line highways systems so that every road in the state will be an "all-weather" road. The trunk highway system of Michigan comprises 5,200 miles, of which approximately 1,200 are in Cloverland. This will mean that within a few years road conditions in Cloverland will be beyond criticism and much of this work will be done this season.

To make a long story short (and Cloverland's road program would fill volumes) "good roads, from the Metropolis to the playground of the central west" is the battle-cry, and the Superior Trail, comprising road 1 from Chicago to Milwaukee, the Wisconsin state road No. 15 to Marinette and the Michigan state road No. 15 to Copper Harbor, will see the realization of that slogan, Cloverland's dream for many long years.

COVERLAND

MAGAZINE

JULY 1919



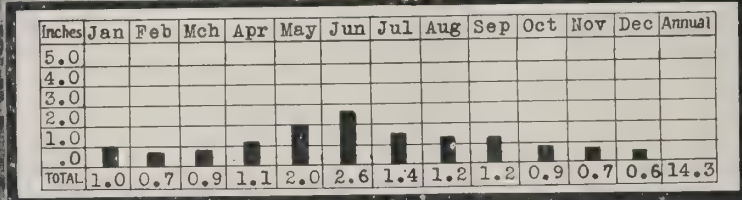
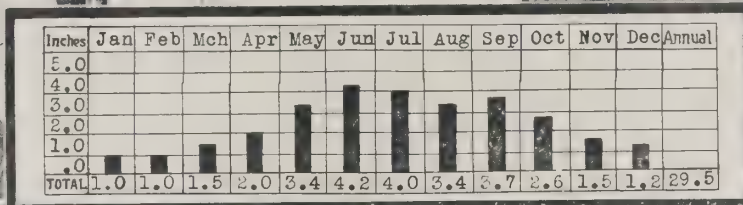
The REASON Why GRASS GROWS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Examine closely the average rain fall for thirty years as shown by the charts below, prepared by H. W. Richardson, Government Meteorologist.

Charts show Average Rainfall in Inches
Each Month with Yearly Totals
Note Rainfall During Late Summer Months
Particularly

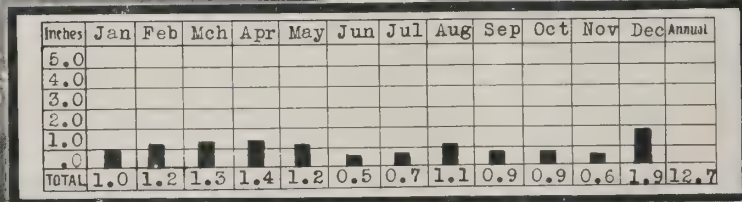
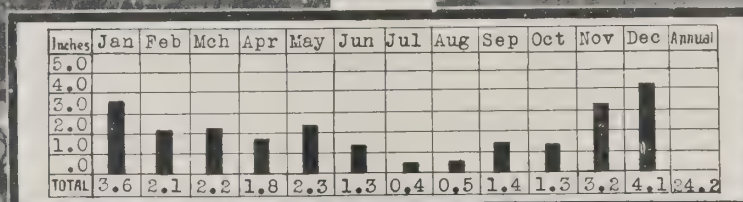
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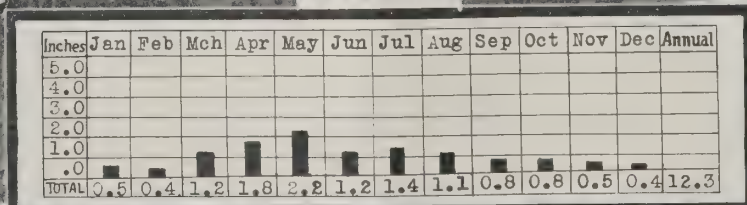


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CLOVERLAND

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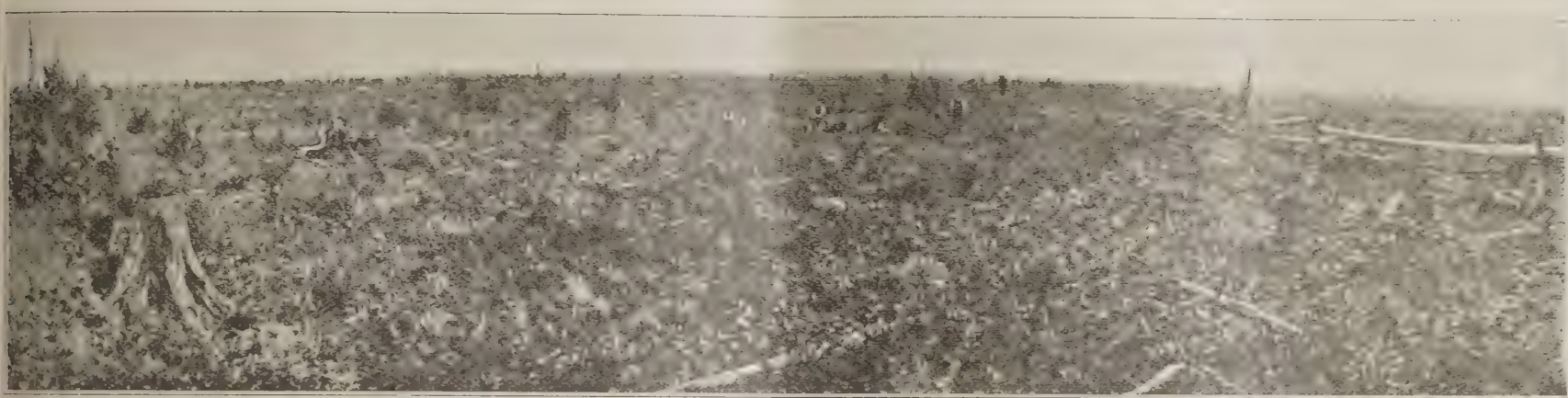
OL. XI No. 3

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, JULY, 1919

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A Clear Interpretation of the Term "Greater Cloverland"

By J. H. HAY, Deputy Commissioner, State of Minnesota Department of Agriculture



A view of the thousands of acres of heavily clover-grass cut-over land St. Louis County, Minnesota, offers western grazers

"GREATER CLOVERLAND" as interpreted in the north country today, is a term which embraces in a general manner a vast territory once marked the timbered regions of the Great Lakes country. Within recent years, however, this general description of its boundaries has been modified so that at present it marks northeastern Minnesota and the lands in northern Wisconsin and Michigan. Particularly here do the various varieties of the clover plant flourish in such profusion as to excite the wonder of the stranger and prove a never failing source of conversation and comment on the part of the residents. A person visiting these sections for the first time finds much amusement and entertainment in listening to the stories of clover as recounted by the settlers. Each district firmly believes itself to be the possessor of clover which grows taller, thicker and more rapidly and drives its nitrogen gathering roots father into the clay subsoil than that of any of the other communities, and there is sound foundation for this belief. The soil, moisture supply and other necessary elements must be happily and extraordinarily combined in this region to produce this great soil renewing plant in the profusion which marks its growth there. To the individual settler, it appears impossible and unreasonable to presume that such growth and yield of clover, as he is familiar with on his particular tract and in his neighborhood, could be duplicated elsewhere. The truth is that the real habitat of King Clover is as broad and long as is indicated in the first sentence of this article, and no one area has a monopoly of its virtues. Apparently it loves to steal away into the hidden paths, trails and highways and in the course of a few years, establishes itself firmly in colonies covering broad areas of wild land. It precedes the settler, awaits his coming, and when he arrives affords him and his stock abundant supplies of summer and winter forage of the choicest character.

The late Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, is the author of a very clever

poetical creation describing the beauties of prairie grass. Had this great statesman only known the many more excellent qualities and attractions of northland clover, he would have been inspired to compile a poem in its honor, for it is deserving of it.

Specifically, however, this article desires not to dilate upon clover possibilities at this time, but to present a brief description of that part of Greater Cloverland which is found in northeastern Minnesota lying north and west of Duluth. The fortunate circumstances of lying just contiguous to the city of Duluth, from which radiate railways like spokes from the hub of a wheel, affords northeastern Minnesota an easy and abundant railway communication with the rest of the world. No point in the Northwest surpasses this section in railway and water connections. No county in the district lacks ample railway service and even townships are never remote from railway facilities. This convenience of transportation is fundamental to the settlement of a new country. Too often, new lands imply isolation and long distance from schools, churches, markets and neighbors. The great population on the Iron Range and the larger at the head of the Lakes, compelled the construction of a net work of highways for their trade, and it is admitted by all familiar with development affairs in the Northwest, that the roads of this territory are second to none anywhere. In fact, communication by rail and highway is one of the outstanding and interesting, as well as valuable characteristics of northeastern Minnesota. As one glances over a northeast map or recalls conditions of travel and trade routes in various places therein, he cannot but consider northeastern Minnesota fortunate in the possession of such abundant and efficient transportation and trade facilities.

The writer of this article has had occasion to travel not a little in the northeastern states during 1919. It is needless to state that his experiences with drinking water were quite similar to that of every other traveler—that water in this section varies about

as much as the several towns therein do. In fact first class drinking water, pure and abundant, is an article of food not always available, though greatly desired. Minnesota Cloverland boasts that excellent water in ample quantities, in lake, river and well, is co-existent with the presence of clover. Another interesting feature in connection with this liquid supply is that in no territory will more waterfalls be found than here. Just at this early period in the settlement of northeastern Minnesota, it is not deemed of much importance relatively to own land carrying water power possibilities, but the day is close at hand when even this added feature will change from an attraction to a positive utility.

A young Red River Valley farmer friend of the writer during 1918, paid a visit to the head of the lakes. Having been accustomed to the well known black soil of the valley, he was exceedingly skeptical regarding the grass and grain producing qualities of the gray and reddish clays of northeastern Minnesota. He had been taught throughout his Valley experiences that any soil not black in color was not of high quality. However, upon viewing the remarkable clover growths and the vegetables and grains, he voluntarily admitted that black soil does not necessarily denote exclusive possession of soil quality, but that "there are others." In determining soil values as done by the ordinary layman, the old fashioned idea that a black soil is a productive soil, while lighter colored soils are of less value, is exploded and cannot be substantiated by facts.

Cloverland implies many other nutritious grasses and plants. In northeastern Minnesota, as well as throughout northern Wisconsin and Michigan, the natives had long known the vetch or peavine as a great fat producing feed. This grows abundantly everywhere throughout the uncultivated areas, but being an annual is destroyed when fall fires sweep up the mass of dried grasses and small plants. Blue grass, the great standby of the pastures of Iowa and the states

south, finds congenial conditions here for its growth. Farmers soon learn that a combination of blue grass and clover cannot be excelled for finishing purposes in its capacity for laying on hard fat meat. Of course, it is needless to state that timothy and the various forages, such as millet and corn fodder are produced abundantly.

Nothing pays greater tribute to the pasture qualities of northeastern Minnesota in higher degree than the fact that at the present time, thousands of western sheep and cattle are being shipped into this section, to be fattened in transit for the South St. Paul and Chicago markets. And right here enters the interesting features that a shipment of northeastern Minnesota fed stock enters the stock pens at either of the above named stock terminals in from six to twelve hours from the time of departure. Not much opportunity in this movement for a loss by reason of shrinkage.

No person seeking a permanent farm home will now-a-days settle where school, church and social privileges are at a minimum. On the other hand, he gives the preference to the locality wherein can be secured those inestimable opportunities to which every American youth today has a right. A survey of the educational and religious conditions of northeastern Minnesota easily discloses its pre-eminence in these features. Minnesota leads all states in making financial support of its schools a prominent part of its public duty. It is well known that nowhere in the world can such well equipped schools be found as exist on the Iron Range. The rural schools are also known as the most modern and the best supervised in the country. No man need fear that if he settles in Northeastern Minnesota that his children cannot and will not have every and abundant access to educational opportunities the equal of any and the superior to most school systems. Religious conditions are evidenced by the numerous churches ample for any need or call made upon them.

(Continued on Page 44)

CLOVER LAND

The Western Sheep Herder Tells His Story of Cloverland

"SAY, instead of having 2,700 sheep here we ought to have 40,000 to grace this clover and grass."

This was the first remark of Charles Luster, herdsman for A. L. Leathers and G. R. Thompson, of Wyoming, who are giving Cloverland a try-out on the Baldwin Corporation property in Marinette County, Wisconsin, when H. G. Thomas, a representative of the land owners and I found him leisurely walking along an old logging railroad right of way swinging a pail of wild strawberries he had picked when not herding sheep. In fact, Mr. Luster declared he had very little herding to do.

"All there is to it here, is go out every morning and every evening, 'turn tail,' and then take life easy. Even the dog has nothing to do. I never had such a snap in my life. Actually, when I go back to Wyoming and tell them about Cloverland I know they won't believe me.

"I have herded sheep since I was 12 years old, herded them out on the desert, trailed them for three days without water, herded them in timber, but I never saw such grass and clover as grow here. Why, out in Wyoming we figure on eight acres of grazing for one sheep, 12 acres for a steer. Here the proportion is more like eight sheep to the acre. These 2,700 sheep haven't grazed more than 300 acres and they have been here a month. Can you see where they have grazed?"

He waved his hand in circular motion toward a vast stretch of clover and blue grass, almost a perfect field of solid pasture in which nothing but the backs of the sheep and a few stumps were visible; and truly, the eye could not discern where they had pastured even the day before.

By HENRY A. PERRY



These sheep averaged 78 pounds when they left Wyoming to graze just 60 days in Cloverland. Their owners said they would be satisfied if they marketed 90 pounds. The shepherd says they weighed 90 in 30 days, and will make 100 pounds in 60 days.

"These sheep spend about half the time on the grass and about half the time browsing," continued the herdsman. "I never knew sheep liked to browse so well, but there is plenty of feed on the leaves of the shrubbery and they like it. The sheep generally go into the brush to 'noon' and along in the afternoon, browse. In the evening all I have to do is go out and 'turn tail' and they bed down in the open. In the morning I go out and 'turn tail' again, and that's all there is to it.

"Those sheep have had no water since they have been here. There is so much dew on the grass at night and the feed is all so green that they won't drink, and there is all kinds of good spring water, too. They eat all the salt they should have but they don't get thirsty."

And then the herdsman told a secret about this herd of sheep that will

be interesting to every ranchman in the west and southwest, and to every resident of Cloverland. He said:

"Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thompson are giving Cloverland a good test. These sheep are to graze 60 days and no longer. The sheep weighed 78 pounds when they left Wyoming. Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thompson said that if they weighed 90 pounds at the end of 60 days they would be well satisfied with Cloverland, and it would settle the grazing problem with them.

"Look at those sheep. They will weigh 90 pounds right now, and they have been here only 30 days. They will weigh 100 pounds the first of August.

"And Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thompson also wanted to conduct another experiment. They shipped in some bucks, 1,000 breeding ewes, and one deck of ewes with lambs, along with

the wethers, to see how all of the would do in Cloverland. Mr. Leathers was here looking over the count last year and he said he would bring along the breeding ewes to sell farmers. He said the farmers over in Michigan where the ranges were located last year all wanted to buy breeding ewes."

"Well, what do you think of Cloverland as a grazing country?" I asked.

"Why, sir, I've been telling you what I think of it. Cloverland is a right, it's THE sheep country. I have 800 sheep of my own last year and I tended to bring them to Cloverland but allowed some fellows to talk me out of it. You can bet nobody will ever talk me out of it again. I might have come anyway, but the war was on then and I had to go to war. No I am going to get another start, and I am going to come to Cloverland and stay. Any young man who has the right stuff in him and will stick with me make it go here. Next year you can count me as a resident of Cloverland."

Hundred of stories have been told about Cloverland by western grazers who have tried it out, or viewed it as a prospective cattle and sheep country; by commercial organization state boards and county officials, agriculturists; Cloverland Magazine and Cloverland boosters, but this is the first story from the lips of an experienced, practical sheep herder who has more to do with the sheep at pasture than the "boss" or anyone else.

Mr. Luster is a fine young man, typical type of the westerner, and nephew of Mr. Leathers. His education was obtained by hard knoel on the range and such schooling as I

(Continued on Page 43)

University Land Clearing Special Makes Successful Tour

By OTTO F. DEMSKE

THE "Land Clearing Special," which features the work of the Wisconsin Agricultural College in solving the cut-over land problem in the north part of the state, finished a most successful trip at Marinette, July 1, with a final demonstration and big banquet served in honor of the personnel of the train by the business men of Marinette.

The special left Madison May 13, and gave demonstrations in practically every district of Northern Wisconsin. Crowds of farmers visited each demonstration, and at some places the attendance was upwards of a thousand.

The demonstrations included stump blasting; stump pulling with man, horse and gasoline engine power; piling stumps with machinery; removing big boulders with dynamite, and digging ditches with dynamite. Perhaps the latter feature attracted more interest than the others, as farmers had worked on stumps with powder and tackle and blasted boulders, but blowing ditches out with explosives was new and proved to be the big drawing card. Ditch digging was always the last item on the program, and there was not one demonstration where practically all the farmers did not ask numerous questions about this modern method of ditching and wait for the "final show." They were all rewarded, for they saw a ditch dug in a few minutes that would require perhaps days of back-breaking effort, and the job was done slick and clean.

Perhaps one of the best demonstrations on the whole itinerary was given on Thomas Drennan's farm, one mile and a half southeast of Amberg.

The field selected contained stumps of all sizes and stages of decay, huge granite boulders, and one corner sank into the edge of a swamp. All day long the stump pullers tugged away, while dynamite heaved others out of the earth with dull roar. As fast as the stumps were removed teams dragged them to a pile, and when night fell, the biggest pile of stumps ever seen in that community was stacked up to dry and will soon be ready for the match.

In the afternoon about the biggest boulder in the field was selected to attack with dynamite. The crowd numbered about 500, and most every one was curious to see the huge stone removed. A charge of eight pounds of 20 per cent dynamite was used to lift the boulder out of the ground. It not only lifted the boulder out but cracked it in the middle. Then a charge of

between three and four pounds of 60 per cent with a mud cap was used to break up one half. This half was so completely shattered that most of it could have been loaded with a shovel.

By measurement the boulder weighed something over ten tons, an impossible obstacle to remove with horses, but within half an hour it could have been hauled away with ease.

Then came the ditching. Two rods of ditch was dug in the swamp area with fifteen pounds of 20 per cent dynamite. The opening was eight feet wide at the top, about three feet at the bottom, and four feet deep. The job was done so smoothly that little or no shovel work would have been necessary, a stream of running water being sufficient to do the leveling and cleaning.

J. S. Swenehart, of the agricultural college, had charge of the train, and many



B. G. Packer, Wisconsin Commissioner of Immigration, in his "working togs" at the land clearing demonstration

of the demonstrations were attended by B. G. Packer, commissioner of immigration for Wisconsin. Various concerns had stump pullers, work, and the dynamite demonstrations for stump and boulder blasting and ditch digging, were in charge. Alfred Mathewson, an expert employed by the DuPont company, aided a special crew provided by the same company.

The purpose of the dynamite demonstrations was three fold—to teach land clearers how to place powder under stumps so that the explosion would be most effective with the least amount of powder, the use of the blasting machine which eliminates danger in firing shots, and the use of 20 per cent powder instead of 50 per cent and 60 per cent which is more expensive and more dangerous. Mr. Mathewson said that more than 1,000,000 pounds of powder had been used in Northern Wisconsin this year in land clearing, and that the owners of cut-over land in that part of the state had saved this year between \$20,000 and \$25,000 through learning how to use 20 per cent powder instead of previous demonstrations conducted by the college land clearing special.

While on the trip Mr. Packer gathered a number of specimens of agricultural products from Northern Wisconsin, which will be included in the exhibit on a special train the immigration department will run through Illinois, Iowa and other states this fall.

The agricultural exhibits on this special train will carry a message to thousands of farmers that will induce them to aid in settling up idle lands in Northern Wisconsin.

CLOVER LAND

The Proper Spirit Exemplified by the Sturdy Westerners

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

"S AN OLD, age-worn, time-honored adage, but I do not know of a single instance where it is applicable as it is among the farmers and grazers of Cloverland—"you get out of a thing just what you put into it."

So much has been said and done, proclaimed, since Cloverland first sprang into prominence as a grazing country, though its vast acreage of available cut-over lands, about "methods of approach," "the right and wrong way," "the successful and the unsuccessful farmer," etc., etc., that to deal with generalities now is indeed pointless. But the inveterate pessimist—the man who sees no good nor benefit in anything, and even looks to the advantages and the good things with an air of doubt and suspicion—could sit in an office for just a few days and read the hundreds of testimonials, for and against, I am sure he would revise his tactics and apply to himself that familiar adage: "You get out of a thing just what you put into it."

Let us trace, for example, the probable courses pursued by the two opposites—the pessimist and the optimist. The pessimist, failing, probably, in his half-hearted ventures in other fields, reads of the advantages and facilities offered in Cloverland for the progressive agriculturist. He reads of the vast fields of waving grain, springing up on lands which a few years ago presented a seemingly unconquerable density of forest. He looks in magazines and sees pictures of great herds of fat cattle and sheep, with the modern buildings, farming equipment, etc., in the background. He looks upon the smiling faces of the farmer, and his family, portrayed in the front yard of their cozy little home, and he soliloquizes: "Ah, at last—fortune and contentment. They did it—why can't I?" He comes to Cloverland. "I will find a few thousand acres of rich, level land—unmarred with stumps and bearing a heavy growth of grass—and I'll simply let my sheep and cattle loose on these lands, where they will flourish and become valuable to me," he says. "In the meantime I'll build a comfortable home, and, in the words of the 'Reside Series,' I'll live happily ever after. Possibly, if the wife wants a few fresh vegetables now and then, I'll plant a small truck garden. But Cloverland is clover land, and we won't have to turn a hand to prepare our land there."

But the level, fertile, green-coated field, unclaimed, is a thing of the past. In fact, cut-over lands in northern Michigan, though level and rich of soil, are just what they imply—cut-over lands, and many sections are still studded with the stumps of the huge trees which once covered the entire region. There is a certain amount of preparation and improvement necessary before the land becomes an asset and a profit-paying investment. To the pessimist, confronted with the task of preparation, falls back on

his old resource. "It's all a fake. False pretense and misrepresentation. It would be years before I'd get this desert in shape," etc., etc. And he lets the land slide—neglects his stock, his buildings and his fences. Result: The land, which might have been a flourishing farm, becomes a barren waste, and the man, who might have been a useful and respected factor in his community and in Cloverland's history of development, becomes a detriment and a drawback, and a creature to be shunned.

The optimist, struggling bravely along with land which is entirely unsuited to crops of any sort, and realizing that each and every day takes from his body a heavy toll of wasted energy and from his purse the money which his honest effort has earned,

picks up a pamphlet entitled "Cloverland," and, after a careful perusal of it, decides to start anew.

He is not a believer in miracles. He knows the doctrine of preparedness and the simple logic of right living. Hard labor, coupled with the right perspective, has driven home the lesson of "energy for results," and he expects nothing for nothing.

He picks his plot—probably less than 1,000 acres for a starter, and, if he be a farmer, begins at once the work of ridding the land from stumps and turning it with the plow. Or, if a grazer, he immediately sets to work putting up his buildings and fences, and planting his winter feed, working, probably, early and late until the task is well underway. He sees in Cloverland's fertile soil a wealth of oppor-

tunity, and he is out to benefit from it. He looks up—never down. The end of one day of toil means the dawn of another, but each one drawing him closer and closer to the goal—a farm, a rich, productive farm his farm. He works first for his land—and eventually the land returns the favor. It works for him.

It's the simplest logic in the world, but even in Cloverland there are some who never have learned it, and I fear they never will. Yet, they are loud in their "knocks," and slow in their praises, choosing rather to blame the land for its lack of response rather than themselves for their lack of initiative. I have yet to know a single progressive and energetic farmer or grazer in Cloverland who has "an axe to grind." They encountered problems—surely—but the big men in Cloverland's agricultural history today are the men who have encounter-

ed and surmounted, and these men generally acknowledge that the problems of Cloverland are so few, in comparison with other parts of the country, that anyone who has fought it out in other fields and knows the hardships of struggling with unresponsive land, under a willing and steady hand finds Cloverland a "land of plenty" indeed, where "earth is so kind that tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a harvest."

I know of no more typical instance of the "proper spirit" than came to me through the mail recently in a letter from Mrs. Floyd Frazier, who, with her husband, came to Cloverland recently from Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and have taken up 10,000 acres in northern Delta and southern Marquette counties, along the Escanaba River.

The Fraziers are of the type that will get the most out of their 10,000 acres. They have heard us talk about this land, and its possibilities—they have seen what it has done for others, and now they declare they are going to make it produce or "know the reason why."

So Mrs. Frazier writes: "We are not out on the farm yet (which, by the way, is still nameless), or rather I am not. It takes so long to get freight nowadays and there was a great deal to be done to the house out there before we could move in. But I am crazy to get out to stay—and hope to be able to go next week."

"I cannot realize that it is only a month since I arrived in Escanaba. I feel so at home and everyone has been so wonderful to us. As for the farm itself, I love it already and the longer we stay the better we think of the country. Of course, there are a few things which kept it from being perfect—but one does not expect perfection."

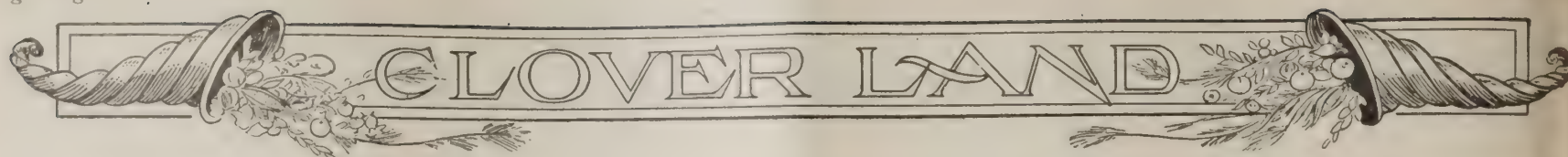
"Owing to various reasons, we are not going at this thing at all as we expected. We planned before coming up here to build some sort of simple
(Continued on Page 50)



The highest type of stock on the highest type of pasture, which a few years ago was nothing but idle cut-over land



These sheep are preparing a pasture like the one in the above picture and at the same time are making a good profit for their owners



The Value of the Shepherd Told by Scotch Highlander

By JOHN CLAY of Clay Robinson & Company

N EARLY sixty years ago I came to realize, mostly by remarks from my father's lips, the intense value of the British shepherd; and as years rolled by and it became my part to join in the work on low land and high land, on the deep, strong soil of a Merse farm, on the purple sweeps of Lammermoor, or the green hillsides of Cheviot, there came an appreciation of the Border shepherd; and then as I grew older and went further afield, learned that in the far northern areas of Scotland, in deep valley and on mountain fell, the silent watchers and their faithful collies were in their way unique, silent but skillful, a bit cunning, but honest to their employer. Down south on Cotswold hills or Hampshire downs it was the same. The brand may be justly called perfection, so far as human nature can touch that point. In the Border land, my calf country, among the peasantry, a splendid class of laborers, big brawny, capable and well hefted (attached) to the soil, the shepherd easily stood out as first in the class. Away amidst the hills where the wild foxes wander, they were especially intelligent. They led for the most part of the year an easy, philosophical life, trained from infancy to observe keenly; with sharp eyes, that ranged far and near over the landscape. They lived with nature and in a somewhat solitary life they had time for reading and reflection. One of them, James Hogg, gave us "The Skylark" and "Bonnie Kilmeny," two gems of poetic fancy, and any number of them dabbled with the Muse. On the other hand, they were intensely suspicious, reticent, yet with long ears for gossip.

Numbers of them have come to this country and have been successful. And yet, the germ they brought from English meadowlands and Scottish dales has not spread. It is dormant, no fruition, no bread cast on waters to be gathered many days after. We have lots of good shepherds; very few good shepherd men like Bradburn, Noel Gibson, Kleinheinz, Andy Little or Tom Turnbull. The average farmer is a duffer with sheep and no lecturing or pounding can put into his head the superlative merit of a few sheep on every farm which leads on

to intensive husbandry, fertilizes his soil and keeps in check his weeds, that prolific crop that costs this country endless millions of dollars. It is impossible to tell in figures what poor farming costs this country and how far ahead our British cousins gain upon us by intensive farming and the great attention given to the flock. The sheep is the most gentle and kindly of all our farm animals and while the most innocent being, more or less foolish in its absolute dependence on its leader, it lends itself to companionship. How delightful it is to watch it nibble the grass in field or front yard, or away up on mountain sides as it follows the verdure of melting snows. The poet throws round it a mystic part, weaving love stories into the scenes that charm the eye and mellow your heart as you walk amid green fields or wander by sparkling streams.

But we do not appreciate this side of farm life. The instinctive earnestness of the shepherd is almost unknown in our make-up and as a practical result we have two kinds of sheep herders, including these small owners. There are of course exceptions, but as a rule in our central states the sheep is more or less of a nuisance, kept for scavenger purposes. Then out West we have the hobo sheep herder, or the dormant neutral Mexican herder who does his best and in a way performs his duty. But as a rule his mind is just about as vacant as that of his charges. This western sheep business has few fine



John Clay

"Ilk morn he climbs the mountains, his fleecy flocks to view,
And hears the laverocks chanting, new sprang frae 'mang the dew;
His bonnie wee bit doggie, sae frolicsome and glad,
Rins aye before the laddie that wears the crook and plaid."

The ideal shepherd, as said above, must be earnest and honest. He does not necessarily have to be a very hard worker, but he must be observant, watchful, more especially at lambing time, serving long hours at that critical time. Much depends upon his management previous to maternity. The ewe flock must be improving in condition as they approach that trying hour when the owner gets his increase. The good shepherd is more anxious than the master, and in those critical days he does not care to be disturbed or his attention called away from his work. Then before shearing, more especially on the hills, he has to be on the watch morning, noon and night, for the ewes are apt

points about it. The methods are rough and ready, any sentimental touches being sent promptly to the background. The British shepherd is the result of inborn earnestness, honesty and instinct for centuries. Sons follow fathers in their vocation and by inheritance the shepherd's plaid and crook. Here are a couple of verses touching this subject:

"Ilk lassie has a laddie she lo'es
abun the rest,
Ilk lassie has a laddie,
if she like to confess 't,
That is dear unto her bosom, what-
ever be his trade;
But my lover's aye the laddie that
wears the crook and plaid."

to get awalt (on their backs) and sometimes die unless rescued in time. This means a loss of the ewe and the lamb loses the mother's milk. Another set of the good shepherd is punctuality, more especially where there is feeding to be done. The sheep loves to eat at stated hours. Here the Colorado feeder has learned his lesson. Away back in the winter of 1868-69, after a very short root crop, we had to carry through our sheep stock more or less on artificial food. It was my lot to help one of the shepherds to feed every morning at seven o'clock a band of ewe lambs. They were waiting for you, their pensive eyes turned towards the shepherd and his dog. This intelligent animal lay between the sheep and the boxes where the ration of bran, oats and sometimes corn was placed before a single animal could come up. When we were finished, the shepherd signalled silently, the collie came to heel and there was a wild rush for the boxes. I see it now—the gray dawn, the waiting sheep, the lanky shepherd, red of face and beard, a couple of collies at his heels. The only salute was a nod; very little was said, but we went to work and for ten or fifteen minutes were busy. As the sheep fed we looked them carefully over. Every week or so we drafted some of the weak ones to another lot where they got better care. Then we went back to breakfast. I reported to my father, irreverently called "the duffer," and generally after our morning meal we met both our shepherds at the homestead and went over the situation, which on account of the partial loss of the root crop was more or less complicated. This lesson we got, that the above crop was no necessity; we could get along without it if absolutely necessary.

And so those shepherds have a deep niche in my memory. Whether we met them on the hillside or at the kirk door, at business or kindly gossiping, they left a good impression and splendid example that any one would do well to follow.

Barley for Fattening Pigs—Experts Compare It With Corn

By F. B. MORRISON and G. BOHSTEDT
of Wisconsin Experiment Station

DUE TO THE large demand in the past for barley for malting purposes in this state, this grain has been for the most part grown as a cash crop instead of being fed to live stock on the farm. For this reason many Wisconsin farmers do not appreciate the high value of barley for stock feeding. This trial has been carried on to throw further light on the relative value of barley and corn for fattening pigs, and furthermore to determine the best method of feeding barley and of preparing it for feeding. Last, but not least, we have studied a question which has apparently not received attention hitherto—what feeds best supplement or balance barley so as to make the most rapid and economical gains.

In all there have been fed 12 lots of pigs, averaging 128.8 lbs. in weight on Feb. 14, when the trial began. Each lot contained 5 pigs, except the first lot, our standard of comparison, which contained 10. The pigs were purchased as unfinished feeder pigs for \$17.00 per cwt. at Oregon, Wisconsin, and simply represent a good type of grade and cross-bred farmers' pigs, not being of the extreme large type. On vaccination for cholera at Madison, some pigs showed high tem-

peratures and other indications of having incipient cholera. Though many failed to gain for a few days after vaccination, none died and the trial was begun after the pigs had recovered from the effects of the treatment. Thus the trial had none too promising a beginning.

The results of the trial have been computed with barley and corn both at estimated average farm prices in the southern part of the state and at the average Milwaukee prices for fair to good barley, and No. 3 yellow corn during the period of the trial. This average Milwaukee price was \$1.38 per bu. for corn and \$.92 for barley. The "farm" prices have been taken as 10 cents per bushel less for corn than the average Milwaukee price and 8 cents less for barley. This makes the "farm" price of shelled corn \$1.28 per bu. and of whole barley, \$.84. Where ground barley was fed, 5 cents per bushel has been added for grinding.

Purchased feeds are reckoned at fair retail prices during the period, as follows: Tankage, \$110 per ton;

wheat middlings, \$44.00 per ton; and linseed meal, \$67.50 per ton. Skim milk is figured at 1-2 the value of a bushel of corn ("farm" price) making the price \$.64 per cwt. Whey is figured at half the price of skim milk, or \$.32 per cwt.

Where net returns over cost of feed are mentioned, this has been estimated on the basis of the pigs selling at \$19.50 live weight at Madison.

Barley vs. Corn

Several trials have been carried on in years past at other experiment stations to determine the relative value of barley and corn for fattening pigs, but these trials were conducted before the day of the self-feeder. As the self-feeding scheme has upset several of our notions about hog-feeding, we have been testing the relative value of these grains when both are self-fed. We have compared a ration of ground barley self-fed, supplemented by tankage, or meat meal, also self-fed, with the ration which has become a common standard for comparison in

the corn belt—shelled corn self-fed and tankage self-fed.

In a trial last fall we were surprised to have a lot self-fed ground barley and tankage make larger gains and require even less feed for 100 lbs. gain than pigs self-fed on shelled corn and tankage. From the chemical composition of barley and corn we would normally expect barley to be slightly lower than corn in feeding value at 100 lbs. for fattening animals, as it contains slightly more woody fiber due to the hull.

These results seemed to be due to the fact that the pigs on shelled corn and tankage took a foolish notion of to eat enough tankage to balance their own ration properly. In other words, though a pig usually uses good judgment in proportioning his diet with self-fed on corn and tankage, the pig like man, may make a bad mistake in judgment. "The eye of the master fattens his cattle" is as true an age with the self-feeding scheme as it was with the former systems of feeding.

We have therefore carried on another test to compare the feeding value of ground barley and shelled corn for fattening self-fed pigs, with the results shown in the table:

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CLOVER LAND



The great McKerrow farms at Pewaukee, Wisconsin

The Senator Bibby and Bibby Champion Shropshire Family

By GEORGE M. MCKERROW

IN JUNE, 1907, while on my annual round of the best British flocks of Shropshires, I called at the Beam House farm of Mr. C. Blatherwick. There were one of England's best bred flocks had been maintained for many years by a Mr. Thomas, one of the early breeders; the best of whose ewes were secured by Mr. Blatherwick when he took over the farm and decided to join with his father-in-law, late Alfred Tanner in building up Shropshire flocks second to none by bringing the best sires that could be found and money could buy.

As we walked across the pasture I saw a yearling ram raise his head and take a natural pose that showed perfection in every line. In an instant it flashed through my mind, "if this fellow is as good under close inspection as he looks now, he's mine." On a close examination, I found him just as good as he looked. On inspection of his pedigree I found his sire was Beam House Star of the best line of this old flock and that his dam was by that great Minton bred sire, Montford Longitude. I at once decided that this ram with all the type and quality he showed and the vigorous constitution shown by his big wild legs, wide nostrils and large heart would develop into a world beating show ram as a two year old a year later.

That fall one of our stock rams failed to do his work properly and my youngest son, Gavin W. then a lad of 14 at once decided in the absence of his brother and myself to take the responsibility of using "Blatherwick" more properly, "McKerrow's 1834." When I returned home and found what he had done, I asked him, "Why select 'Blatherwick' among so many good ones?" he promptly replied, "I know he will make good" and he did. In the four years we used him he sired 8 of our prize winners at State and National shows, though he never was shown because he demonstrated on first trial he was too valuable to fit.

In June 1908 I was again on my round of British flocks and at Hardwicke, the noted breeding establishment of Mr. Frank Bibby, I saw his 2-yearling ewes being fitted for the Royal and other leading English shows a ewe that gave me exactly the same impression as the Blatherwick ram I had a year previous. A wide, blocky, vigorous sort of short well placed legs. On investigation of her pedigree, I found it rich in the choice blood lines, her sire being one of Mr. Bibby's best—"Hardwicke Star" and her dam sired by another of Minton's best breeders, "Montford King." I only took a few minutes and a good many dollars to make her an accepted American where she has certainly made good. A champion at



Thirteen yearling rams sired by Senator Bibby III

leading State fairs and the International of that year. She was Bibby's 133 and since has become famous as the mother of the "Senator Bibby" and "Bibby Champion" family of Shropshires, the most noted family of the breed that has been developed in America, as proven by show and sale ring records.

A few days after purchasing Bibby's 133, I was at the Hereford & Worcester Show and saw Mr. Bibby's pen of 3 ewes awarded 1st prize by the late T. S. Minton who was conceded to be one of the best judges and breeders in England. After the award he came over to the ring side and said to me, "How does that agree with

your judgment?" to which I replied "Perfectly." Then he remarked, "That blocky, wide ewe I think is the best ewe in England this year and I suppose some of you Americans will buy her," to which I replied "She is already bought for America," and he answered, "So we are to lose her. It's too bad."

This Bibby's 133 bred to McKerrow's 1834 produced "Senator Bibby" who both as a lamb and yearling was a prize winner and as a sire has proved a wonder. For 3 years his pen of 4 lambs won first at the Wisconsin State fair over the pens that later won first at the Chicago International besides a long line of individual winners. He himself being the first American bred Shropshire ram sold on the basis of \$1000 (one half interest when he was 6 years old selling for \$500) and the only sire of the breed that has produced a female selling in public auction for \$500 and a son "Senator Billy III" sold twice on a \$1000 basis (one half interest selling at \$500 to the late C. E. Willson and on his death to Mr. Gilmore.

In 1909 at the Shropshire and West Midland show, I saw a ram much to my liking in the Lord Cavendish's 1st prize pen. At the Royal, I saw him again shown single and winning first. He was a magnificent individual and carried the best of blood lines. His sire "Holker Royalist" being at that time sire of more prize winners than any other sire of his day and his dam's sire, "Downton Branch," being equally noted. Mr. T. S. Minton was my opponent in the sale for this ram and made me put up \$640 of good American money before he quit.

However, "First Prize Royal A" came to the Badger State and when mated with Bibby's 133 produced Bibby Champion, the unbeaten and sire of Champions. A yearling son of his sold in our 1918 sale for \$340 and a yearling daughter for \$370 while in our 1917 sale a pen of 4 lambs sired by him brought \$600 and the buyer sold them as yearlings for over \$800 after winning with them as lambs.

Senator Bibby II was the produce with his twin brother of a choice Buttar bred field ewe. Both of these rams were of the very smooth, blocky, extra woolly sort. Senator Bibby II was a winner of Championship as a two year old at the Minnesota, Illinois and Missouri State fairs of 1915. His twin brother was a winner as a lamb in 1913.

In 1910 we purchased a magnificent yearling show ewe of Mr. T. A. Buttar's breeding; a large, wide, smooth, stylish, extra woolled one, rich in the blood of the noted Mansell flock, her sire being "Corston Gladiator," a very



A half interest in this first-prize ram lamb at the 1918 Chicago International sold for \$500

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CLOVER LAND

J. W. Wells Demonstrates What Cloverland Grasses Will Do

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

FIRMLY believing in all that he advocates and suggests for the development of Greater Cloverland, J. W. Wells, a pioneer in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan who wrested a great fortune from the forests, is doing what he thinks others ought to do. He is grazing cattle on some of cut-over land in Florence County, Wisconsin, as a practical demonstration of what Cloverland grasses will do.

On April 8, 112 head of yearling steers were purchased in South St. Paul, and on April 22, 201 more yearlings were purchased in the same market. The total investment was \$23,934.99, and the 313 steers weighed 206,390 pounds. The average cost was about \$11 a hundred, and the average weight 660 pounds. They were turned loose on a portion of the company's cut-over lands to graze until fall marketing time.

Favorable reports had come from the ranch, and the writer, in company with J. W. Wells; his son, A. C. Wells, active manager of the company, and the latter's little son, made a trip to the ranch to see how the cattle were doing.

"Forty-seven years ago I walked from Menominee to the mouth of this river, a distance of 100 miles, to look at some government pine forties," remarked J. W. Wells, as his big Packard twin six glided across the bridge over the Sturgeon river on the way to the ranch. "We used to haul camp supplies over this road with oxen when it was only a trail through the forest. There was no mining to speak of in those days. That industry had just started. We used the rivers to carry our logs to Menominee, and boats to carry the manufactured lumber to the cities farther south. It seems only a short time ago."

"We never paid any attention to the hardwood timber in those days,



These steers were very poor when shipped from South St. Paul but are filling out and will gain 300 to 350 pounds by snow fall

nor would we consider a forty unless it would cut 300,000 feet of A No. 1 pine. One could buy pine forties for \$15 each that were worth \$4,000 to \$5,000 each later on. Since those days millions of dollars have been made in the lumbering industry, and the mining right in this section we are driving through has added many more millions."

We were approaching Iron Mountain when the latter remark was made, and the tall shaft houses here and there seemed to echo "many more millions."

Mr. Wells lived the first 20 years of his life on a farm in Clinton County, Iowa, where his father had immigrated from Maine in 1836. Work

and lots of it is the first thing that a farm boy becomes accustomed to, and if he keeps up the pace in after life he is generally successful. Mr. Wells had his share of hard work on the farm, and brought his willingness and ability to do things to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan when he arrived just before he was old enough to vote.

On the June day back in 1872 when young Wells finished his trip up the banks of the Menominee river to the mouth of the Sturgeon, carrying a pack of grub enough to last 25 days, he commenced the life of one of America's most successful lumbermen. Although the crop of timber is gone, and it would take ages and ages to grow a similar crop, Mr. Wells knows

that there is another crop that grows annually in Cloverland, and great prosperity will come to those who properly utilize the grasses that are going to waste each year.

"We are living in the speed age, an age of efficiency and maximum production," remarked Mr. Wells, as a twin six rolled over the magnificent highway, smooth as any city boulevard.

As he spoke I noted that the fellow had gone to sleep on some robes on the floor of the big car, and thought of these three generations—the Wells family, father, son, and grandson, and contemplated the future. Mr. Wells senior related me a real history of Cloverland that is than could be found in any library. He helped make the history, and is adding new pages to it every day, and I could not help but wonder where the Wells history making episode would end, as I mentally assured a vigorous young man at the wheel of the car, and his little son perhaps dreaming of his manhood days to come.

The pine days are over and now Mr. Wells has the largest hardwood mill in the world. A few miles south of Florence we entered the company's hardwood cut-over lands.

"We cut this timber a few years ago," said Mr. Wells. "Fires have burned off the brush and slashing—see the clover, timothy, blue joint blue grass, and the young tree sprouts. Say, wouldn't those sheep and cattle I saw out in the West a short time ago like to get in here? It is a shame to see this pasture go to waste while stock are starving in the West. I saw thousands on the depleted ranges of the West on my return from California a few weeks ago."

The air was perfumed with sweet clover. (Continued on Page 43)

Texas Man Establishes Pure Bred Sheep Ranch in Cloverland

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE first breeder of pure-bred sheep to follow the big grazers from the drought-stricken regions of the West and Southwest into Cloverland is W. N. Kelly, of Mertzon, Texas, who has purchased between six and seven sections of cut-over land near Dunbar, Wisconsin, and is setting about to establish a permanent ranch. He has seven miles of woven wire fence on the ground to put up this summer.

Mr. Kelly brought with him 300 head of pure bred Delaine-Merinos, the sheep with the finest wool in the world, the wool that goes into the finest cloth made. His sheep arrived the first of June, and he clipped them on the new ranch. The fleece weighed all the way from 10 to 17 1-2 pounds, and the wool was sold at a high figure. One offer of \$1.80 a pound on the scoured basis was not accepted. This heavy yield and the price offered speaks for the quality of the sheep Mr. Kelly has introduced in Cloverland.

His family consisting of his wife, two sons who are just reaching manhood, and a younger daughter, have joined him and established their home at Dunbar. The entire family is as enthusiastic over Cloverland and their prospects in their new home in the north, as Mr. Kelly.

"I decided to come to Cloverland after I had seen what others were doing here, and after I had made a careful investigation of the claims you people make for your country now my country," said Mr. Kelly. "The droughts and uncertainty of the pan-

handle of Texas and attendant reverses in that country made the move desirable from a business viewpoint. I had an irrigated farm there but I believe this is the place for a man to locate a sheep ranch.

"I brought along all of my pure bred and show stuff, but next year I shall buy a few thousand mutton sheep to graze. I see no reason why a sheep man should not prosper here. There is always an abundance of pasture, the like of which I never saw before. Do you know my wife actually says it seems like a crime to see the sheep tramping down that fine, rich clover.

"We all like it here, and think it is a good place to live. Everybody has

treated us so nicely and we already have some splendid neighbors.

"Many things are strange here. I don't know what to make of it to see the farmers about here leave the field at 5 or 6 o'clock and not work these long evenings. Down in Texas that is just the time we work, because it gets so hot during the day that a man can't work. We work in the morning and evening, and lay off during the middle of the day. Then there is about two or three more hours daylight here than in Texas. A man has a chance to get in his hay and crops.

"Of course I don't know what the winters are, but I am not uneasy I shall have plenty of feed, and I know

the sheep will do well in this country—better than they do in Texas. I will have winter quarters, and keep them in the open as much as possible. However, I am going to see some of the sheep men who have wintered sheep here, to learn all I can from them."

Mr. Kelly has several prize winning rams and ewes in his herd, and proudly exhibited a box filled with ribbons most of which were sweep stakes in first prizes.

"I show everywhere," said Mr. Kelly, admiring the decorations his sheep had received, "and am not afraid of competition. When anybody talks about having prize sheep I always ask to see their ribbons. There are mine."

And he thumbed them over, reading the legends that told the story of "what the other fellows think of my sheep."

This herd of pure bred Delaine-Merinos is a valuable asset to the state of Wisconsin and all Greater Cloverland, and it is the pure bred stock that eventually gets to the farm and makes it prosper, and prosperous farms make prosperous communities and thriving cities.

This herd of pure bred Delaine-Merinos will in time prove to have been a fountain of wealth imported from Texas to aid in the development of Cloverland and encourage the "sheep on every farm" movement that has been launched by Fred D. Sherman, Commissioner of Immigration for Minnesota in his own state, and which is spreading all over Wisconsin and Michigan.



Here are seven miles of woven wire fence which Mr. Kelly will use this summer to fence and cross fence a portion of his established ranch

CLOVER LAND

D. A. R. Boys Club of Menominee—Cloverland's Classiest Club

By MRS. H. A. VENNEMA of Menominee, Mich.

Who are we? Who are we?
D. A. R. Boys of Menominee
What'll we do? What'll we do?
Do always right and push it thru."

WHEN the 400 boys who are active members of the D. A. R. Boys' Club of Menominee, give voice to the above "yell"—, the shores of Green bay fairly rock with the sound and its vibrations surely must reach the farthest confines of Cloverland. If you should happen to be in this good town of ours and strolling its streets in the evening, you might hear a sound not unlike Niagara Falls. Someone would be sure to tell that it was only the Boys' club in action. You might follow the noise to its source in the fine brick building in State street which was formerly a school-house and read the name that proudly bears in glittering letters, "D. A. R. Boys' Club."

That building holds more joy, more happiness, more enthusiasm and more Americanism than you could find in any other place in the state of Michigan. Every citizen in Cloverland is invited to visit this club and pay some of its inspiration back to his home town.

Four years ago, in September, 1915, a group of boys rang the bell at the door of Mrs. G. A. Blesch. On being admitted they told her that they had been sent by a friend who believed she would help them form a club—their very own." She told them what she could, and let them know. The matter was taken up with the Menominee chapter of the D. A. R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) and it was decided to organize the club. The Board of Education gave the use of two rooms in the basement of the Roosevelt school, and the club was started with an organized membership of 30 boys. Ages they ranged between 10 and 16 years. Light and heat was furnished and it was only necessary for the chapter to pay a small fee for janitor services.

We begged all of our supplies of books, magazines, basketballs, etc., and used one room for a playroom and the other for reading and table games. We met once a week from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock, the first hour for all play, the last usually a meeting, when the officers of the club presided, the flag pledge was given, and this was followed by a story told by one of the members of the D. A. R. chapter, or a speech by one of our citizens, or by some visitor to our city. They had varied subjects: travel, war, good citizenship, first aid and patriotism were among the topics. The club grew steadily and showed great improvement in every way which was a great pleasure to those who had it in charge and a surprise to the doubters who were sure it was doomed to failure.

We finished the year when school closed with 75 members, all eager to know when we would open the club again in the fall. During the summer we gave the boys an all-day picnic at Menominee park. We re-opened in the fall soon after school was resumed and carried on the work during the year with a constantly increasing membership.

We out-grew our quarters and were given the use of the hall in the building where we placed our phonograph. A gift of one of the friends of the club. We collected many records and these have been a source of never-ending pleasure. During the second year the same system was followed and we were often at our wits' end to know where to find a speaker, and in emergency we always turned to a



Four hundred happy, bright-faced, clear-eyed boys assemble in this hall once a week.

dear friend of the boys, the Rev. A. W. Bill, a veteran of the civil war whose stories always held a never-failing fascination. He is a life-long member of the Boys' club and shares all their joys.

The boys took part in patriotic parades and especially in Memorial day exercises. The end of the second year found us facing the problem of larger quarters. Our club then numbered 150, with many demands for admission which had to be denied for lack of room. The vacation witnessed a special event, when we gave the boys a swimming party and set the hour for 7 o'clock p. m., so that all could come. At 6:30 one could have seen the boys coming from all directions to the home of one of the members of the chapter—some had their suits under their arms, some had them on, under their clothes,—and wore them home the same way. They changed clothes in a big barn and with wild war whoops plunged into the waters of Green bay. They had a fine swim and when they came out of the water found an immense bonfire ready to be lighted, and after they had redressed all gathered around the fire for ice cream and cakes. The Victrola was taken to the beach, and the boys remained until the fire was burned out.

During the summer we took our problem of larger quarters to the Board of Education, and they solved it for us. The building of our beautiful new Junior high school had left vacant a perfectly good building of

one story and basement and we cast longing eyes in its direction. Knowing we had a firm friend in our superintendent of schools, John L. Silvernale, and in the president of the board, F. J. Trudell, we told of our success and of our needs. We were granted the use of this building with light and heat, two nights each week. With joyful hearts we set to work making it attractive with tables, chairs, pennants and a graphophone—a large loud one with a big horn—and many books and magazines. We had three large rooms and basement. One for basketball, one for reading and games and one for assembly. We divided the club into squads, each having a night when they played from 7 to 8 o'clock and had assembly from 8 to 9 o'clock. A gift of a piano from one of our devoted chapter members was a great event and was the beginning of our fine community singing which has made more friends for the club than any other one thing. It attracted the attention of many, for all the boys learned the new songs of the war and many of the old ones.

The club sang at the weekly noon-day luncheon of the American club, that being their first public appearance. Later the boys were invited to sing for all the banquets given for our departing soldiers. On these occasions they would gather in the hotel lobby and sing such songs as "America, Here's My Boy," and "Over There" with all the "pep" and patriotism that only boys can express. In recognition for their services the

entire club, which now numbered more than 300, was banqueted by the business men of the American Club. The banquet was held in the gymnasium of the John N. Davis Junior High school and was a most wonderful affair. The boys responded to all the toasts, sang their songs and made speeches. Not a boy present will ever forget it.

During last year we had many fine speakers, business and professional men from our city, and noted visitors who were immediately besieged and drafted into service. We had soldiers and sailors from all the training camps and from all lines of service and the boys acquired a wide knowledge of what the people of the United States were doing to prepare for war. Many of the boys had brothers who were in service and the keynote of the entire organization was patriotism at all times.

The club grew and grew and our assembly room was so crowded that often standing room was at a premium. It was at this time that the most wonderful thing happened—the club acquired a real, sure enough friend, a Santa Claus and a fairy god-father, all in one. The Hon. John W. Wells, prominent lumberman of this city, became interested in the club and by his gifts we were enabled to supply the many things we needed to fill our constantly increasing demands, and one day he visited the club when we were so crowded that some of the boys came early in order to get near a window-sill to sit on and he asked us what we needed. We said, "More room." And the next thing we knew, Mr. Wells had secured the use of the building to the club for 15 years and had undertaken the rebuilding of it into a fine club house for the boys. It seemed too good to be true but it is now an accomplished fact. During the last summer the west wing of the building was torn down and in its place was built a fine gymnasium and assembly room combined. The work was much delayed under the prevailing war conditions and many boyish hearts fairly cracked under the strain of waiting, but it was finally completed and opened with a great meeting in January of this year. We have now a gymnasium 78 feet long and 28 feet wide, which seats 600 people comfortably when used for assembly, and the room is also fully equipped with gymnasium apparatus.

The remodeling of the building and installation of the equipment cost many thousands of dollars, but the good it is doing and will do and the joy it is giving cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The entire building has been redecorated within and will be improved externally this summer. Mr. Wells has assumed the lighting and heating and also the running expenses.

So we have a real club, a permanent one we are sure, which every boy of Menominee can enjoy free of expense; the only thing asked of him is that he be a good American citizen, in the city, in the schools and in the club. Our system this year is different and is working out well. On Monday night we have Squad B, which includes boys of the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. On Tuesday night we have Squad A, boys of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades, and boys out of school under 20 years of age. On Wednesday night we have Squad C, boys over 10 years and under the seventh grade. No boy is allowed to join until he is 10 years old, and this rule has brought to our attention the fact that there are many boys in Menominee who look to be

(Continued on Page 35)



The library of the D. A. R. Boys Club

CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Cloverland.

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
 P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
 CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
 HENRY A. PERRY.....Assistant to the President
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JULY, 1919

"Doubting Thomases"

Many "old school," middle western people seem to think that the West is the only place where sheep and cattle can be handled by the thousands by one individual or firm, but it is because they are not acquainted with the practical possibilities of Cloverland conditions.

A sheep man wintered 527 sheep in Cloverland last winter and lost only three head. He bought all of his feed at prices more than twice what they would have been under normal conditions, and his wintering cost was only \$3.50 per head, and he now has a 100% lamb crop of extra fine lambs. The manner in which he handled his flock is very simple. One man cared for the sheep, and he could easily have cared for twice or three times as many. Of course, he handled them properly. Under the simple plan followed by this sheep man, one firm or individual, with good experienced help, his ranch properly fenced, sheds properly arranged and distributed over the ranch property, could winter 50,000 sheep.

Nature arranged the Great West so as to make it possible to shift livestock from summer feeding to milder winter feeding quarters. Cloverland was once Nature's greatest wood lot. Man needed the lumber and the numerous other by-products which are manufactured from the great trees. This wood lot is almost a thing of the past.

Climatic conditions are different here than in the far West. The West never had the natural growth of clover and brouse that Cloverland can boast of, nor such watering places so convenient for all livestock and man.

Cloverland has markets at her very door—no long hauls or heavy shrinkage. Bumper crops are a certainty.

Yet, Cloverland's ranches must be made, built and prepared. If you can run four to six sheep to the acre during the grazing season, and get a 100% lamb crop, and winter at much less than you get for the wool crop, is there any reason for saying that Cloverland is second to any country for sheep raising? The losses in a single winter of some flock owners of the West would prepare a ranch here in proper manner to run 50,000 sheep, and once prepared you have a permanent, dependable ranch.

Cattle—Grass—Profits

This spring when stockmen went to the market for cattle to run on grass they were embarrassed in more ways than one. Last fall thin stock cattle flooded all the markets. Feed was scarce and, therefore, high, so very few stockmen cared to winter cattle which they did not intend to grain

finish. Cattle that sold for from \$8 to \$11 per hundred last November were selling for from \$10.50 to \$15 in April and May of this year, so many who went to buy came home without doing so, others bought fewer cattle than they had expected to, and all were greatly at sea.

Now, the grass owners, or summer grazers, have to do some real scheming to make sure of a profit. One cannot gamble much on \$12.50 cattle for grass finishing. They will not carry their weight to market and are not what the packers want as killers, so the price is made to suit them.

How to grain finish these cattle is a question that is being turned over in the minds of many who never fed grain to cattle before. Something must be done—the stockmen cannot afford to send grass fed cattle to market for \$10 when he paid \$12.50 to \$13.50 for them.

It is not a question of what the stockman might have done if he had only known about this condition last fall and bought his cattle then, and wintered them. It is a question of what he is to do now. There are, of course, different ways of solving the problem, but the one which should prove most profitable is to feed grain on grass beginning in September, so as to be able to hold the cattle over past the great late October and November run of grass cattle from the Far-West, and dairy culs from the Mid-West. By feeding grain on September and October grass excellent gains will be realized. Then when the first snow comes the cattle are in condition for full feed until they are sent to market.

Some very fine steers were placed on grass in Cloverland this spring, and if the owners will follow the above plan they may avoid another very embarrassing event in their livestock experience. Many ask what they are going to do. They say they cannot continue to pay more for cattle to put on grass in the spring than they can get for them in the fall when they are grass-fat.

Well, it seems as though times are changing. One would surely be impressed with the fact that stock should be carried over one winter, and that the proper time to buy is in the fall, rather than the spring, or the stockman should raise his own cattle. It is one of the two, and it is up to the individual to decide, but a safer plan must be followed in the future.

Hay and Its Making

Hay is the staff of animal life during the winter months. Good hay is rich in food value—poor hay is almost worthless. Cloverland hay, when cut at the proper time and properly cured, is superior to the hay of any other section of America. We are favored with a more uniform fall of the moisture and more hours of sunshine during the hay-growing period. Yet, it may be robbed of some of its value if not cut at the right time and properly cured.

Dew and rain storms are two difficulties that have to be met. The former causes considerable loss of time, and the latter will spoil lots of good hay, if it comes after the hay has once been cured, or after it has passed the prime state before cutting. The time to cut clover hay is when it is just coming into full bloom, when almost half of the heads are turning to a brownish color. Where there is a particularly heavy growth, much of it will still be green, but the average will be about as good as you can get. If cut at this time the stalks will be sweet and full of rich juices. Much clover hay is allowed to get too ripe. Then it is hard instead of juicy, the tender stalks have changed to a woody fibre and many of the leaves fall off and never reach the feed racks in the winter time. Where there is a large acreage to harvest it will be necessary to commence before many of the heads have turned brown, in order to make a good average on the whole crop. The second crop will come on

quicker and yield heavier if the first crop is cut at the proper time.

Cloverland is the greatest clover-growing section of America, so our farmers should be experts in curing this crop, as it is the most important step in hay-making. To be ideal clover hay, it must retain its natural green color after it has gone through the "sweat."

It is well to cut clover hay in the forenoon, ted it the next morning and windrow by a side delivery rake, following the tedder by two hours. It should not be cut when wet with dew or while the ground is wet, as it cannot then be properly cured. The hay tedder is the best hay-curing machine ever invented. If the crop is very heavy it may be necessary to ted it two, or even three times. This is better than letting it lie on the ground for days, as the latter method causes the hay on top to dry out too much, and it will turn brown or black, and lose much of its palatability and strength.

By cutting your hay when it is just coming in full bloom you get the timothy before it is ripe. Ripe timothy makes the poorest kind of hay, as the leaves fall off and the stalks are hard and woody.

The old method of curing hay in cocks is all right where the acreage is small, but where there are hundreds of acres of hay to put up one cannot afford to go to the expense nor to take

the time. Modern hay-making equipment will get the crop up at less expense, and insure getting it in at the proper time.

Barley—Cloverland's Finishing Feed

On another page in this issue you will find a report of the demonstration of barley feeding carried on at Menominee by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

They found that barley at 85 cents is a more economical feed than corn at \$1.35 a bushel. This is of great importance to all Cloverland. It means we can raise and finish our hogs and cattle on our own crops. Barley is a very profitable crop in Cloverland.

In this day of high prices and high labor cost, the farmer must get the very best returns from his efforts and undertakings. If he markets hog or cattle in an unfinished condition he gets the lowest price. The man who finishes his stock to a prime condition with crops raised on his own land, and who has the manure to spread back onto his fields, is not only making the greatest profits for the year, but is preparing for future prosperity. The farmer must drive his crop to the market on four feet to permanently retain the fertility of his soil.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cool

An Expressed Opinion

It was just our luck to be in the tailor shop when an irate customer came in. He had just got this far:

"Call yourself a tailor, do you?"

"I am generally considered a good tailor."

"Well, you're a heluva tailor. You couldn't make a coat of paint fit a dog house."

* * *

An Unlovely Face

Eaves-dropping is a profitable pastime for one who markets quips. We got this in a street car, honest.

"Oh, I wouldn't call her exactly beautiful."

"Well, hardly. As a matter of fact not even a Christian Scientist could love a girl with a face like that."

* * *

Pinch-hitting for Teacher.

A little girl friend of ours is getting into what they now call "number work" in school and what we used to call "arithmetic." She hasn't reached fractions yet, but we were trying to boost her along a little the other day by trying to explain the similarity of vulgar fractions and decimal fractions. We showed her three quarters (fact—we had 'em) and got her to agree that they were 75 cents, to explain that $\frac{3}{4}$ equal .75, see?

Just then her mother announced that dinner would be ready in three-quarters of an hour and at the same time her brother came home hungry as a wolf.

"Well, you'll just have to wait," said the little girl. "Dinner won't be ready for 75 minutes."

* * *

Live and Learn

At this season of the year one learns a few things if one wants to learn. We have discovered some new meanings for familiar words:

Housecleaning—Taking it apart to see what it is made of.

Mystery—How she gets it together again without losing any of the wheels.

Mattress—Large oblong sack made of black-face comedian's pants goods and filled with steel shavings.

Rug—A dust collector that is hard to get and hard to beat.

Attic—Place from which things are moved to the cellar.

Cellar—Place from which things are moved to the attic.

Storm shed—Three-piece wooden thing designed to give practice in the

art of putting a big thing into a small place.

Hammer—Device for training detectives. It loses itself oftener anything on earth and is the hardest to find.

Carpet beater—Anything that is longer than it is wide.

Meals—Not included in this party.

Electric vacuum sweeper—A fairer. Supposed to take the place of a carpet beater. It does not. It is willing, but it is not permitted to.

* * *

Grocery Business Booms

Undoubtedly you have looked into the grocery stores on the evening they are open during the week. You can't look into one that isn't doing business and many of them are crowded. Why is it? We can tell you. Many people who used to spend money for booze are now in the grocery stores buying provisions.—Ishpeming Ore.

We observed the same thing. All grocers tell us that business is booming. They never sold so many lemons, nor lemons, nor corn meal in their lives.

* * *

"Do You Mean What You Say?"

Howard Cowdrick, our weather man (whose name was spelled "Cordrick" in the magazine last month) told us this story:

His youngest boy is about five years of age. The other day at the table he started in on a story:

"When I was at grandma's she found a little dead chicken in the road and she took it in and cooked it and ate it."

"Hold on there," said the father, "your grandmother never did anything of the kind."

"Yes, she did," insisted the child. "She found a little dead chicken in the road and she took it in and cooked it and I ate it."

"Your grandmother never did anything of the kind—" began Cowdrick.

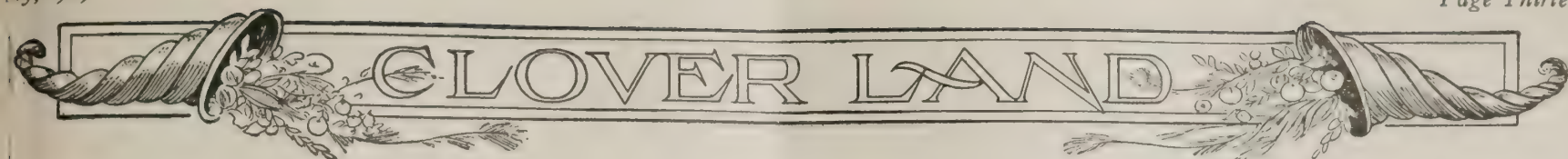
"Yes, she did, she found a little chicken in the road and it was dead because I saw the automobile kill it."

* * *

The Soo's Corner.

The Soo again has an opportunity to advertise itself as the great summer resort in Cloverland. We doubt if Charlie Chipley will take advantage of the opportunity, but it is there. You see, Ontario is going to have a

(Continued on Page 43)



Wisconsin Leads U. S. in Honey Production Per Colony

AMONG other claims to recognition as an agricultural state, Wisconsin can boast of a greater honey production per colony of bees than any other state east of the Rocky mountains. Our bees have exceeded by 66 per cent the average return for the United States for the past twenty years at least.

The honey bees of the north central states east of the Mississippi river averaged 17.4 pounds per colony according to the 1900 census and 14.2 pounds ten years later. This is the highest average for any group of states except those of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast. Leading its nearest competitor by a wide margin, Wisconsin stands out with an average of 25.2 pounds in 1899 and 25 pounds in 1909. The figures for some leading honey producing states follow:

	Pounds per colony 1899	1909
Wisconsin	25.2	22.5
Minnesota	21.5	17.2
Michigan	20.9	21.0
New York	18.3	20.4
Illinois	16.4	9.2
Texas	12.2	17.2

In addition to the lead per colony Wisconsin has kept her "place in the sun" in total production. In both of the last two census reports Wisconsin's total production was seventh in the United States, exceeded by only four states east of the Rockies, while she was thirteenth in the number of colonies from which this return was



Yard of 100 colonies on the Maple Honey Company's Farm near Antigo, Wis., that averaged 187 lbs. honey per colony

By S. B. FRACKER, Acting State Entomologist

secured. In 1910 there were in round numbers 95,000 colonies of bees in the state worth \$360,000 and they produced 2,200,000 pounds of honey and beeswax, worth \$235,000.

An interesting feature of these figures is the relation between the value of the bees and that of their produce. If a cow or hen produces more than her value each year she does it at the expense of costly feeds. Bees have been producing 65 per cent of the total value of themselves and their hives each year and their sole food consists of the nectar of flowers which would otherwise go to waste.

The cause of Wisconsin's reputation as "a beekeepers' paradise", a name she earned thirty years ago, is the abundance of honey producing plants.

Except for the few sandy neighborhoods in the central part every area in the state is well provided with sources of nectar. To alsike clover, basswood, white and sweet clover, and goldenrod found in the southern

part are added fireweed, buckwheat, asters and wild raspberries growing in the north.

Individual instances of heavy profits from utilizing the industry of the bee are not lacking. One apiary in Langlade county averaged 187 pounds per colony last season, a return of over \$40 a hive. Another beekeeper in Ashland county received a single check of \$4,000 for his honey and one in Marathon county totaled over \$5,000. One of the well known honey producers of the southwestern part of the state has averaged about ten dollars per colony for a generation and this is to be considered not an excessive return for any carefully managed beeyard in a good location.

The beekeeper is benefitting his neighbors as well as himself. Most fruit trees and plants and some field crops depend on insect fertilization and bees are the most numerous pollinators. Fruit growers sometimes offer special inducements to beekeepers to locate near their orchards on

account of the increased returns. For alsike and white clover seed the presence of bees is a necessity.

As with dairy farming skillful handling is necessary for success in honey production. Many apiaries are unprofitable just as many a poultry breeder has failed financially. The management of bees is an art based on exact science. Bees cannot be trained, but the amount of surplus honey secured depends on hive manipulations, and proper care.

The problems in Wisconsin are those of winter protection and the prevention of disease. Cellar wintering is almost universally practiced in this state but many of the cellars are too cold and often the bees are not given proper spring protection. Foul brood is a serious matter in many states but the present area cleanup method of handling it under state supervision is a great advance and is getting results.

Few Wisconsin beekeepers make this occupation their principal source of livelihood but from eight to ten thousand farmers own a few beehives from which they are securing sufficient honey for home use. The possession of more than half a dozen colonies is not recommended to any who are unwilling or too busy to study the subject and give the bees careful attention. For the bee enthusiast, however, the returns in Wisconsin can hardly be surpassed in the United States.

"The Perfect Seed Circle" Launches Splendid Campaign

By MERTON MOORE, County Agent, Shawano County, Wis.

EVERY day someone buys pop-corn that won't pop; and milch cows that won't milk; and motor boats that won't motor—just remember that for a minute.

Once upon a time there was a man who was perfectly unselfish. The reason he didn't starve to death was because a big circus regarded him as such a curiosity that they paid him to come into their side show—Just remember that.

Perhaps last year you planted potatoes that looked good to you, and possibly when you came to dig you found marbles in the hills, or a mixture of marbles and great ugly misshapen things. Then you cursed? No. You said, "It's a bad year," or "this seed has run out." The trouble was, doubtless, you planted seed that was cumbered with the disease of black rot.

Sometimes you get hold of some fine oats, but when you plant them the straw is big and coarse and they lodge, or smut eats up half the kernels. Possibly you can't find any seed that will mature. You must have discovered soy beans that won't grow. Now go back and read over the first two paragraphs and ask yourself these questions. Is it cheaper to buy seed that will come up quickly with a strong firm sprout, that will produce a goodly amount of silage, and that will mature, when every kernel grows, at six dollars a bushel, or buy seed, which contains ten kernels out of every one hundred kernels that won't grow at all, and, eighty out of

every one hundred that grow so slowly that we don't get ripe corn? Is it cheaper to buy potatoes that yield 300 bushels of marketable stock to the acre, or potatoes that yield one hundred bushels of all shapes and sizes, if there is a dollar a bushel difference in price?

Again look back to all the paragraphs above and then remember this:

In Shawano county an organization known as "The Perfect Seed Circle" has modestly come into existence. This organization was built of good material. Farmer A. was selected because he was honest and a good farmer, and because he was not too wise to learn more. He was given a few bushels of hand selected, field selected, disease free, weed free seed. He treated it to kill disease. He planted it as instructed. He kept it clean, free from

mixture, free from disease, etc. A record was kept at the office of the secretary of the organization as to what his land was, the climatic conditions under which the seed was grown, the freedom from disease, the strength and percentage of germination, the yield per acre, and the general quality of the seed. If this record passed the minimum "perfection" record, the seed was cleaned thoroughly, bagged, sealed, and stored or shipped at once.

By "Perfect Seed Circle" we do not mean that the seed sold is perfect. Nor does "Ivory Soap" assure you that the soap is ivory. Everwear Hose will not wear froe, and Sunkist Lemons are no more kissed by the sun than many other lemons. But the name means that we seek perfection, and the seed has to be close to it to be offered for sale.

But to go back

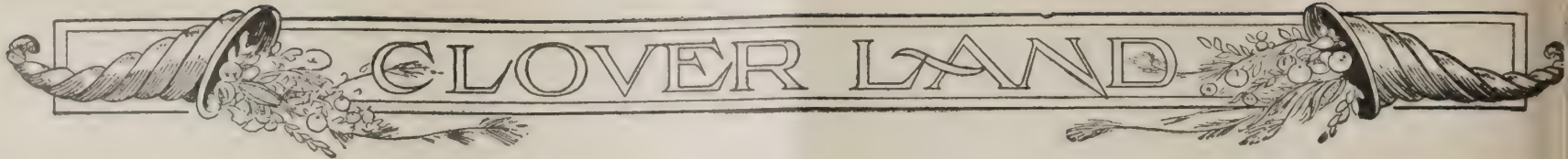
to selfishness again. If a man were perfectly unselfish he would have a hard time in this world and die young. We attempt, however, to allow no selfishness to interfere with the good our organization is doing.

Our plan is to sell nothing but the best of seed. Our idea is to keep out the diseases which most farmers disregard but which are much more serious than the weed seeds which they watch for. But we keep out the weed seeds as well.

Now if you want to lie back in your chair and rest assured that the seed you have planted is the best you could get for that piece of land, all that is necessary is get the seed through the Perfect Seed Circle of Shawano county. This is not an advertisement as far as we are concerned. We do not hope to make money on the seed except in so far as the individual growers are concerned, and they are required to sell at a reasonable price. What I want to see is "Good Seed" planted in the first place, and in the second place, seed that is adapted to our soil and climate. All in favor rise and remain standing until the teller takes the count. GOOD. I see you agree with me, and I hope you will keep this little matter in mind if you are fortunate enough to own land in God's Country, (Northern Wisconsin and Michigan). I said in the first paragraph, remember this for a minute, now I urge you to remember it when the next seeding season draws near.



Merton Moore



Greater Wealth Than Mines of Gold in Cloverland

A GREAT and new industry is being developed within a radius of 250 miles of Duluth and of which Duluth is the geographical center. It may rival in value all the present industries of Duluth combined; it will become a substantial pillar of them all and compete with none.

Its potentiality in dollars is staggering, and yet it is a reality. The time and extent of its full development will be what we make it.

A grazing campaign, the forerunner of small farm development, will multiply our resources over and over, and this army of dollars will come to the towns, directly or through the country merchant.

In October, 1917, Frank J. Hagenbarth of Utah, a national livestock expert and president of the National Wool Growers' Association, after a thorough inspection of the cut-over lands of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, publicly said: "You have the greatest livestock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

"You can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle."

"This would represent a \$150,000,000 asset to our country, where there is nothing today."

"The gross earnings from these sheep would be for wool—\$25,000,000; for lamb and mutton—\$40,000,000; for baby beef—\$20,000,000; for fertilizer, clearing of land and other minor advantages of livestock grazing—\$15,000,000."

"This gives you an annual return of \$100,000,000."

"I believe that these figures could be doubled, but I want to be conservative."

Fifteen counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, known as Cloverland, took Mr. Hagenbarth's state-

This splendid survey of the undeveloped resources of Greater Cloverland and the possibilities in their development, was compiled by the editorial staff of "The Zenith," an excellent, artistic and well illustrated monthly magazine published from the Duluth office of the Marshall-Wells Company, and distributed exclusively among the 17,000 stores throughout the United States that handle that company's line of goods. It is without doubt the most elaborate and comprehensive compilation of reliable and accurate data concerning Greater Cloverland that has ever been published, and for that reason is reprinted in Cloverland Magazine through the courtesy of the Marshall-Wells Company.

ment, and worked it into a business proposition.

Through the efforts of the Cloverland movement, 43 westerners were located in Northern Michigan on grazing lands.

They brought with them sheep worth \$520,000, and cattle worth \$166,000, thus increasing the state's assets in livestock by \$686,000.

They added to the 1918 output of mutton and fat beef by 2 million pounds each, and sold the product on the Chicago market for \$420,000 in cash, or nearly \$10,000 a piece.

Thousands of dollars worth of permanent improvements were made in the cut-over lands, thus turned into grazing ranges.

Hitherto idle lands amounting to 324,000 acres were actually made productive.

The land values have been increased from \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre.

If such profits could come from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, they are potentialities also in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Before Mr. Hagenbarth went to Cloverland, on October 8, 1917, he wrote that he would give his honest version, from a grazer's standpoint.

He had no personal or financial ties there and was moved by patriotism alone.

Keep in mind that his remarks, quoted above, refer to the northern

sections of all three states. The public is simply not yet alive to the situation in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

A circle drawn around the heart of Greater Cloverland, having a radius of 250 miles, with Duluth at the center, marks the location of the cattle and sheep industry in the future.

It also marks an agricultural empire which will (eventually) become the best farming district of this country.

The assessed valuation of Greater Cloverland is greater than the assessed valuation of Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nevada combined.

Its area is greater by 20 per cent than the great state of Iowa.

The population today of Greater Cloverland is more than the population of Utah, New Mexico and Idaho combined.

Greater Cloverland spends more for its public schools than Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming and Arizona combined.

The savings bank deposits of Greater Cloverland are larger than the savings bank deposits of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona combined.

Hay is the raw material of the livestock industry.

The value of the 1914 hay crop in Greater Cloverland was, in dollars, greater than the value of the hay crop in Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana,

New Mexico, Utah and Nevada combined.

There are today 65,000 farmers in Greater Cloverland, with room for 200,000 more.

For over half a century the lumbermen and miners of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been making cut-over lands.

These were originally the home of great forests; but they have been stripped by woodsmen, leaving stumps and small or second growth stuffs.

The logging for lumber products and for the gigantic numbers of timbers required to bolster up the cavated bowels of the earth has left in the three states, over 30 million acres of stump land.

In all that logging period, scarcely the initial step has been taken to utilize the land for any purpose—farming or grazing—for both of which a large proportion is eminently adapted.

For years, these stumps have stood, with clover and grasses growing up between them.

The land belongs to the lumber and mining companies, who have even their crops of timber and ore, and have been waiting the time, the men or men for further exploitation of the land.

Cut-over lands produce mighty crops and pastures.

The latter have been going to waste. Much of these lands was not available until the saw timber had been removed.

The history of American development, from the time of the western reserve in Ohio, to the opening of Missouri and Illinois, and later Nebraska, and then the great Far West.

(Continued on Page 38)



The dairy herd makes the prosperous farm



Beef cattle make cut-over lands highly profitable

We Have Cut the Timber from Thousands of Acres of Good Agricultural Lands

which has opened up country now producing
Thousands of Tons of Wild Grasses

BLUE GRASS
CLOVER
TIMOTHY
BLUE JOINT

We propose that this fodder shall be used

We are presenting this pasture to the stockmen
of the West through the Commercial Club of
Duluth on such a liberal basis as to demonstrate
conclusively the mutual benefits to be derived
in the utilization of these lands for the raising
of Live Stock.

For Further Information Address

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

Palate Pleasing Delicacies

Almond Short

Chocolate Eclair

Tutti Frutti (Chocolate dipped)

PAREE (Chocolate dipped)

The entirely new "biscuit confection"

Chocolate Angel Food

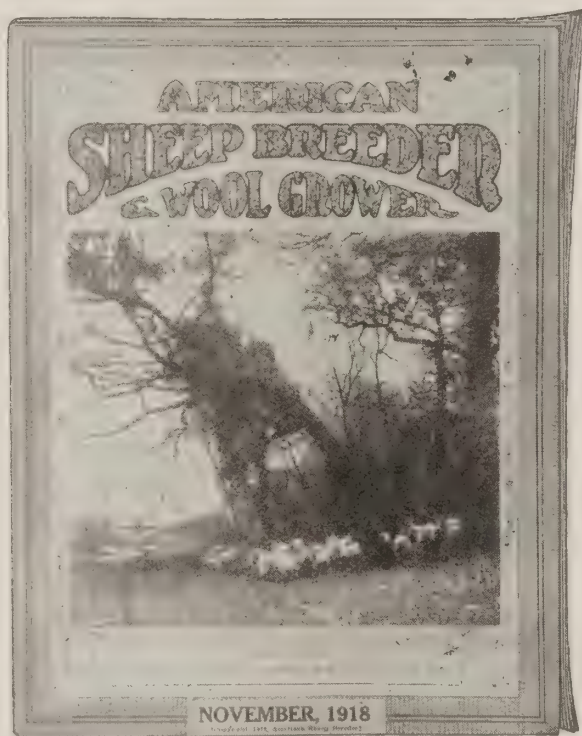
High-class dealers in Cloverland vouch for the Superiority of these distinctly different sweet biscuits.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.

"Famous for Biscuits"

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

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The American Sheep Breeder Co.

U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

The Felch Cooking Club

By MRS. OLAF RIAN of Felch, Mich.

DURING the war, Miss Helen Simonson, our home demonstration agent, gave us several interesting lessons on how to use substitutes. Then when the war ended and we could have all the wheat flour and sugar we needed, demonstrations of this kind were no longer necessary. Miss Simonson, however, had been very much encouraged by the interest that was shown and the good attendance we always had so she wrote and asked us how we would like to start some kind of club work either on sewing or the study of the different foods and how to prepare them, so as to get the most food value.

We talked the matter over among ourselves and thought the idea was splendid.

A meeting was called at the Felch school house, notices were sent out and about twelve or fourteen women responded. Miss Simonson gave us

ens are too small to entertain a club they help furnish the necessary things for this lesson. Miss Simonson then demonstrates to us how to prepare the things and we all have a taste of whatever is made that day. Then we have our lesson which is a study of the particular kind of food that we used in this lesson, its composition and value as a food.

We are then given several recipes to try during the next two weeks and each member reports her experience at the following meeting. Perhaps some one had "bad luck" with some particular thing she tried, probably some one else tried the same recipe and had splendid success, we then discuss this and try to find out if the other attempt was a failure.

A great many people think that Domestic Science is not practical and cannot be used in every day cooking—this is a mistake as we have all



The Felch Cooking Club

a talk regarding the work and it was put to a vote as to what kind of club work we wanted. Cooking was our choice and we decided to meet once every two weeks in the kitchen of the different club members. We go rain or shine and bring our babies with us, and nearly every meeting so far has added new members to our club.

These afternoons have indeed been very instructive to us as it gave us an opportunity to study the science of cooking—something a great many of us did not know anything about.

Most of the club members are married women with families and have done a great deal of cooking, but never knew what the different foods were composed of or how to serve a truly balanced meal, things we have now learned.

To give you a little better idea perhaps of how this work is done, I shall try to explain briefly just how these club meetings are conducted. Some member invites us to their kitchens, then if there are some whose kitchen

learned that it is much easier to cook, and certainly more interesting when you know a little something about the food you are preparing. For instance, we learned much to our surprise that there is a right and wrong way to cook such simple things as potatoes and eggs.

Socially these club meetings have also been a success, although while close together, we are all so busy with our different duties we don't see each other and these little gatherings prove to be an afternoon recreation as well as study.

We are proud of our club.

Do you have a Home Demonstration Agent in your county? If you do you may arrange with her to organize a Home Club for the women in your community. If you do not know who your Home Demonstration Agent is, or do not have one, write to Miss Aurelia B. Potts, leader of Home Demonstration Agents in Northern Michigan—address, Court House, Marquette, Michigan.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

Why did you leave the farm, my lad? Why did you roam and quit your dad? Why did you beat it off to town and turn your poor old father down? Thinkers of platform, pulpit, press, are wallowing in deep distress; they seek to know the hidden cause, why farmer boys desert their pas. Some say they long to get a taste of faster life and social waste; some say the silly little chumps mistake the suit-cards for the trumps, in wagering fresh and germless air against the smoky thoroughfare. We're all agreed the farm's the place, so free your mind and state your case!"

"Well, stranger, since you have been so frank, I'll roll aside my hazy bank, the misty cloud of theories, and show you where the trouble lies. I left my dad, his farm, his plow, be-

cause my calf became his cow. I left my dad, 'twas wrong, of course, because my colt became his horse. I left my dad to sow and reap, because my lamb became his sheep. I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork, because my pig became his pork. The good truck that I made grow, 'twas sold to sell but mine to hoe. It's not the smoke in the atmosphere, no, it's the taste for 'life' that brought me here. Please tell the platform, pulpit, press no fear of toil or love of dress is driving off the farmer lads, but just the methods of their dads."—Ivo W. Davis, Cashier Bank of Jamesport, Missouri, in the "Fidelity Spirit"

The county agent of Itasca County, Minnesota, is doing splendid work with boys' and girls' sheep contests.

Dried Beet Pulp in Dairy Ration

By BURTON W. HOUSHOLDER

ONE year ago the State Experiment Station at Chatham, Michigan, in Cloverland, was asked by F. B. Year & Sons of Marquette to run a comparative ration test between bran and dried beet pulp. The test was conducted in triplicate. Two of the best cows in the herd were used. They were fed hay, silage, for roughages and bran 4 parts, ground oats 2 parts, oil meal 1 part and gluten 1 part as concentrates for one ration. The other ration was constituted of hay, silage for roughages, dried beet pulp 4 parts, ground oats 2 parts, ground corn 2 parts, oil meal 1 part and gluten 1 part, as concentrates. The amount of hay and silage fed remained constant with both grain rations. Dried beet pulp was mixed with the other grains the same as bran and fed in the dry form. Before any definite conclusions can be drawn this experiment should be continued several times. Conclusions are drawn that the cows were of the best of health throughout the period of the experiment, that they produced an average of 710.6 lbs. of milk when dried beet pulp was mixed in the ration and an average of 649.61 lbs. of milk per week when bran was mixed in the ration. This makes an average of 61.94 lbs. more milk per week from beet pulp ration than was obtained from the bran ration. The average cost per 100 lbs. of milk was \$1.464 when using bran ration and \$1.30 per 100 lbs. of milk when feeding dried beet pulp ration. The comparative cash feeding values of bran and dried beet pulp figured from the formula $S=N(2\frac{1}{2} (+F)+C)$. Taken from "J. A. Murray's Chemistry of Cattle Feeding and Rearing," when S =price per ton, P =crude protein, F =digestible fat, C =digestible carbohydrates. N =a variable factor which is determined as soon as the price of any food stuff is given, would give a problem of this nature. If wheat bran is worth \$54 per ton, (the price it is selling for at the present time) what is dried beet pulp worth? Taking the formula and substituting the value of wheat bran, we have: $S=N(2\frac{1}{2}(12.5+3)+41.6)$ or $N=\frac{S}{80.35}$ If dried beet pulp $S=N(2\frac{1}{2}(4.6+.8)+5.2)=N(78.7)$ Hence if $N=\$54$, by substitution 80.35 we have $\$54 \times \frac{78.7}{80.35} = \$52.89$ the value of dried beet pulp when bran is worth \$54 per ton.

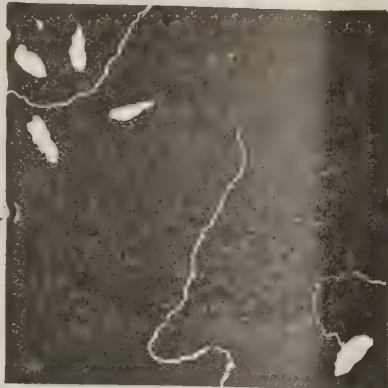
DAIRY RATION EXPERIMENTS WITH DAIRY COWS—DRIED BEET PULP VS. BRAN—Dec 15th, 1918, to March 14th, 1919.

December 15 to 21, Inclusive.				
	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 22	84	210	98	305
Cow No. 9	84	210	84	230
Totals	168	420	182	535
Feed cost per ton	\$30.00	\$6.16	\$61.00	
Feed cost per week	2.52	1.29	5.55	
Total feed cost			9.36	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.75	

January 12th to January 18th, Inclusive.				
	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 22	84	210	98	382
Cow No. 9	84	210	84	318
Totals	168	420	182	700
Feed cost per week	\$2.52	\$1.29	\$5.55	
Total feed cost			9.36	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.337	

February 23rd to March 1st, Inclusive.				
	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 22	84	210	98	382
Cow No. 9	84	210	84	332
Totals	168	420	182	714
Feed cost per week	\$2.52	1.29	\$5.55	
Total feed cost			9.36	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.305	
Average cost as taken from triplicate tests			1.464	
Average yield of milk per week				649.66

"Cow County, U.S.A."



Where Is It? What Is Its Name?

To the first question, every one of you dairy farmers in Wisconsin will answer that it is in *your own state*. And you will be right. But what about the second question? Is it *your own county*? A great dairy traveler, who has studied and worked in the dairy industries of the leading dairy districts of Great Britain, Continental Europe and the Eastern United States, dropped into Wisconsin recently and discovered what he calls "Cow County, U. S. A." He calls it that because his investigation convinced him that this 24-mile-square piece of Wisconsin's map supports more wealth in dairy cattle and dairy products than any other equal area, not only in the United States, but in the world. He says it was an "eye opener" to him; and his article, all about it, in The Dairy Farmer (Kimball's) for July 15, will be both an "eye opener" and an opportunity opener for you. For he tells *how* this county became the dairy center of the world and *how* its citizens planned and produced their unparalleled success.

Make a guess on the name of the county. Then send a nickel, with your name and address for the July 15 number of The Dairy Farmer (Kimball's), and see if your guess is right.

When you read this number, we guess—we guarantee—you will admit it is worth the price of a whole year's subscription. It is *our* policy and purpose to give that value to every issue. The subscription price for 18 months is \$1.00, three years \$2.00, five years \$3.00. But send the nickel for this special number now. You might forget it if you wait. P. S. We found it impossible to get all of the article, "Cow County, U. S. A." in one issue, so the first installment is appearing in the July 1st number, just out. It will be concluded July 15th. But that you miss none of it, we will send both numbers for five cents.

The Dairy Farmer

(Kimball's)

PARTIAL CONTENTS
July 15, 1919

"Cow County, U. S. A."
Of vital dairy interest no matter where you live.
The Problem of the Surplus
By JOHN HENDERSON
President of California Milk Producer's Ass'n
Producing Milk in Fly Time
Be sure to read it.
From Producer to the Market
A story of modern transportation.

The Dairy Farmer

(Kimball's)

WATERLOO

IOWA

As previously stated no one should bank on this one experiment as being conclusive. It does, however, present

some very good material for future thought and development. With dried beet pulp selling at \$48 per ton, it is \$4.89 cheaper than bran as a feed. Dried beet pulp serves as an excell-

ent succulent feed in a dairy ration when fed in the proportions mentioned above. It is not advisable to depend upon it in this connection, however, because it will not save hay as will good silage; hence is more costly.

December 29th, 1918, to January 4th, 1919, Inclusive.

	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 9	84	210	98	340
Cow No. 22	84	210	84	317
Totals	168	420	182	657
Feed cost per ton	\$30.00	\$6.16	\$59.50	
Feed cost per week	2.52	1.29	5.414	
Total feed cost			9.22	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.404	

February 9th to Feb. 15th, Inclusive

	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 9	84	210	98	398
Cow No. 22	84	210	84	355
Totals	168	420	182	753
Feed cost per week	\$2.52	\$1.29	\$5.414	
Total feed cost			9.22	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.224	

March 8th to March 14th, Inclusive.

	Lbs. Hay	FEED Lbs. Silage	Lbs. Grain (Bran)	Lbs. Milk
Cow No. 9	84	210	98	339
Cow No. 22	84	210	84	333
Totals	168	420	182	722
Feed cost per week	\$2.52	\$1.29	\$5.414	
Total feed cost			9.22	
Cost per 100 pounds of milk			1.277	
Average cost per 100 pounds of milk taken from triplicate tests			1.30	
Average yield of milk per week				710.6

The Policy of
The First National Bank
of Milwaukee

is to be conservative, yet progressive; to grant such terms as are consistent with sound banking principles; and to keep its facilities and organization up to date for the conduct of all branches of banking.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers,
Manufacturers, Merchants and
Individuals Invited

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital and Surplus
Four Million Dollars

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of MILWAUKEE, WIS.

*Some of the Best of Cloverland's cut-over
grazing tracts are located in*

IRON COUNTY

In the Heart of Michigan's famous iron belt

When visiting Cloverland do not fail to make a
trip through the Western part of Iron County, and
see for yourself what it offers the new-comer.

For any information or further particulars, write to
the secretary,

Commercial Club

IRON RIVER, MICHIGAN

The Largest Locomotive in the U. S.

By R. W. CARLSON

THE largest locomotive in the entire Upper Peninsula has just arrived at Channing. It is locomotive No. 9506 of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a view of which is produced herewith. This is the first locomotive of its kind in Cloverland, and is without a peer on any other road in the U. P., either

These locomotives will no doubt hold the record for the largest engines in Cloverland for some time. They also have the distinction of being the highest numbered engines in the U. P.

The engines are to operate between Channing and Crystal Falls Junction and Channing and Bates



in weight, length or power. No. 9506 is the first of four similar engines which arrived at Channing the second week in April of this year, and are of the St. Paul's largest class of engines on the entire system.

No. 9506 is a Mallet Compound, Articulated 2-6-6-2 type, having two entirely separate groups of six drivers each, with two pair of cylinders, the back cylinders being the high pressure, 23½ by 30 inches, and the front cylinders the low pressure, 37 by 30 inches. This engine has a total length of 98 feet 1¼ inches, and the boiler carries a steam pressure of 250 pounds. Diameter of drivers 57 inches.

It is of the St. Paul's class N2, built by the American Locomotive Company, and is equipped with Superheater, Walschaert Valve Gear, air-operated power reverse gear and throttle, has an automatic stoker (probably the first engine also in the U. P. to be so equipped), and the engine and tender, without supply of coal and water, has a total weight of 591,700 pounds. The water capacity of the tender is 10,000 gallons, and of coal 18 tons. Thus loaded it would weigh considerably over 600,000 pounds (over 300 tons). Their tractive effort is something like 90,000 pounds.

Junction, hauling 85 loaded cars of iron ore east bound and 125 empty cars westbound. The ore from the Crystal Falls district is assembled at Crystal Falls Junction, and that from the Iron River District at Bates Junction by switch engines; it is then hauled to Channing by these huge locomotives, for running gear inspection. From Channing the ore is brought to the Escanaba ore dock by another class of engines.

Engine No. 8043 shown here is one of the eight class L2 Superheater Mikado type engines assigned to the Channing terminal for ore service. This class of power is also being used between Green Bay, Wis., and Channing in freight service. This engine has a total weight of 497,000 pounds without a supply of coal and water, has a total length of 82 feet, and boiler pressure of 200 pounds. The tender capacity is 10,000 gallons of water and 16 tons of coal.

These locomotives all have their headquarters at Channing, the city of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad's activities in the Upper Peninsula, and it would be worth your while to stop and look around for one of these Mikados on one of your automobile trips in the vicinity of Channing. They are

(Continued on Page 40)



A Word to the Western Cattle and Sheep Men

ONEIDA COUNTY, the center of the Cloverland District of Upper Wisconsin, offers great opportunities for grazing to the cattle and sheep men, also for general farming.

ONEIDA COUNTY has over 700,000 acres of cut-over land. This large acreage with its bountiful supply of wild clover and grasses, makes ideal grazing lands. The abundance of rainfall, its numerous lakes and streams insures a constant supply of pure, fresh water.

Drought is Unknown in Oneida County

ONEIDA COUNTY has no violent changes of temperature; **cyclones and blizzards are unknown.** We want you to know the truth about Oneida County. We can prove to you the great opportunity for grazing and general farming which ONEIDA offers.

Do not enter the future blindfolded—visit ONEIDA COUNTY, and make a personal investigation and take advantage of the opportunity.

We collect no fees and no profit from the sale of land.

Tracts ranging from one section to a township of cut-over lands may be purchased at reasonable prices and terms that will satisfy any practical live stock owner. In writing give detail description of your desires as to size of tract and amount of stock you now have, and amount of stock you desire to bring the first year.



Clover Growing Wild in Oneida County, Wisconsin

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL OR WRITE

W. D. JUDAY

Oneida County Agricultural Agent

County Court House

Rhineland, Wis.

Plea for Long-Time Credit, Low Interest and State Aid

By JOHN G. KRAUTH of Millersburg, Mich.

IN A REGION where the grain crop from an acre of land usually pays first cost of one or more acres; where first crop of alsike, red or sweet clover, in many instances, pays first cost of ten acres; where settlers at the start possessing only faith and hope as their capital to inspire them, are rapidly becoming independent growing beef and mutton and supplying dairy products also for a hungry world; where the eye greets no bare backs nor gaunt bellies. Say you that capital can not be profitably and safely employed in this almost vacant empire?

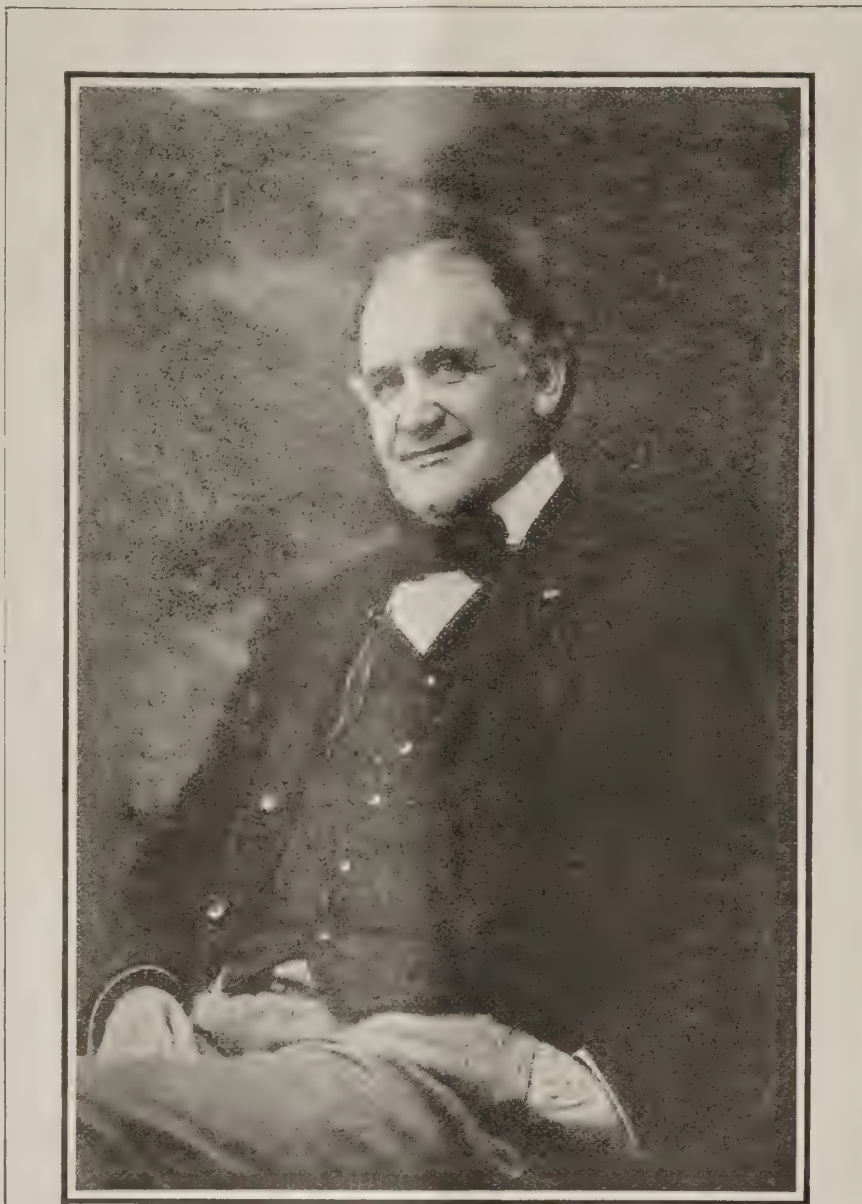
The land hungry wise enough to pitch their tents upon the proven agricultural lands idling in any of the Huron shore counties from Saginaw Bay to the Straits of Mackinac and beyond, and play the winning combination, "Meats and Dairy Products" can rest assured their efforts will be rewarded with fertile mortgage lifting fields, that will provide the comforts of a permanent home. What more should mortal strive for?

This is no plea for land poorly endowed by nature, but for vacant land worth while; land rich in potential wealth and within reach of the land hungry possessing but modest means also; land whose first valuable contribution to the comforts of man was in material required for shelter and other human necessities; land at present performing no useful service to society, but rather serving as an expensive forest grave yard; however, when subdued for the plow, capable of yielding a permanent supply of various food products, and at the same time, supplying homes for a contented citizenship—a nation's most valued asset.

Spring and fall wheat, barley, oats, speltz, peas, corn, clover, alfalfa, vegetables and fruits are grown here in quality and quantity that justly entitles Northern Michigan to a favorable place in the farm world.

Northern Michigan is not in the cornbelt, stockmen here nevertheless find profitable use in silage for the dairy herd and for wintering over their cattle and young stuff to be turned off grass fat. I doubt if the grower of corn upon the high priced land in a corn zone, can show a greater profit from his corn crop, than is realized here with silage in connection with our cheap pasture. Even though corn is hit and miss here, silage usually is not, and we modestly claim our half loaf travels just as far here in making farm husbandry profitable, as is realized with the whole loaf elsewhere. As one acre of our field peas, which is not a corn zone crop, but likewise a fattening ration, will always buy one acre of corn and then some. Why squint at the hole in our doughnut? Remember, thornless roses are not grown in any zone.

In my twenty years of experience, I find that only in regions assured of a never failing blanket of snow during the coldest months of the winter, such as Northern Michigan is favored with, will you find as favor-



John G. Krauth

able a home for the legume family, alfalfa and clovers, so necessary for bone and muscle feed for the live stock and in preserving soil fertility.

Absence of long time credit and low interest, as a "first aid" to the new settler, in his initial clearing operations, so available to other lines of endeavor, by the financial world, far less important to the comforts of the human family, is mainly responsible for the slow development of Michigan's Idle Agricultural Land.

This is not a bankers' function, nor the problem of individuals. It is a neglected state asset, in which the proper remedy is in the state's hands only. It is paternalism in the right place, that saddles no burden upon the public to administer, the state

mothering its own infant industry.

Credit is just as essential, just as deserving, to the fellow on all fours, with his newly made fields as security, as to those who ride him—and their name is legion. That his interests remain neglected, is no credit to the great state of Michigan.

Here is constructive work of paramount importance within our borders, twenty years over ripe, which only the state could initiate most economically to the settler, were it not for a fossilized constitution that makes no provision for internal improvements of this important nature by the state, that commits the state to no risk and but a trifling expense that would be over-balanced a thousandfold in benefits to the entire state. As cleared

fields, bottomed upon fertile soil, becomes a permanent source of wealth.

To further add to the state's seeming indifference, no protective measure is provided for back ridden settlers, from a specie of human leech in the polliwog stage of their life career, exacting from this helpful but worthy class, tribute for the use of their dollars—invariably secured by chattels, at an interest rate that would shame a trench hardy cootie.

Canada, handicapped by latitude but wisely provided with means rendering first aid to the settler, within our neglected borders, a fruitful field for peopling its vastness sloping to the Arctic.

It requires the highest order of courage to strike out for new fields, possessing only a lean purse and shouldered with the responsibility of a family that must be housed, fed and clothed. The dread of an empty board is there always. Lured by an all consuming desire for an independent fireside, hardy, self-denying, dreading creatures, these, in all ages have enriched history with noble characters of the Lincoln type, deserving the highest consideration of a grateful state and nation.

With a State Aid Clearing Act enacted, whereby the state, with an amended constitution, is permitted to engage in constructive work of its character, setting aside a modest sum of money, to constitute a revolving fund, and available in limited amounts directly to worthy settlers occupying state approved farm lands, as a first aid in wresting their initial clearing from a stump wilderness, will undoubtedly stimulate the "back to the land" movement in every county to the shores of Lake Superior possessing fertile soils. The amount advanced by the state, to become a lien upon the whole farm, and payable in twenty-five annual payments in the manner of a drainage tax at a low rate of interest. The proceeds from newly born fields, in connection with the woodland pasture, will thereafter enable the settler to gradually extend his crop lands. Reputable banking institutions in our midst will likewise be encouraged to finance the new settler with the required stock so important to success.

A pioneer myself, landing in the wilds of Michigan minus capital as faith and hope, and solving my problems with a band of sheep; a most support for others arriving herein like condition, and who are becoming independent because of "long time credit and low interest." I feel that I am well qualified to present the viewpoint of the pioneer settlers.

Furthermore, I am reasonably sure that Michigan land, offered on the market, properly classified by soil experts connected with a State Aid Clearing Board, upon application by interested parties, will not only protect legitimate land dealers, home seekers and investors, but Michigan's interests as well.



Economical Stump Blasting Is Not a Matter of Guess Work

By J. F. KADONSKY. A.B.B.S.A.
County Agricultural Agent, Gogebic County, Mich.

AFTER considerable practical experience in stump blasting and experimenting with explosives in and clearing or the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that removing stumps with explosives to clear the land for the plow and leave the soil in the best physical condition with the least expense is no guess work.

The principle involved in the blasting of a stump is to confine a quantity of explosive in such a manner, that when it is exploded, the stump will be in the path of the escaping gases and will be thrown out by their force. Since there is just as much difference in the capacity of work done by the different grades of explosives as there is in the nature of the work done by the race and draft horse, it is very important to use the proper grade of explosive for certain conditions, with respect to the kind of soil and subsoil.

Where the soil is a heavy clay of a plastic nature a slow acting powder with a propelling force is preferred, such as is produced by 25 to 40 per cent low freezing powder. Where the soil is sandy, or of a loose nature, which will permit the escape of gases readily, a speedy explosive, such as

40 to 60 per cent straight dynamite is better.

The condition of the soil with respect to the moisture has a great influence in the amount of work done with a certain quantity of powder. After heavy rains, when the soil is saturated to the base of the stump and the subsoil just damp, is the most favorable condition for stump blasting, in order to remove the stump most satisfactorily, at the least expense and leave the soil in the best physical condition.

To secure the maximum amount of service from an explosive the position of the charge, with respect to the stump, is very important. Few tools and supplies are necessary for this work. A 1 1-2 inch wood auger with

a shank 4 1-2 feet long, which should have an extension so as to lengthen it out for exceptional cases, a medium-sized crowbar, a round-pointed shovel and a wood tamping stick. Never use anything but wood for a tamping stick.

Before proceeding to charge a stump, one should look it over, together with the surrounding conditions carefully. The charge must be placed in the soil under the base of the stump, at a point so that the resistance offered to the force of the explosion will be equal on all sides.

If the resistance is less on one side the gases will shoot out past the base of the stump at that point, making the work unsatisfactory and costly.

This seems to be the most serious

mistake made by stump blasters, which is evinced by finding a part of the stump left firmly in the soil,

while the other part was thrown violently a great distance away. To do the most work on the stump leave the subsoil in the best possible condition, place the charge as shallow as the stump will permit without blowing the head off or cutting and leaving the roots firmly above the plow line. When the charge is too deep there is a large amount of soil to lift and a consequent loss of energy. The

stump is neither broken up as well nor freed from the soil. There are also large holes to be filled and the subsoil is brought up, which is undesirable. In putting a hole under the stump always aim to start between two large roots near the stump.

These roots will tend to keep the charge from shooting out, and owing to the root distribution the chances of meeting obstructing roots behind these are very much reduced.

Since the action of the force of an explosion is equal in all directions from the charge, and its area is similar in shape to that of the charge, it is very important to consider the shape of the load in stump blasting. For example, take two equal quantities of

(Continued on Page 32)



GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.



TYPICAL DAIRY FARM NEAR DULUTH, MINN.

Thousands of Acres of Cut-Over Lands in Northeastern Minnesota

Now available for grazing. Free grazing privilege this year. No better proposition in Greater Cloverland. Every tract is worthy of personal investigation.

One solid block, containing locations from two sections up to two townships, 20 miles from Duluth. Railroad and hard surface highway running through lands. Well watered by lakes and streams. Has been cut over several years, and there are large openings well set in blue grass and clover. This tract has sufficient grass for grazing several thousand sheep and cattle at once.

Twenty thousand acres rolling lands, especially desirable for sheep lands, but also good for cattle. Well watered. Railroads and highways running through lands.

Has been cut over several years and is well grassed.

Tract of 5,000 acres within seven miles of Duluth. Well opened up, with good grass. Plenty of water. This land is well adapted for general agriculture and raising hay. Much better than average grazing land. Within easy drive of Duluth market.

Two 15,000-acre tracts of open land, few stumps. Almost like prairie. One tract for long lease; one for sale on easy terms. Ideal grazing now. Splendid hay land. Both tracts on railroad.

Thirty thousand acres well watered and

drained. About one-half of this tract is good, high land, remainder merges into swampy area, but is suitable for cattle grazing. Reasonable prices and terms. On railroad and good highways.

Free grazing this year on any and all these tracts.

These are a few of the choicest locations for grazers which the Commercial Club of Duluth is now offering to the cattle and sheep men of the west. For further information, details and terms, address or call on the

Commercial Club of Duluth,

W. I. PRINCE, *Secretary*

Duluth, Minn.



DULUTH, THE RAIL AND WATER GATEWAY TO THE GREAT WEST

Boosting by Pictures

By HENRY PERRY

PICTURES are older than the hieroglyphics written on the obelisks by the ancient Egyptians—in fact, the hieroglyphics were pictures themselves, symbols to record words, expressions, thoughts, in order that they might be handed down from generation to generation. Then, pictures gradually became works of art as languages became transcribed with the use of letters and syllabic characters. Finally pictures were lost in the world of letters and literature, after the art of printing was discovered.

After a period of time pictures in the form of cartoons, steel engravings, wood cuts, and chalk plate drawings crept into the pages of books, magazines, and newspapers. Photography had been discovered during the transition of spoken into written language, and its place was in the family album and beside paintings in oils and water colors in the art gallery and in the home until the zinc etchings and the half-tone process of duplicating the picture for press work was perfected. Immediately pictures became popular in newspapers, magazines, and books, and now, no publication is considered complete or in keeping with the times unless it is well illustrated.

The use of pictures in publishing is to illustrate the subject, intensify the word expressions, demonstrate the matter under discussion, give undeniable proof of what is said or written. The forcefulness of pictures in publishing were recognized by lecturers, who used lantern slides; and more recently by promoters, business men, civic workers, industrial captains, in presenting illustrations and correct prototypes of their subjects.

Now comes "boosting by pictures," introduced by A. A. Richardson, an enterprising photographer of Bemidji, Minn. Following is his interesting paper on the subject read before the Northern Minnesota Development Association meeting at Grand Rapids, Minn.:

As loyal boosters of our state and region you are interested in the best ways to boost and promote us. Most of you know some boosting can be done by pictures.

But how many of you appreciate how rich has been done, is being done, and can be done by pictures? Having had years of experience in the photographic field, facts, ideas, and philosophies concerning pictures have come to me that might not come as fully to many others. Several years ago a series of some eighty pictures that I took on and near the large tracts of land within 15 to 30 miles of my home city of Bemidji, Minn., a ten miles or more from a railroad, and 2,700 acres at retail in about 30 days after the sets of photos were put out, and wholesaled the balance of 8,300 acres soon after, so that the entire tract of 11,000 acres was sold out in about 60 days. The entire cost of a special auto trip with a party of four to secure the views, and to have the sets of post cards made was only about \$200.00, which figures out an advertising cost of 2c per acre.

Some pictures—movies and stills—of Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—their advantages and opportunities, were shown a western wool man at a Chicago convention. He was interested, and made a trip up into the territory. A man was sent west with pictures.

The results have been that 25,000 sheep have already come into the territory from the west. Mr. Andrews, editor of "Cloverland" of Menominee, Mich., has just told you in his splendid ringing address of how encouraged and enthusiastic they feel over the results already accomplished and in sight.

Visual instruction is being used more and more for educational purposes; by the schools, the churches, various departments of our government, etc. The problem of the Northern Minnesota Development Association is to educate people to our natural intrinsic advantages and opportunities.

Is there any one here who does not believe our territory has such great merits? That's a useless question to ask of this kind of a gathering.

We believe, because we see.

Then let's show others, so that they, seeing, may believe, and act, and become boosters with us.

Our problem being then, to educate, my plea is to do it by pictures.

The great preacher, Phillip Brooks, said, "Sight strikes deeper than sound." Some one else said, "The most direct path to the mind is through the eye." It is not hard to see why this is so.

When one names to you anything as, table, potato, sheep, etc., your mind calls up a picture of that thing, and that picture is what conveys the idea to your mind.

Does any one doubt this? Why, the entire history of human speech is of man's efforts to make sounds stand for things and ideas.

Naming a thing calls up its picture in your mind, and the picture makes the impression that we call thought.

But showing a picture of a thing makes the impression direct—the intermediate speech sound is saved—one step is taken to produce the impression instead of two.

Is it not then entirely clear that the picture is the more direct? Speech sound—mind picture—thought impression—two steps; photograph—thought impression—one step.

Photographs are generally recognized—quite justly—as being more true and dependable than speech. You may prove almost anything to a man by mere words. But "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." The ordinary, or garden variety, of man is afraid of word proof because he knows it is often so untrue.

And you know Abe Lincoln said, "God must have loved the common people, because he made so many of us."

And the ordinary common man is certainly "from Missouri," and wants to be shown. Pictures show him. He believes pictures. And if the pictures and other facts prove strong enough they will cause him to act.

I know there is not one person here who does not thoroughly believe that facts show plenty of opportunity for any man right here among us in Northern Minnesota. Then let us demonstrate the facts to every possible person on every possible occasion by pictures.



POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

Because of the inherent qualities of POLARINE, and because of the fact that automobile engines are now so thoroughly standardized, POLARINE will lubricate perfectly—both summer and winter—the engines of 258 different makes of passenger cars and trucks.

At extremes of temperature, it shows the least change in body of any lubricant on the market, maintaining the correct lubricating body at all motor speeds and temperatures.

POLARINE has the correct adhesiveness to prevent its being sucked into the compression chamber during the intake stroke. It maintains a perfect seal during the compression and power stroke, preventing the escape of power past the rings.

POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

The Perfect Motor Oil

For sale by all agents and agencies of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Indiana)
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

NOTICE TO GRAZERS

Charles R. Hutcheson, livestock expert and editor of Cloverland Magazine, invites inquiries from western grazers desiring best opportunities for use of 1919 free grazing tracts on lease option plan.

This service is FREE, without any charge to grazers and accepting no commissions whatever from land owners. It is FREE service designed to bring the best grazers and the best land together.

Address, CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor,
Cloverland Building,
Menominee, Michigan

FOR SALE

The Big Kroll Farm at Kenton, Michigan.

240 Acres Highly Improved, also
840 Acres cut and Burned-over Land seeded to Clover and Timothy.
(Not wild stump land.) All well watered. Large Hay Barn and Granary. IDEAL for Sheep Raising.

Quick Rail Connections to Chicago Markets.

VAN ORDEN BROS.

Houghton "Cloverland" Michigan

United States Recognizes Cloverland

When the Government took over the railroads literature was cut to a minimum. Now the Railroad Administration is getting out booklets as elaborate as those for which the railroads were criticised. One of the first of these booklets describes the advantages of farming in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, and the opportunities in this cut-over land region. The material was collected by the agricultural representatives of the various railroads of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula, co-operating with state officials, with a foreword by R. S. Saw, dean and director of Michigan Agricultural College.

"Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan," says the booklet, "today offer the homeseeker more advantages and fewer disadvantages than can be found in any other sections of America. Blessed with an abundant rainfall and a pure and unlimited water supply, possessing a soil of virgin fertility and splendidly suited to diversified farming, they are located within a night's ride of markets for several millions of people, three-fourths of whom are consumers and not producers. This vast and largely unoccupied area is equivalent to a newly-discovered state."

Nation-wide Livestock Judging Contest

A non-collegiate livestock judging contest will be staged at this year's International Livestock Exposition during the first week in December.

After a due process of elimination at the county and state fairs the champion team from each state will be sent to this, "The World's Greatest Livestock Show," to compete for grand champion honors. This interesting feature was added at the earnest solicitation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Owing to the keen rivalry that is bound to result the contest will naturally arouse nation-wide interest.

Several scholarships and many valuable prizes will be awarded to the fortunate contestants.

American Sheep & Wool Company

1501-3-5 First National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP & WOOL COMPANY is organized to help develop the unused resources of Wisconsin; to help in lessening the pronounced meat and wool shortage; and to improve a large acreage of virgin soil so it can eventually be used for cultivated crops. Incidentally, the opportunity to do these things offers unusual profits, to special knowledge of the industry, plus the control of high-class management.

That this need exists is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions regarding the supply and demand of beef, mutton and wool.

Western men made money at 15c per pound for wool, and \$2.50 per lamb. Prices now are about 55c for wool and \$12.00 to \$19.00 for lambs.

The average production of sheep and wool should be about one sheep per person of the population. The U. S. has now less than one-half of this production. Wisconsin, with its climate and feed area, should raise more than its quota, but is now short of this by nearly 2,000,000 sheep.

The development of this industry means not only meat and wool, but also more yarn, woolen and knitting mills, and clothing manufacturers.

For many years we Badgers were lumbering; but it would now appear that, in these respects, we are slumbering.

LOCATION

This company has secured approximately 35,200 acres of choice hardwood cut-over lands, at a very reasonable price, and has 20,000 acres additional under option, about the center along the boundary line of Oneida and Price Counties, Wisconsin, just north of the main line of the Soo R. R., and about half way between Phillips, on the old Wisconsin Cent. (now also Soo Line), and Hazelhurst on the Wisconsin Valley Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The tract contains lakes and streams, is well watered, and well-drained, with but very little swamp land, and is traversed by a Railroad from Phillips to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The soil is ideal for sheep and cattle raising.

CAPITALIZATION

This is the day of big things. The business man of today knows all the advantages derived from having plenty of working capital.

With a large working capital and 55,000 acres of Wisconsin's very best soil, our manager will be ready at all times to take advantage of opportunities to buy whenever there is a break in the livestock market, and also to store up ample feed, at the most convenient and profitable times, so that if necessary when there is a heavy run on the market, livestock can be carried over until market conditions improve. Many a stockman suffers tremendous losses because he is forced to market his stock because of shortage of capital.

SAFETY

The safety of an investment is built upon several things, the chief of which are good management, permanent or readily saleable assets, and continuity of demand for service or production. In this Company the personnel of its management speaks for itself as giving as good as there is to be had. A large part of its assets will be lands, bought cheaply, well located as to transportation, well adapted to either grazing or agriculture, and therefore of constantly increasing value as permanent and usable property. Most of the remainder of its assets will be in sheep, widely distributed in many units over a large area; therefore subject in the least possible degree to percentage of loss or damage, and being in keen demand, for both meat and wool, will be turned over yearly so as to avoid a long time investment in depreciating assets. Other investment of capital will be mostly in improvements that add to the land value more than its normal increase. But few businesses so fully combine these elements of safety.

Profits also involve several elements, the chief of which are, again, good management, which is guaranteed by this Company's personnel; and a broad basis of operation, to secure economy, which this Company's capital and plan insure. There will be no expensive overhead nor unearned salaries.

Management

The right man in the right place is the basic principle of business success.

The American Sheep & Wool Company is particularly fortunate in this respect. Every man connected with this institution in an official capacity has a record that spells success for his every undertaking. The business control of this company is and will be in the hands of its Board of Directors, who will employ as Ranch Manager one of the most efficient, practical and experienced livestock men in the country.

MR. GEORGE A. WEST,

President of the Company, is one of the leading financiers of Milwaukee. He is president of the Lake Shore Stone Company, the Magnesite Products Company, the West Lumber Company, The Homemaker Land Company, and various other corporations in the City of Milwaukee, and a man of high standing in financial circles generally.

MR. GEORGE P. MAYER,

President and Director of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and Vice-President of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, a man known for high business ideals.

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD,

Former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, a large stockholder and officer of the North Fork Lumber Company and American Timber Holding Company.

MR. FRANK H. PARKER,

President of the Mueller & Son Box Company, an officer and director of the Parker Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, a man of high standing and high business ideals in the commercial world of Milwaukee.

MR. C. P. TINKHAM,

Wholesale Cedar Products and Lumber, lumberman of recognized ability and standing in the State of Wisconsin.

MR. P. M. STARNES,

Vice-President of the North American Timber Holding Company, and Vice-President of the American Timber Holding Company and Director of several other corporations.

MR. E. G. WURSTER,

Treasurer of the John C. Becker Furniture Company, former Assistant District Attorney of the County of Milwaukee, and now practicing attorney in the City of Milwaukee, is treasurer and counsel of this Company.

MR. F. E. STARNES,

Formerly with Hogan Brothers, Livestock Dealers, a man who has made a critical study of sheep and other livestock from a commercial and scientific standpoint, spending considerable time in the West studying conditions there from a comparative standpoint.

Development Forces—Ancient and Modern

B. G. PACKER, Director of Immigration, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture

MASSIVE reef of granite emerged from surrounding water and spread its magnificent bulk from what is now the Great Lakes westward to the head waters of the Mississippi. It was the day before yesterday with days as millions of years. had not appeared. The air was charged with deadly gases. These forces, weather and other divine forces at last accomplished their mission. Stone was converted to powder substance. Frost and sun and were at work. Productive soils replaced mother granite. That old range of hills was reduced and a bar-

to make room for ever-succeeding generations of timber. But still not quite ever-succeeding for now are thousands of farms where once was wood-land. First went pine, then hardwood, and deserted logging roads sprang up to timothy and clover.

Meantime a new destructive force was discovered, dynamite. Certain elements harmless in themselves when combined into a nitrate mixture were exploded and in a fraction of a second uprooted a hundred years of growth. This twentieth-century persuader converted stumps into splendid fields of things good to eat.



Sheep making first attack on cut-over land

waste became luxuriant. Now we behold pleasant fields descending in long slopes. volcanoes under water discharged cooled rock that cooled and turned into a compact deposit of surprising depth. As the sea was crowded back this too became exposed. In this manner it crumbled, decayed and became a beautiful land supporting plants.

thus came our fruitful Wisconsin plains and clays.

was a strange destructive companionship, the primitive forces that brought into being those marvelous elements composing soil, its products, its bodies, everything. And where the rocky reef came up from the sea what is probably the oldest land on the continent. We have been inclined to speak of that portion of it included in upper Wisconsin as a new country. So it is in a measure and as ancient as well. It possesses that strong surface always seen in regions where the glacier spent its effort.

From the beginning a rain belt country its soil brought forth the most sturdy of plants, trees, causing them to each full growth only to fall back

So long ago nobody knows when some genius formed the wheel and axle. It has been declared to be the most useful mechanical contribution to man. Its principle with drum and sweep created another power tearing out stumps and heaping in piles for burning. Nature's slower method gave way to modern demand for utility and speed, the stump-pulling machine. In one season 90,000 acres of new land in Wisconsin was cleared with these instruments. And using special trains with clearing equipment, the experiment station now is enriching the state by demonstrating these newer forces in stump removal and piling.

But we are drifting away from the story of the soil, that inspirational substance always changing and giving up some portion of its being for our support. Mention has been made of chemical elements created in the beginning. The food we eat and land producing it contains similar materials. They exist in our bodies.

Its original mantle of trees, the handsome yield of forage, grains and vegetables in upper Wisconsin is best

(Continued on Page 28)



Cattle helping clear cut-over land

Business Men of Wisconsin

THE morning of Tuesday, July First, marked an event in the business history of Milwaukee and Wisconsin.

It ushered in new business opportunities for you business men.

Milwaukee now has a Bank with ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of Resources.

That means ability to completely satisfy the demands of the largest corporations.

—while meeting without limit or restriction the needs of business concerns of every size, in the city and throughout the state.

It also means more adequate banking service than Milwaukee has ever had.

And it means a wider extension of financial support to worthy industries, thus opening new avenues of opportunity.

This consolidation must not be understood to mean that this institution eliminates the beginner in business from its consideration.

Nor that its great size precludes interested attention to the concern that is struggling for a footing.

On the contrary, the Officers and Staff of the FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK want it thoroughly understood at the outset that this is a Bank for ALL the people;

And that they welcome at their desks any honest intentioned man or woman who desires the counsel and support of an institution dedicated to the upbuilding of the community and to the development of its industrial life.

A GREATER BANK for a GREATER MILWAUKEE.

Come and participate in its benefits.

This bank believes in and is interested in the agricultural and livestock development of Greater Cloverland

The First Wisconsin National Bank
OF MILWAUKEE

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co. | Oconto Lumber Co.
George J. Farnsworth, President | George J. Farnsworth, President
NAHMA, MICH. | OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings | Excellent Equipment | Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

—And Now the "Home Factory"

By A. F. HUEBNER

A MAMMOTH space or area covered by big buildings containing machinery, a network of railroad lines running around, through, between and under the buildings, a number of bustling steam locomotives bunting box cars, mountains of lumber zig-zagging the skyline,—a multitude of sounds indicating pulsing activity,—this is a brief description of a "home factory."

This strikes you as unique. The home—your home—might have been taken as a matter of course. Certainly, you knew it contained lumber in many different grades, sizes or thicknesses, nails, glass, plaster, and numerous other things that were more the business of the contractor or carpenter than yours. But to think that a home was a factory product, veritably assembled from bins, and wrapped up for delivery is another thing!

Generally, the "ingredients" of the home proper were the concern of the contractor. When he was put to work or given the job of building your home he made his arrangements for lumber from one dealer, the plaster from another, from still another

It is cheaper to buy plaster in bulk than in single sacks. It is still cheaper to buy carload lots. This company buys trainloads of plaster for distribution, and hardware, paints, stains, nails, etc. in proportionately large amounts. Their purchasing agents bargain not for hundreds of thousands or millions, but billions of feet of lumber.

Though these homes are unsurpassed in exterior attractiveness, the greatest effort is concentrated on the interior. Efficiency, convenience, and comfort are the prime factors for consideration. Each design is impartially analyzed by seven different experts for architectural defects, proportions for practicability and strength, for elimination of waste, standardization of lengths, and economy of costs.

A house is no better than the materials of which it is made. This also applies to the adaptability of materials for particular needs.

If it is thrilling to think of the evolution of various raw materials into a ready-made home almost while you wait, imagine then, the production of complete cities in the course



An Aladdin Home

the nails and locks and possibly the glass and paints, too. Then he went to another for the foundation materials—cement blocks or tile in all likelihood, and after the orders were placed with the dealers he started "chasing up" slow deliveries. This resulted in indefinite delays both annoying and expensive to the builder.

The "home factory" fills your order, wraps it in a box car, addresses it and speeds it on its way.

The great benefits to the home-buyer and builder is in the material being delivered complete at one time. It avoids hold-ups when the work is started. High-priced carpenters do not have to wait for one kind of material while it is traced; it's all there together.

The important mission of the home factory is in the manufacturing principles it is operated upon. The scientific principles of the Aladdin system of manufacturing homes grip the interest of every builder and demonstrate the possibilities for rapid, economical home-building.

The layman will readily see the great saving of waste possible by scientific cutting. The illustration shows in detail a principle applied consistently in the manufacture of these houses. All the saving effected thereby is a clear saving in money to the purchaser.

Again, modern power-driven machinery can do better, more accurate work at a lower cost than hand labor.

of a few weeks. In these projects the purchaser simply mentions to population to be housed and located there appear residences, stores, garages, offices, hotels, bars, shops, power houses, churches, schools, printing offices, banks and restaurants. All materials for water and sewage distributing systems, electric lights for buildings and streets, gutters, curbing, sidewalk, and even lawns and shrubbery for residences and lawns and trees for parks and boulevards are furnished.

The cities range in size from 300 to 3,000 population. Manufacturers here and in Great Britain recognize the advantage of this system over scattered purchases and the rapidity of erection is a decided economy when the item of labor is considered.

Most remarkable is the despatch with which orders are filled. Complete cities in a month was the record on which the government relied when giving housing contracts for both industrial housing and cantonment. Modern science and efficiency as interpreted by this organization broke its own record at Fort Snelling (Minn.) and set the pace for all wartime construction by erecting barracks at the rate of one complete barracks every 63 minutes. At the signing of the armistice more than \$4,000,000 worth of building contracts were cancelled with the Aladdin Company or it is probable that they would have excelled even this record.

Seed House That Gave Vital Aid to Raising War Crops

(From Minneapolis Tribune, June 27)

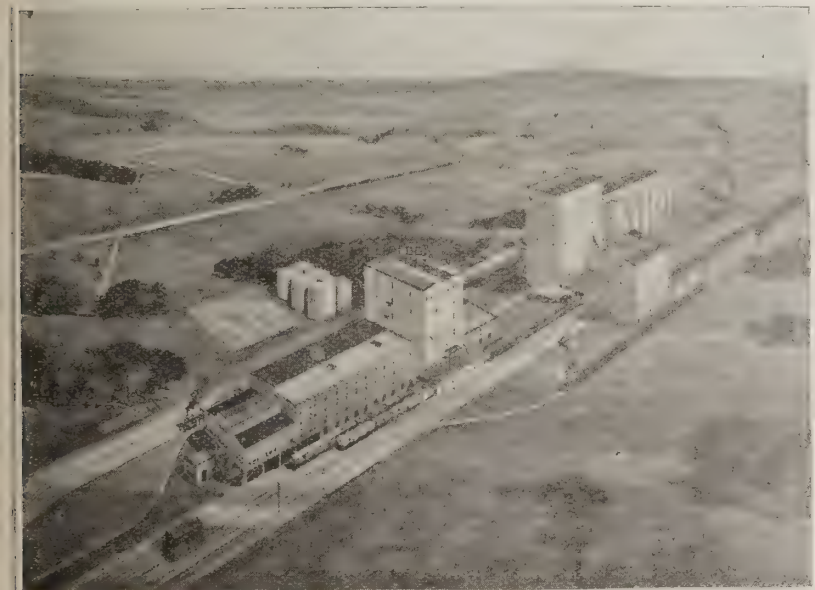
THE efficiency which the Albert Dickinson Company developed in the service of the Northwest in the formative years of the territory played a dominant part in contributing to the efficiency of the farmers when they were confronted with the necessity of raising war crops. The efficiency and the company's spirit of broad co-operation make it one of the leading assets for the work of reconstruction.

In the work of educating the farmers of the country to make their crops yield more, no one factor has done more than this company. They were among the first to advocate the raising of seed grain and to supply seed which had received the germination test to determine the percentage of fertility. Their example had had a profound effect on the seed houses of the entire country, and the result has been the increasing of the yield of the farms of the country to the point where the American farmer is best paid of any on the face of the earth. A trip through any community in the grain belt of the coun-

when anything that would grow was sold broadcast over the country are gone.

Each section of the territories is studied and its individual needs supplied. Corn that will mature in the long hot nights and the extended season of Illinois and Iowa will not pass the milk stage in North Dakota. Land on which it is planted and the labor devoted to its cultivation are wasted. Alfalfa from Colorado and Arizona will winter-kill in this territory and the difficulty of securing a catch will be increased a hundred fold, yet in years past these seeds from warmer sections of the country were sold here, and the work of educating the farmers to the importance of raising these two vital crops was set back twenty years by the repeated failures that the farmers had in their efforts to start in diversified farming.

Dickinson methods changed all of this, and the seeds which they distribute here will all mature in our season, and the same care is devoted to the distribution of seeds in other sections of the country. The Dickinson



Great plant of the Albert Dickinson Co., at Minneapolis, Minn.

It is all that is needed to convince the most skeptical of the effect of the company's action in supplying tested seed to the farmers.

The increased efficiency that they have made possible for the farmer's crops played a dominant part in winning the war. The entire success of our war efforts depended on the yield of our farms, and victory was hastened through the intensive efforts of the Albert Dickinson Company. Farmers in all parts of the territory realized that the old seed that many of them had been using for years was run out and that the probable yield from it would not adequately serve the need of the nation in its hour of greatest need. Propaganda by representatives of the company and the educational work that is a part of their famous service to their customers, and to the country brought home to the minds of the farmers with telling force the importance of using seed with a high germination test, and the excellent facilities for seed distribution which they have perfected were devoted to the provision of seeds that would further the interests of the country and give the men on the firing line adequate backing. Working thousands of miles from the scene of actual fighting they did yeoman service in the construction of the road by which our troops marched to victory.

This was in direct line with the care that the company has always devoted to the interests of the territories served by it. Dickinson methods have worked a revolution in the seed business of the Northwest. The days

line of Timothy, Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, miscellaneous grasses, Field Seed and Seed Grain represents seed protection to every farmer of the Northwest. Their well known Globe, Pine-tree and Ace Brand Seeds, the standard of purity since 1855, are a requirement Northwest farmers insist upon with confidence due to excellent satisfaction experienced through years of seeding these brands.

The million-bushel storage warehouse with trackage on all lines serving the Northwest provides facilities for shipping seeds and the mixed feeds in which this branch also specializes, to all parts of the territory with a minimum of expense to the buyer. Special efforts are made to secure the lowest rates on all lines, mixed cars of feeds of all sorts being arranged to take a common rate and save the consignee a material sum on freight charges. With the coming of the reconstruction period and the return of many of our fighters to the farms, the significance of this organization of specialists bulks large in the scheme of the territory's future. These men must, many of them, be educated and piloted through their first years until they are on a firm basis that will permit them to realize from their efforts the prosperity to which their pasts entitle them, and no one is in a better position or more willing to do this than The Dickinson Company. They are in the front ranks of the agencies who are the most active in promoting the efficiency of the farming industry, the corner stone of our national structure.

Have You Any Wool?

As proprietors of the famous Patrick-Duluth Wool Products which we manufacture at Duluth, we are large users of wool. This must be long fibered wool of the very highest quality and must come from Northern bred, Northern grown sheep.

You want to sell your wool and of course you want to deal with an agency which will guarantee you absolute fairness in the matter of price and weights. If you have any wool of a quality suitable for our use—

SHIP TO THE Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mill

or write for further information to

F. A. PATRICK & CO

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Dry Goods

Duluth, Minn.

Why I Decided to Handle AMAZONS

CENTRAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.,
500 Van Ness Avenue,
San Francisco, California

May 20, 1919.

"I made a trip east and visited 14 different tire factories and offices, and after getting their propositions as to prices and sales policies and co-operation and investigating their claims, decided to handle the Amazon Tires and Tubes.

"In order to still further satisfy myself that Amazon Tires would prove satisfactory under conditions as found in California, I have had a number of less than carload shipments come out. These tires have been sold and proved satisfactory under all conditions. We have received many repeat orders, and have not lost a single customer to whom we have sold Amazon Tires and Tubes.

"I am now ordering in carload lots and hope to build up a substantial and permanent business with them.

"I am also well pleased with the co-operation rendered by the factory. Mr. Owen Moynihan, sales manager for the Amazon factory, has been with me during the past week. His visit has been very valuable to me. He devoted all of his time to the furtherance of our business and was willing to give us the benefit of all his experience as a sales promoter and advertiser. I only regret that he could not stay longer and hope he will return soon."

CENTRAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.,

J. M. Carlson.

Is this investigation of Amazon sufficient for you? If it isn't, write for Amazon Helps, a book that explains what Amazon does to build your tire sales and profits.

The Northern Hardware & Supply Co.

Menominee, Michigan



What the

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock, Truck Gardening, Grains, Root Crops

An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior — a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the Cloverland Magazine.

Let Us Put You On a Clover - Blue Grass Range

We have thousands of acres of cut-over land, portions of which have been seeded, and the remainder is well grassed with settings of clover. Every portion has plenty of pure, running water the year round, so that any size solid block makes you a permanent range.

Write at Once!

We have terms to offer that will be attractive to any grazer or livestock farmer.

WEIDMAN & SON COMPANY
TROUT CREEK, MICHIGAN

Development Forces—Ancient and Modern

(Continued from Page 25)

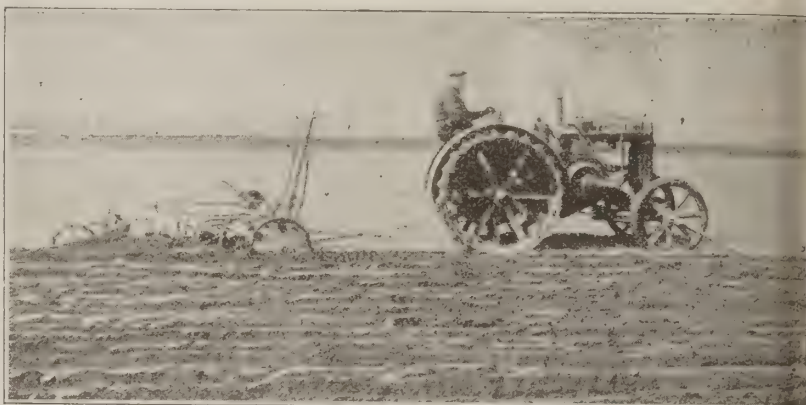
evidence that the soil is supplied with what is necessary to support plants. A region known as "Cloverland" always will obtain nitrogen from the air. The situation with reference to phosphorus is similar to older communities.

Studies and experiments have shown that at least ten chemical elements are needed for the proper growth and development of plants; nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulphur, sodium, iron, chlorine, silicon and calcium.

But unless the forces of moisture, warmth and cultivation are present chemical elements are of as little use as a gold-stuffed safe sunk a mile in the earth. As weather changed rocks to soil so moisture became the vehicle which made plant food useful and car-

force, if you please, has determined the general character of surface and subsoil. Many a man has attempted to grow crops on land unsuitable because of its formation. Many have been disappointed in locating because of unwise selection. The soil survey assists both parties. So great is the demand that new editions are constantly needed.

There is little spectacular in the career of the scientist devoting time to exploring problems of the soil. His is a life of public service too often minus richly deserved public recognition. In Wisconsin however the people appreciate benefit. The owner of 160 acres anywhere \$5.00 can obtain the services of a trained man from the state soil laboratory who will visit the far-



Modern machinery replaces horses after the land is cleared

ries it to the roots. Wisconsin's rainfall is 30 to 31 inches. It is ample. It is with us to stay. The rainbelt is not moving westward as is sometimes supposed but remains fixed. Until the Rocky Mountains are removed the rainfall of certain western states will not increase or alter.

Yet that other element, warmth of the soil, is affected by the modern agencies and especially by drainage and cultivation. Upper Wisconsin is a rolling country with numerous streams. They flow swiftly and carry away surplus water. There is no large difference in summer soil temperature when compared with the southern part of the state. The surface foot in July ranges from 67 to 70 degrees. It has been learned, however, that removal of rubbish often obstructing small creeks and the cutting of brush has a decided influence in warming the land when first opened up. The temperature of soil is always reduced by presence of water, and water-logged soils are always cool. The reason is that evaporation of water takes heat, and heat of the sun which otherwise would raise the temperature of soil is used up by evaporation of water. Experiments have shown ten degrees difference in temperature between well-drained and water-logged soils in the same field in early spring.

As the merchant takes stock of his goods so also have the people of Wisconsin scheduled their lands. The soil survey, this modern agency or

and examine the land. This institution, the first state-supported agency of its kind, has become another modern force available to all. An operation only a short time it is operating with 1296 Wisconsin farmers. That number is increasing.

Knowledge of what the land can be made to produce must come from experiments rather than from analysis alone. But these soil evangelists are familiar with observing what has been accomplished at the state and branch experiment stations. They are giving valuable service by bringing this information direct to the field.

We have outlined only those agencies that gave us our land and a few directly affecting production from it. Old forces created and the modern utilize, in close relationship.

Green Mountain Seed

Farmers having Green Mountain seed potatoes which are free from variety mixtures and disease are urged to write this office. Inquiries are coming in for good seed and the writer knows of no Green Mountain for sale at the present time in this county. B. P. P.

The scab proof potato is adapted to soils that produce scabby potatoes and that are rich in fertility. They yield well if fertilized, have excellent keeping qualities, and sell well on the market. B. P. P.



The reclaimed land made to yield profitable field crops

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Democracy's Unfinished Task

By JAMES A. MILLER

The following oration, delivered by James A. Miller, a young man of Marquette, won the championship at the recent state oratorical contest at Grand Rapids, Mich.

There may have been wars which were justifiable; but there is one class of wars which is absolutely inexcusable and criminal; namely, wars for conquest. And when we think of the desolated fields of France and all that they stand for, and realize that all this misery and sorrow was caused by Germany's territorial greed, then we resolve that a war for conquest must never occur again.

But how can wars of aggression be prevented? The answer is that autocracies are conquest-loving, that democracies are not; that therefore wars for conquest can be eliminated by abolishing autocracy and extending democracy. But is it true that autocracies are conquest-loving and that democracies are not? Let us investigate.

It is the people who control a democracy; and the people say: "A war would mean that our sons would have to march away from home and die. We are willing to make that sacrifice for a noble cause; but not for conquest. We would rather have our sons alive than all the stolen territory in the world." Is it not natural, therefore, that democracy opposes conquest?

History proves that democracy is disinclined to wars of aggression. Russia, as soon as she had thrown off the yoke of the Czar, immediately declared she had no desire for conquest. France and England under democratic government have fought very few wars to acquire territory; and they were only small colonial wars. And America's attitude toward conquest is shown by the fact that in our whole history



we have fought but one war for that purpose; and the fact that, though near to the many weak countries of South and Central America, we have never thought of seizing an inch of their territory. For over one hundred years Canada and the United States—two democracies—have been neighbors; and yet for over a hundred years neither nation has even thought of conquering the other—a lasting monument to the peaceful inclinations of two democracies! Now, if a nation pursues a policy of conquest, it must have a large army; because, while the navy is the shield of defense, the army is the sword of offense. Is it not significant, therefore, that democratic England and the United States have always maintained small armies, and that republican France has longed to

reduce her army, and has been prevented only by the menace of German militarism? Is it not significant, too, that at both the Hague conferences, England, France and the United States strongly urged the compulsory arbitration of international disputes, and a decrease in national armaments? Do you think that if they had been conquest-loving countries they would have favored measures which would prevent conquest? According to history, therefore, the tendency of democracy is against wars for conquest.

But the purple-attired ruler of an autocracy gazes upon the portraits of his royal predecessors and seems to hear them say: "Emulate our deeds! Fight wars of conquest!"

The ruler asks, "Why should I?"

The portraits seem to reply, "You have nothing to lose by a war for conquest; the royal family will neither be taxed nor endanger their lives. And think of all you have to gain. From the conquered territory you will acquire vast wealth and military strength. But above all you will gain glory; you will be called 'The Great'; your name will be known all over the world, and go down in history as that of a brilliant military conqueror."

But the ruler wavers: "Is it not wrong to fight wars merely for territorial aggrandizement?"

The answer flashes back: "No! You hold your throne by divine appointment. Therefore, nothing you do is wrong."

Then the ruler with flaming eyes exclaims: "I will fight wars of conquest! I will fill the world with my spies. I will watch my neighbors with unlagging vigilance, and when I see that the advantageous moment has come, I will strike hard and swift, and when my victims are at my feet imploring mercy, I will ruthlessly dismember them!"

The history of autocracy is a shameless succession of base and wanton



"He's After It!"

HE'S a big fellow, by the feel of him. Let him run awhile—then strike him hard!

Fishing's great sport, isn't it?—especially when you have an

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DETACHABLE ROWBOAT & CANOE MOTOR

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EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

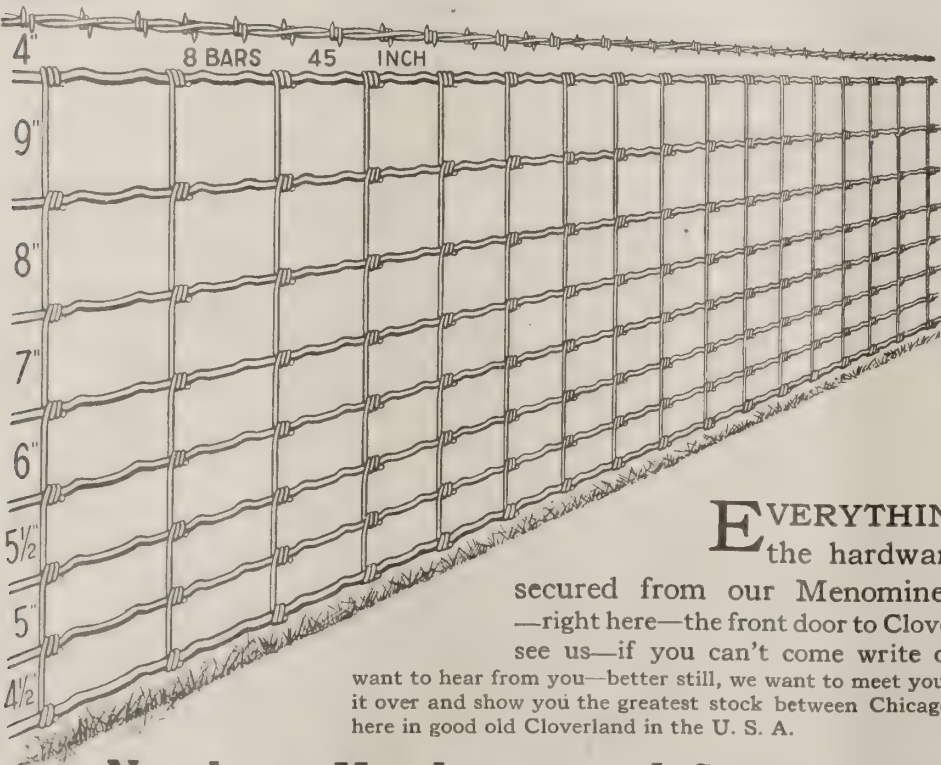
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rages. Autocratic Russia, in two half centuries, fought two wars of conquest with Sweden, three with and five with Turkey; schemed to conquer parts of Korea and China; just before the outbreak of the World War was actually plotting to steal territory from every one of her neighbors. And the kings and emperors of France, when France was an autocracy, merely to acquire territory, their armies crashing into Italy, Spain, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Russia and Mexico. Thus they fought in centuries twenty major wars for conquest, every one of them an infamous, brazen-faced crime.

The history of autocratic Prussia is a blackest series of audacious robberies that ever insulted the conscience of the world. In 1740, suddenly and with no justification, Frederick the Great swooped down upon Austria, struck her to the ground, and deeded her of Silesia. Poland was the next victim. Simultaneously the armies of autocratic Prussia, Austria and Russia, crashed into Poland, and with their bayonets at her throat, deeded her to surrender one-third of territory. A little later, in they swooped again, leveled their guns at her and seized another third. Two years later, they tightened like a vice about all that was left of Poland, strangled the last breath out of her, robbed her of every remaining bit of territory. Now Prussia glared at Denmark, beat her to her knees and seized Schleswig. Then she swooped upon Austria, struck one swift blow and snatched Holstein. Next she pounced upon the German states that had come to Austria's rescue and drove them under the Prussian yoke. And, drunk with blood, wilfully outraging the decency of the world, Prussia now hurled her mighty machine against France, and seized Alsace and Lorraine. Thus Prussia has tripled the extent of her territory, and every foot she deliberately stole!

The culmination of all this history of iniquity came when the Kaiser of German autocracy looked over the world with its green fields and happy people, smiling in peace and prosperity and merely for his own advancement, deliberately turned it into deserts and grave-yards, and seas of tears.

And from the thousands of nameless graves on Flanders' Fields; from the smouldering ruins of happy homes

in Belgium; from the flower of the Canadian young manhood hanging crucified; from mourning mothers in black; from poor, bleeding, suffering humanity—comes the cry, in anguish and agony: "The world must be free. The scepter and crown must go forever. Liberty and democracy must shine on every nation of the earth."

From the pages of history rings this solemn warning: Prussia was once smaller than Belgium; but witness the havoc this one autocracy wrought. So long as a single autocracy—no matter how small and insignificant it may be—remains on the face of the earth, the peace of the world will never be secure. Therefore, autocracy must be totally abolished.

That means that a great task lies before us: Spain, Siam, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Japan are all autocracies. They must be made democratic.

But can America expect to play a leading part in this task of extending democracy, can we hope to influence the autocratic nations to change their form of government, if we return to our old policy of selfish isolation from the European and Asiatic nations? No. Instead we must embark upon a new era of earnest cooperation and brotherhood with all nations.

Of course it will be hard for America to abandon her old policy of isolation. It will mean sacrifice. It may mean the surrender of a time-honored American tradition. But as believers in democracy, it is our duty; and we will not shirk the task. And as we make the sacrifice, let us remember the words of one who gave his life that democracy might live:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below,
We are the dead. Shortdays ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.
Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

My friends, we can't break faith with them. We will hold high the torch—the torch of democracy. And in its light we shall see a world from which the divine right of kings shall have vanished forever; and we shall see government of the people, by the people, for the people encircle the earth.

"The Iron Hunter"

Former Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, has just written a new book, "The Iron Hunter," with its scenes laid largely in Northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The book contains valuable information on the early development of the great iron mines of the north, and weaves into an interesting romance the wild vicissitudes of pioneer mining with their debauchery, fiendish selfishness, immoral camps, heart

aches, thrills, sunshine, happiness, and the transition of a lawless domain into a well ordered, law-abiding, contented, prosperous state.

Mr. Osborn personally witnessed the great transformation, took an all-important part and the lead in bringing order out of chaos, happiness out of misery, and he vividly describes these scenes in a manner that carries a high moral all the way through the book.

Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN



Wherever Oliver Plows are used the results of good plowing are plainly in evidence.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works

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Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

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Prices and Terms Right

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COME to Menominee County NOW! and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.



This 1,600 acre farm **\$55,000**
equipped, with crop

Also a 520 acre farm, the nicest in Cloverland, \$52,500

Improved farms, all sizes and prices. Send us your name for free Cloverland books and lists of farms.

Menominee County has the shortest haul to market, the longest growing season, the lightest snow fall, the largest number of farms, and is the most southern point and gateway to Cloverland

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Company
Menominee, Michigan. Box 64

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from
Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

STACK LUMBER COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Economical Stump Blasting Not a Matter of Guess Work

(Continued from Page 21)

thin rope, which will be several feet dynamite. Put one in the form of a long, the other molded into a round ball form. When exploded each of these will have a forcing shape similar in form to that of the charge. In the first case it will be long and round, with thickness in the same proportion, while in the last case it will be round like a ball. Since the resistance in stump blasting is most always circular, it is best to get the charge in a ball form, especially for large stumps. When this is done the force of the explosion radiates out like the spokes from the hub of a wheel which is desirable. When the cartridges are placed end to end to form a long charge under the stump the main force acts at right angles to the load and splits the stump generally in two parts only.

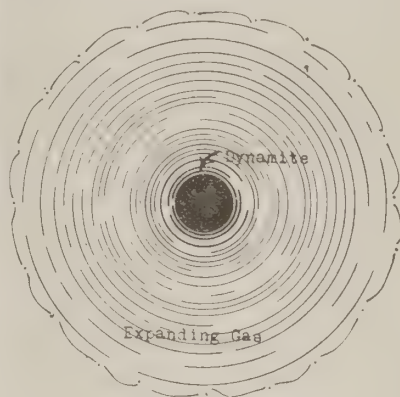


Fig. x—Effective shape of the gases from a charge concentrated at one point

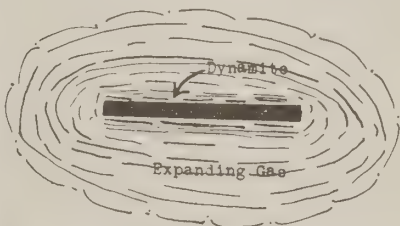


Fig. y—Effective shape of the gases from a charge extended along a bore hole

A convenient and very satisfactory way of placing a charge under a stump, in a compact form is to cut the wrapper on a stick of dynamite length-wise into three parts. When the stick is dropped into the hole and pressure applied on the end with a rod it will expand and take the form of a ball as shown in the cut.

No set of rules can be given as to the exact amount of powder necessary to blast a certain kind of stump of a given size, since the conditions vary so greatly. Two stumps of the same kind, size and age of cut, when one is grown on well-drained soil, where the roots must penetrate at a great depth for water, and the other grown on soil where there is water always near the surface, must have different treatment for their extraction. The older cuts, especially stumps from timber free from resin, require less powder. If the soil is too dry it requires more than if it is just damp. The exact amount necessary to use for a set of conditions can be determined after a little experimenting and observing the following rules:

Dynamite is used most economically when the report of a stump blast is of a dead muffled sound, and the parts of the stump are just thrown out, with the ends of the roots of the turned-over stump just holding lightly in the sod. A great noise and the throwing of the pieces of the stump long distances is not necessary and means a great waste of powder.

The cost of blasting can also be reduced by getting the labor well systemized. Have the tools in the best of shape. The supplies and materials should always be as convenient as possible.

There is generally considerable time lost when firing each stump separately after charging. The blaster after

lighting the fuse walks to a safe distance and when the explosion takes place walks back to inspect the result. It has been estimated that an average blaster when working in this way travels about seven and one-half miles per day and spends a considerable time in waiting for the blasts in addition to the time lost in walking to and from them. When there is a crew of men and teams working near by, of these generally suspend their work while waiting for the stump to be exploded which is also a loss of time that can be avoided.

The blaster can study the conditions and after a few blasts will ascertain about how much powder to use on each stump in the field and can then load for a half a day and do the firing the noon hour or after quitting time, when the other men and teams are present. This can be done by charging the stumps in such order that when the charge is lit the operator will be going away from it in going to the next stump and so on. When a stump is charged, a piece of wood or a stick which is generally found near the stump in the field can be placed on top of the stump with the end at the edge of the stump just above the fuse. This marks the charged stump and also shows where the fuse is located. The firing can be done with a match or by touching the end of the fuse with a blow torch or a live brand. An iron bar about thirty inches long and one inch thick heated in a pile of burning rubbish in the field, will serve the purpose of a torch for lighting.

If the charging and firing is done properly there will be no misfires, it should one fail to go, adopt this rule: Keep away from the stump misfiring for that day.

Seed Selection

Selection from the bin is the only way at this time that the potato crop can be improved this year. Choose only those potatoes that are of good size and shape and free from disease. Do not take the small potatoes from the bin, as in most cases they came from poor producing or diseased hills, and you will surely get a poor crop this year by planting these small potatoes. It is poor economy to plant the poorest potatoes, since "like begets like" just as truly in potatoes as in animals, and little potatoes will produce little potatoes. Plan to select a few bushels of seed next fall before digging time, by pulling out the diseased and off variety hills, digging these rows by hand and saving the seed only those hills that produced a number of good sized, uniform potatoes. B. P. P.

All Europe is keeping an eye on potato production in America.

FLORENCE COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS

for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars, write PETER McGOVERN LAND CO., Florence, Wis.

REPUTATION SEEDS

For Northern gardens and farms. All flowers and plants for all occasions. DULUTH FLORAL COMPANY, Duluth, Minnesota

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Great Coal Docks of the Clarkson Coal and Dock Co.

A LARGE section of the northwestern states, particularly Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana, depend for their fuel supply upon two gigantic coal docks—one at Duluth, Minn., and the other at Ashland, Wis. These docks belong to the Clarkson Coal & Dock Company of St. Paul.

The Duluth dock handles an average of 650,000 tons of standard grades of eastern bituminous and anthracite coal, and the Ashland dock about 250,000 tons of the same classes of fuel. Both docks are well equipped with modern coal handling machinery, and there is at present in course of construction a new Mead-Morrison coal handling bridge at the Duluth dock, which will facilitate the handling of boats and reloading of coal on the cars at that port to a very great extent.

These great docks are prominent features on the water front at Ashland and Duluth, but their bigness cannot be realized until the vast territory from which coal distribution radiates from these two points is considered. Then the mind grasps their all-importance to the very life of several million people, the life of hundreds of great industries.

The great coal carrying ships of the Great Lakes may be seen lashed to these docks from the opening of navigation until its close, and all year round hundreds of coal cars are shunted in and out of these docks, carrying the vitality of life and energy of industry into every community of the several states these two docks serve.



The mammoth dock at Duluth, Minn.



The big dock at Ashland, Wis.

A Pheasant Inquiry

WHILE coming north on the Chicago & North Western railway on April 9th, about 4 p. m., and one-half mile south of Birch Creek, in Menominee county, I saw the most beautiful English cock pheasant, and I am curious to know if this bird came here or was imported by some sportsman's club of Menominee. In looking over my "Natural History of Living Animals and Birds of the World" I find the following: "That ornament of all rural scenery, the pheasant, is said to have been introduced from the banks of the river 'Phasis' by the Romans—at least the original form of pheasant was. Late during the 18th century a Japanese and Chinese form was introduced and these have freely interbred with the original form so that pure bred of any of these specimens are rare."

I am a great lover of wild game, animals and birds and have studied them a great deal. Also have fished salmon in fresh water in England and brook trout in this country for 35 years. I have seen the wild pheasant in England and in the state of Colorado. Near Denver in the valley of Arvada and near Golden at the foot hills of the Montana side of this great divide, and I never saw a more beautiful specimen of a bird than I saw in your county near Birch Creek. Will you kindly let me know if these birds came here or were they brought in for breeding purposes like the quail have been?

I read your valuable paper Cloverland and send a paper sometimes to my friend Homer Glascoe, Clarendon, Texas. Mr. Glascoe once had charge

of Naugh Holcolmb Lumber company at Masonville, some 30 years ago, and is now president of the Farmers' State bank of the above named place which is between Fort Worth and Amarello.

Wintering Stock Cattle

The University of Nebraska, North Platte Substation, on January 28, 1919, put 25 two-year-old white face steers on a ration of wheat straw and one pound per head daily of cottonseed nut cake. This ration continued until April 19. The steers were given the protection offered by a shed open on the south side. They were thin when the test began. They held their weight but made no gain throughout the eighty-day period. The average weight per steer was 680 lbs. The steers ate 15.5 pounds of straw and one pound of cottonseed nut cake daily per head. With straw costing \$5.00 per ton and cottonseed nut cake \$73.00 per ton, the daily ration per steer cost about 7½ cents.

Barley a Milk Producer

The California Experiment Station now reports the result of an extended experiment to determine the value of barley as a milk producer when fed to dairy cows. The result of this test shows that barley is as good or slightly better than a mixed ration of other grains consisting of oats, corn, rice, cottonseed meal. The cows fed a straight barley ration to the exclusion of other grains produce slightly more milk and butter fat. This experiment is of value to sheepmen as indicating the value of this feed for breeding ewes.

Porch Furniture Upholstery

The weather man isn't always very considerate of the feelings of the housewife who prides herself on her taste in furnishing her porch. When he sends along one of his sudden thunder showers, he generally sends with it, as an escort, a high wind that propels the rain obliquely under porch roofs and on to the pretty cretonne cushions and the linen arm and back rests and table covers that adorn the porch. After Jupiter Pluvius has finished shedding his copious tears and passed on to the next county Madam's porch upholstery is in a condition frequently to cause tears from some quarter other than the Heavens.

But this trouble can all be avoided now and without much sacrifice of artistic appearances either. Science has outwitted Jupiter. There is now on sale in the stores a material that defies the rain. It is made to resemble leather so closely that only a leather expert can distinguish it from

that. It comes in all the standard leather grains and finishes. It can be artistically embossed or painted and withal makes an ideal covering for all sorts of porch furniture.

The base is a cotton fabric which is coated with pyroxylin film. It is this film that is water-proof. Rain harms it no more than it does a rubber boot. If it becomes soiled in any way, even with grease, it can be washed with soap and water without the slightest injury.

When housewives become better acquainted with this article, cretonne will have to look to its laurels for it looks as though its days as a porch furniture covering were numbered.

The American Sheep and Wool company of Milwaukee, a \$3,000,000 concern which owns 55,000 acres in Oneida and Price counties, Wisconsin, has taken over the Milwaukee Sheep and Wool company's ranch with its 8,000 ewes wintered there in 1918-1919, making the former one of the biggest sheep companies in America.

TOURISTS AND STOCK MEN

When in CLOVERLAND call and see us. We carry the most complete line of clothing and Gent's Furnishings, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc.

FOR SALE

My 450-acre farm on Bay shore Drive, between Escanaba and Menominee; 150 acres cleared of brush and timber, 40 acres under plow. All fenced and cross-fenced. Good seven-room house on farm and summer cottage across road from farm. Two large barns, one equipped with stanchions for 28 cows, new hay barn 38x70. Silo, granary and other sheds. Two deep wells, river running through the farm. All kinds of farm machinery, 18 head of pure bred Jerseys, 50 yearling ewes.

L.A. ERICKSON

718 Ludington Street,
ESCANABA MICHIGAN

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$7 to \$10 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.



Here Is Where They Successfully Wintered 8,000 Sheep In Cloverland. There Is Summer Grazing for Millions of Western Sheep Here.

FREE Service and Information on CLOVERLAND LANDS

You can get a suitable ranch tract of cut-over land, if you do not have a dependable range now—Cloverland has 30,000,000 acres.

You state your needs in a letter to Mr. Charles R. Hutcheson, Editor of Cloverland Magazine, and you will find what you want. He located over fifty stockmen in Cloverland. They are all satisfied. He has been out west—understands the essentials for sheep and cattle ranches here as well as in other parts of the United States. Many of the ranchmen from the west will not sell their properties secured here for twice what it will cost them, for they got in on the ground floor.

There are about 50 more ideal tracts of from two sections to 25,000 acres ready for inspection—first year free grazing—at least ten years time

on the balance—price \$7.50 to \$20.00 per acre.

Here is an opportunity.

Remember, this land will make farms some day. It is only one night's ride from Chicago. No drought, no long hauls to markets, and the increased value will make you a fortune.

Don't wait until some one else has taken up all these introductory offers for them—the land will be higher—get in on the ground floor.

If you need a new range, write today. This magazine's editor will tell you where to come after you have stated your desires.

Write to Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

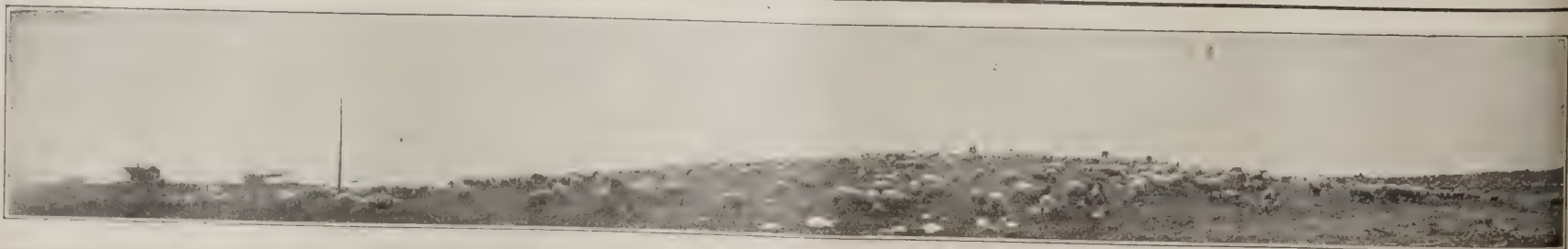
If you are not interested, do you know of any one who might be?

Address CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor

ANDREWS BUILDING

Cloverland Magazine

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



2,050 Montana Ewes Shipped to Cloverland the First of April and Are About Lambed Out Now. They Are Doing Fine and the Owners Are Happy. Grass Always Green; No Poisonous Weeds; Good Water and Lambs a Month Old Weigh 30 Pounds.

D. A. R. Boys Club—Cloverland's Classiest Club

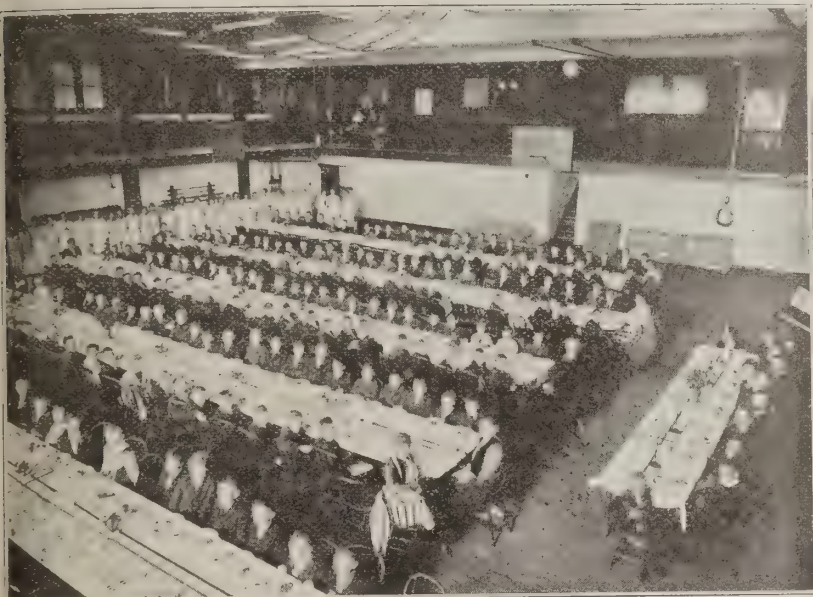
(Continued from Page 11)

ly 7, 8 or 9 years, but who declare years—well, perhaps they are undersized and we give them the benefit of the doubt. These three nights are every night from 7 until 9 o'clock. They have a room for table games—checkers, one for reading and a graphophone, and the gymnasium with all its joys. The basement is for the overflow and we hope to have games there, too, bowling alleys, etc. On Thursday night our whole club comes together for assembly and sings—how they do sing! We have new songs of the day printed on cards so that each boy has a copy. We open assembly with the assembly song by our bugler, followed by the singing in of the flag, as the club sings and joins in the flag pledge, followed by the chorus of "My Own Unit States." Then there is community singing and a speech.

more than kind to us, writing up all our assembly meetings in fine style and putting in our notices without charge. It is an inspiration to the members of the D. A. R. to work where there are so many to help. The present regent of the chapter is Mrs. C. W. Hutchinson, and the following members are on the Boys' Club committee: Mrs. H. A. Vennema (chairman), Mrs. G. A. Blesch, Mrs. C. W. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. W. Harmon, Mrs. H. A. Bowdish, Mrs. R. W. Wells, Mrs. G. W. McCormick, Miss Margaret Trudell and Miss Amy Brown.

Menominee may well be proud of her Boys' Club. It is the only club of its kind in Cloverland, and as far as we know the only one in Michigan. Every boy that joins signs the following pledge:

"I promise to obey the rules of the Boys' Club and to be loyal to my town,



Only a section of a big banquet scene

This year we have had the most interesting talks from returned soldiers and sailors. We have had men from every branch of service, army navy and aviation. From Russia, England, France, South America and even from Australia, from the sea and air and they bring their stories of the great war and the eager faces which greet these heroes are inspirations to any speaker. We have a cheer leader and the boys voice their thanks in this way. That the roof remains over our heads is a compliment to its architect.

We have a nucleus of a fine library of boys' books and have many friends who help us with gifts of all kinds. The old saying that "great oaks from little acorns grow" was never more perfectly exemplified than in this club. We now have a membership of more than 400, and they keep coming.

We are proud of two service stars, as two of our boys, who had been in the club since its organization, were in the S. A. T. C. Our gymnasium is used for assembly and the chairs are taken in and out by the boys. We have named this hall "J. W. Wells Hall" in honor of our best friend. Roger M. Andrews of the Andrews publications and his splendid staff are

to my country so that I may be a good American citizen."

The club has no favorites. Boys of all classes, nationalities and creed may enjoy its privileges as long as they keep the pledge. The only punishment is suspension. There is absolute harmony and good feeling, and the D. A. R. for them means "Do Always Right," which is the club motto. If all the women of Cloverland and of Michigan would undertake work of this kind they would soon find that every heart was with them and every hand stretched out with theirs to help—

"For the grandest times are before us
And the world is yet to see,
The noblest worth of this old earth
In the men that are to be."

PIGS WORTH \$20 EACH

On his "Make Us Prove It Farm" in Gogebic County William J. Weston is raising some fine Duroc-Jersey hogs. On March 12 one sow gave birth to thirteen healthy pure-bred pigs, and another on May 9 added ten more to the pure-bred Duroc-Jersey colony. Mr. Weston is selling some of these pigs at \$20 each, but he is keeping most of them.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

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AWNINGS

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Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

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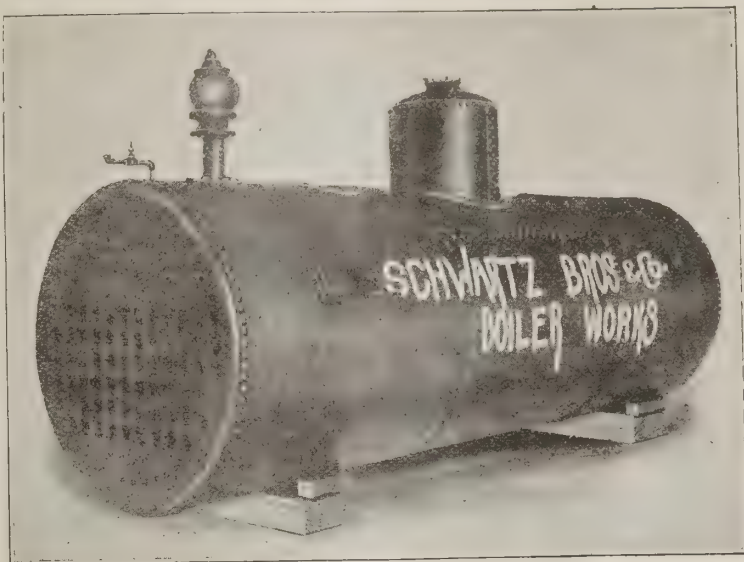
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We offer Western Grazers their choice of

25,000 ACRES

of CUT-OVER Lands

in the Heart of Cloverland, Alger County, Michigan

on VERY EASY and LIBERAL TERMS

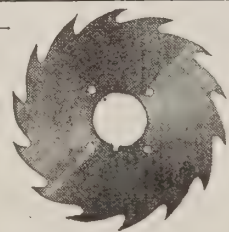
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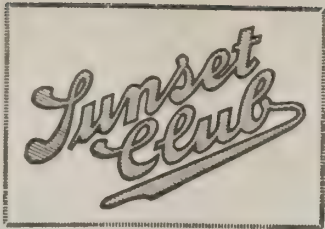
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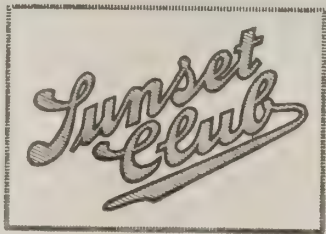
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*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
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INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Politics and the Dairy Business

By WILLIAM J. WESTON
Proprietor Oak Ridge Dairy, Bessemer, Mich.

MUCH is being said, and a lot of energy spent along some lines to induce the settling of the Upper Peninsula, the purchasing of better stock, and especially dairy cattle.

Under present conditions if a man gets fairly started, or if he is successful enough and has enough stick in him to reach the point where he can produce 100 to 200 quarts of milk a day he is up against several propositions all of them may be easily remedied. If he has Holstein cows the public kicks on the "quality" of the milk, that is, the color, for many do not know that while the same amount of butter fat may be present in Holstein milk the color is not there. Then, if one has Guernsey or Jersey cows he is producing a rich quality of milk, the public feels that because he is selling milk there is no reason why he can't meet the price of the Holstein man who may be getting 30 to 50 per cent more milk from a cow. No allowance is made for the quality of a quart of milk, the price only being considered.

Most every town and village has anywhere from 100 to 500 cows grazing the streets and vacant lots, and the farmer must compete with these owners who each have a few quarts of milk to sell on very short delivery. If the farmer tries to protect himself he has to make a fight to get a tubercular tested milk ordinance. At this time I know of three cities where the farmers are trying to have such an ordinance passed. This should be reversed. The public should force the tested milk ordinance on the milk man for its own protection, and should see to it that no milk is sold or offered for sale which is not tubercular tested. If the public will only study the situation consumers will insist upon having nothing but certified milk.

The government, states and many societies are spending a lot of money each year trying to prevent tuberculosis, and yet, here is the easiest and most effective field of all to cover but they are not touching it. Why? I am sure that any farmer or dairyman will welcome state or national legislation forcing all of them to put a tubercular tested, or at least, clarified milk.

Some farmers and dairymen, of course will say they sell no milk, nothing but cream leaves their farms. Well and good. But are they producing Holstein, or Guernsey, Jersey milk or cream?

There ought to be some way in the Upper Peninsula to assist the Guernsey-Jersey men in getting a bonus for milk and cream, which they justly deserve. We all know that Holstein butter unless colored is pretty light colored, and in order to get the desired color and flavor the cream must have a certain percentage of Guernsey-Jersey milk or cream. Would it be more than fair if the man who produces the most desired article receive a bonus of so much per hundred or per pound butter fat?

In other districts this is being done, but the Upper Peninsula remains unorganized.

But the biggest thing in my mind is that all milk sold should be tubercular tested, and that the milk producer should not have to fight to make it so.

The next biggest thing is, that milk should be clarified. Once the consumer gets it there will be no trouble. But the trouble is local politics govern these matters—the politicians are afraid to put it over because of the few votes they might lose.

The Cloverland association has done quite a lot—will it now go a little farther and help to make that which it has produced a decided success?

*This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands,
and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.*

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

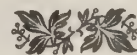
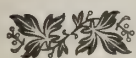
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

IF NOT, COME TO CLOVERLAND—WHERE

SHEEP
HAVE
GREEN
NUTRITIOUS
GRASS
ALL
SUMMER;
NO
DROUGHT



CLOVER HAY
YIELDS
THREE TONS
PER ACRE;
BEST
WINTER
SHEEP FEED
IN
THE WORLD



Western
Stockmen
and Farmers
have best
of success
with Sheep
and Cattle;
Read each
page of this
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carefully.



We have
tracts of cut-
over lands
of all sizes
for practical
stockmen
who want to
succeed in
a permanent
manner.

WINTERS ARE IDEAL FOR WOOL PRODUCTION

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL
INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT
YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

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"In the Heart of Cloverland"

Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

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WE manufacture and have on hand the largest stock of panels and veneers in the Northwest.

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Believers in the future of Cloverland

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.
GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Greater Wealth Than Mines of Gold in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 14)

shows that livestock always preceded the small farmer and the dairyman.

To try to develop a corn belt, would be a mistake. To try to make it a wheat country, might not pay. Nature intended Greater Cloverland for sheep and cattle.

The advantage for the livestock man, over the general farmer, is that the farmer must depend on means for transportation to reach his shipping point; the livestock grower drives his produce to the cars on the hoof.

Cloverland has no more vigorous friend than the able governor of Minnesota, J. A. A. Burnquist.

He is carrying on in our state, through his efficient immigration and publicity departments, a sheep, cattle and land campaign, along the same productive lines which have characterized the work of Michigan.

Fred D. Sherman, Minnesota State Commissioner of Immigration, is a vigorous worker for, and believer in, the sheep and cattle possibilities of the three states.

Coupling Mr. Hagenbarth's statements with such support, is there any reason why greater grazing and dairying should not materialize in Wisconsin and Minnesota?

their young beef north to be invigorated and fattened."

Mr. George McKerrow of Pewaukee, Wisconsin, a prominent breeder of Chesham and Hampshire sheep, says:

"Sheep in Northern Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan are seldom bothered with stomach worms or other parasites, which I think is due to the cool nights.

"The grasses and pastures of this region are unsurpassed, and I believe that it is one of the best countries in the world, not excepting Scotland and England."

The United States consumes, under normal, not war conditions, somewhere around 700 million pounds of wool annually.

We have imported an average of 4 million pounds for each of the past four years. We produced 258 million pounds in 1918, and our high mark was 328 million in 1909.

Thus, this country furnishes about one-half of its wool consumption; and for each of the past ten years, there has been a gradual decline.

Some confusion has existed in the minds of growers in regard to prices on wool. They have confused wool



Land unfit for agricultural purposes may be profitably grazed with sheep

Due to alkali lakes and barren areas which cut into the territory, there are sections in the grazing fields of the West, requiring 1,000 acres to graze 50 sheep for a single season, or 20 acres for one sheep.

Contrasted to this, in the northern sections of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, one acre of average cut-over land will graze two to four sheep per season, and has been known to successfully average six sheep.

Because the climatic conditions of this north country vary but little from year to year,—a united effort can easily make, of Greater Cloverland, all that has been claimed for it.

For instance, there are no droughts in Greater Cloverland, as in the West. Since records have been kept, the least rainfall has been 20 inches; the heaviest, 42 inches a year.

The grasses of the West, in many cases, are actually burned up the first of July and the fodder for the sheep is very thin and scant, resulting in poor nutrition for the lambs.

Another thing to be considered, is that people ranching in the North Central States, provide for emergencies, while the westerners too often trust to Providence that there will be no emergencies, no need for winter shelter, late spring feeding for ewes and lambs and good lambing sheds.

As an instance of this—out of 5,200 sheep wintered in Phillips, Wisconsin, last year, less than 1.4 per cent were lost from the cold. In the West, from 10 to 15 and 20 per cent are frequently discounted by sudden blizzards.

"It is a well known fact that the best stock are raised in the colder countries, and that they produce the most wool," says Mr. Hagenbarth.

"Sheep and cattle deteriorate in the warmer countries. That is why Texas and other southern states send

is known as the clean, or scour price, with the raw wool price.

Every one appreciates that wool when washed, must shrink in weight due to the dirt, chaff, and grease it, but only a few realize that the shrinkage varies from 40 to 60 per cent.

This would mean that wool purchased from the farmer at 45 cents by the time it has reached the manufacturer, with freight and expenses added, will be near 70 cents per pound.

If it shrinks 50 per cent in weight when washed, it immediately is doubled in price to \$1.50 plus the cost of soap, labor, heat, water, etc., necessary for the washing of it.

This is still subject to further shrinkage on account of butts, which are later extracted.

Wool in the grease, which brought from 60 to 65 cents last year, will bring between 40 and 50 cents this year, and possibly lower, on account of the present large "war" quantity which will be available for the next few months, and the new clip which is coming on.

Yet, even at 40 cents a pound, flock masters will find a big profit in the sheep.

The 85 million dollars we pay Argentina and Australia belong to the pocket-book of the United States.

Besides, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of fertility would be added to the country by grazing.

Sheep are better than cattle as an investment. The returns from sheep are two to one over cattle, on an acre suitable for both.

Sheep are more easily handled. They furnish two crops,—to wit, wool and meat.

The overhead for 1,500 sheep is not much greater than for 1,000, and of



There should be a flock of sheep like this on every farm in Greater Cloverland

can take care of 1,000 sheep, with assistance during the lambing season. A sheep survey, taken from 20 farms owning 1,089 sheep, brought out the following facts in the sheep business in Cloverland for the year just ended:

Every man reports his flock in good shape. Sixteen men used pure bred rams; four used grades.

The average lamb crop was 98 per cent. (Note—The men using grade scrub rams averaged 18 per cent in their lamb crop.)

The average weight of fleece was 7 pounds.

Clover hay, pea straw, oat straw, ruts, and some grain were the feeds used.

The average winter feeding period was five months. One ton of hay will carry five sheep through the winter. Open shed was the best shelter.

The average cost per head was \$33.

The average profit per head, net, was \$7.55.

Although these figures were secured from but 20 farms in Michigan, they are a very fair average, for Greater Cloverland.

Sheep raising is a safe investment and a staple industry, under efficient and experienced management.

No other kind of management should be experimented with.

It is a technical business and needs supervision of the trained young men now being sent out from our agricultural colleges.

To pay them, and pay them well, will be less expensive than making experiments in a business one has had no experience with and does not understand.

Thousands of acres can be cleared by burning, under careful conditions. Another most important thing to keep in mind is that the grazers who came, and saw and believed, also worked to win their success in Cloverland.

There's no place for a lazy man.

A sheep man will tell you that a success of sheep raising runs about like this: One-third in the breeding and two-thirds in the feeding.

The forage on a large portion in Cloverland is excellent.

Wild grasses, with an abundant proportion of clover and timothy, abound, and there is scarcely an acre of those logged-off lands that has not been traversed by lumber teams getting logs, bringing in supplies for the camps and great stores of fodder distributed over the whole cut over region.

The seeds of all these grasses carried through the districts have rooted and spread very extensively.

There are sandy locations and swamps. The latter, however, afford luxuriant forage around the edges, though swamps should be avoided in selecting sheep pasture.

Alfalfa is also successfully grown, every farmer having his "pet field." There are two tracts as large as 60 acres in the Upper Peninsula.

Lambs can be raised on "Cloverland" grass alone which, at five months will weigh at least 75 pounds in Chicago and bring the top of the market as "grain fed."

Mr. Mitchel Jamar, of the Patrick Woolen Mills of Duluth, says that, in an experiment they tried out in Minnesota, their lambs weighed 90 pounds each.

Besides, to quote him:

"Gathered from the experience of our Boys' Sheep Club, where the boys were furnished the sheep, for which they were to pay, out of their sale of wool and ram lambs, our results are that the sale of wool has been more than sufficient to care for the upkeep of the flock, and that the ratio of profits has been the ratio of the lamb crop.

"This, among 28 boys, who never saw a sheep before in their life, has resulted in exactly 100 per cent increase in the flocks and would have been larger, had the breed of sheep which was given to them been more carefully selected."

The fall pastures are of such high quality, that ewes go into winter quarters in the best condition, and three and one-half pounds per day of clover or pea straw hay, with some oat or wheat straw, will bring them through the winter in good condition.

The stand of dead grass is not badly leached out, over winter, but is almost as good as hay in the early spring. A certain proportion of grass, especially blue grass, stays green under the snow all winter, making very early pastures exceptionally good.

Anyone going into the grazing business in Cloverland can expect a surprising growth of pasture and a very increasing one after the lands have been pastured several years.

The lands can either be seeded by the owner or self-seeded to blue grass and white clover, and really startling results will come.

The grazer will find that he can raise large crops of peas for sale, and feed the pea straw to a flock, with alfalfa.

(Continued on Page 42)

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

THIS company paid, in cash, to Michigan and Wisconsin farmers who grew Sugar Beets for the 1918 season, the sum of

\$425,000

Menominee River Sugar Co.

Geo. W. McCormick, Manager

MENOMINEE,

MICHIGAN

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland



These common grade steers cost \$52.21 per head in So. St. Paul the latter part of March, 1918; were grazed in Cloverland till the following November, and sold in Chicago for \$93.48 average.

What Happened to a Woman Who Wrote Story of Cloverland

By MRS. LUCY LINDSAY FERGUSON of Marinette, Wis.

MORE than two years ago, in an idle ambitious hour, I wrote a little piece and sent it off to a farm paper that had a wide circulation.

I told of the coming of our family to the Upper Peninsula from the heart of the corn belt in Central Illinois. How we lived in logging camps 'till our house was built, how the clover grows rank along the highways here and blossoms in profusion, how the wild flowers brighten every corner, the trillium with its great white flower several inches across, the lady slipper, the scarlet lillies arrayed more gorgeously than "Solomon in all his glory," the long stemmed violets, so profuse that handfuls can be gathered in a few moments, the orchids growing deep in the woodland beside the streams, the water lillies circling the lakes, the yellow cowslips and the delicate, fragrant arbutus which is Wisconsin's state flower.

I told of the ferns of many varieties and so profuse that a Chicago florist would be bewildered and envious.

I told of the wild red raspberry, to be gathered by the early settlers in quantities equal to a commission house merchant's mid-season order, and that I had canned almost one hundred quarts of these delicious berries the first year I lived in Marinette county.

I did not forget to tell of the blackberries that are gathered by the hundreds of gallons and shipped to the city markets, of blueberries that make pies that will melt in your mouth and instantly call for more. And of the wild strawberries growing everywhere, of plums, of gooseberries and wild grapes.

I told of the cattle that are being brought into this great dairy country and the cream that is being shipped to the creameries, and of the future out-look of this Cloverland which comprises an area so vast that it covers, I think, about eighteen counties in Minnesota, fifteen counties in Wisconsin and ten counties in Michigan.

When I had told my story, out of the fullness of my heart, I went on hoeing my cauliflower and tomatoes and other garden edibles and caring for my Rhode Island Red chickens in peace and contentment, little knowing what was about to befall me.

And then one day the scales fell from my eyes—Three letters came in the mail. The next mail brought others and still others came till I had received three hundred and twenty-nine cards and letters from people who were anxious to know how homes

were made in this country of cut-over land.

At first I tried to answer each letter thinking I had started the inquiries and it was "up to me" to see it through; but the clover took possession of my garden, my jam pots were empty, my pen took to scratching and my ink needed replenishing. I was obliged to call a halt.

Now I am going to ask the editor of Cloverland to help me out by printing some of the questions that have been asked me and the answers I gave them. And then I will 'forever hereafter keep silence.' And those people who do not subscribe for this most excellent magazine are losing the chance of a lifetime.

These letters that have come to me were written from all over this broad land of ours. From Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, California, Colorado, Missouri, Texas, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, New York, Oregon, Arkansas, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Alabama, W. Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Canada.

I had no idea so many people had their eyes turned on this northland where homes can be had so cheap and the soil is so productive, the water so pure and cold and the climate so very delightful and healthgiving.

Questions.

Ques.—Where did you live before coming to Cedarville, Wisconsin?

Ans.—In the spring of 1913 we moved here from McLean County, Illinois, where farm land is selling for from two hundred to four hundred dollars an acre. Where forty years ago land could be bought as cheaply as it can here.

Ques.—Is the land there flat or hilly and mountainous?

Ans.—The land here is flat in some sections and rolling in others and the soil is either a sandy loam or a clay loam, both very productive.

Ques.—Does it get very cold there in winter? Tell me about the climate both summer and winter.

Ans.—In winter the mercury sometimes gets several degrees below zero for a day or two but it is so still and pleasant with the sunny crispness, that one does not feel the cold as it is felt back in Illinois.

The snow fall is seldom over ten or twelve inches. And the air is very invigorating.

In summer the long sunny days make the ground warm and vegetation grows very rapidly.

There is no malaria or typhoid here. There are summer resorts near the lakes and streams in many places where weary brain workers come to recuperate in our climate where spruce, hemlock, balsam and fir cast their spicy odor on the breezes. Our climate is unsurpassed in almost every respect which makes for pleasure.

Ques.—Does the water have alkali in it? We want to live where there is good water.

Ans.—The water here is pure, cold and clear as crystal. I have not heard of any alkali water in the upper country. I think there is no better water in the world than there is here.

Ques.—What kinds of fruit grow there?

Ans.—There are many kinds of wild fruit here. Raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, gooseberries, pin cherries, June berries, cranberries, grapes, plums and currants.

Where apples are planted they are very heavily loaded with fruit. The finest cherries in the world are raised here. In Michigan peaches are grown extensively. It is an excellent fruit country.

Ques.—Can you raise garden truck there?

Ans.—We raise almost all kinds of garden produce here, beans, peas, tomatoes, watermelons, muskmelons, beets, onions, peppers, radishes, lettuce, carrots, rutabagas, turnips and cucumbers.

Ques.—What kinds of money crops can one raise while the dairy herd is being built up and land cleared?

Ans.—Potatoes are a good money crop. The potatoes raised here are of excellent quality and very heavy crops are grown. There are potato warehouses in almost every town.

Sugar beets are extensively grown for market. It pays to raise sugar beets. The price is guaranteed and it is said to improve the land for the next crop raised on it.

There is a beet sugar factory in Menominee, Michigan, to which the farmers here ship their beets. They use from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of beets per day in making fine granulated sugar.

Many of our farmers realized excellent profits on their land through their sugar beet crops last year.

Cucumbers and cauliflower are raised on contract and there are picking plants in many of the towns of this county.

Cabbage makes an excellent monocrop as it grows wonderfully well here.

Ques.—Can other kinds of grass be grown there?

Ans.—Yes, indeed! Timothy, timothy, alfalfa, sweet clover, and bluegrass all do well here. This is certainly a fine grass growing country.

Ques.—What kinds of grains do you grow there?

Ans.—Wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, soy beans, field peas, buckwheat. Buckwheat makes the finest of breakfast cakes. It is excellent feed for hens and the blossom furnishes honey material for the bees.

Ques.—What kinds of timbers do you have?

Ans.—Ash, cedar, elm, poplar, birch, walnut, butternut, pine, spruce, tamarack, oak, maple, both hard and soft, balsam, fir and bass wood.

Ques.—Do people there ever live in log houses?

Ans.—There are some most excellent people here living in log houses. I have a friend who built a one and a half story log house, 28x32 feet and there were eight nice rooms plastered and finished so that one would never know it was built of logs if only the interior were inspected. I have wished I lived in a log house myself. They are very comfortable.

There are log schoolhouses, log churches and log hotels.

Your logs can be taken to a nearby saw mill and sawed into lumber from which frame buildings can be erected.

Ques.—Is there any game there yet? My husband loves to hunt and fish.

Ans.—There are deer still to be had. We have neighbors who get a deer each season. There are bear, fisher, coon, muskrat and rabbits and some other game here, and the cold, transparent lakes and streams have fish in abundance.

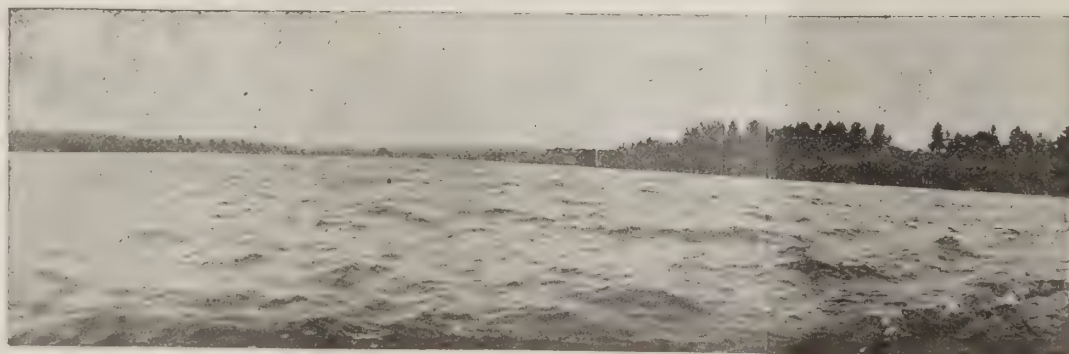
Ques.—What kind of people are there new settlers there?

Ans.—There is an excellent class of people coming in here and making homes for themselves. They are clearing land and building good barns and putting up silos. They are building up good dairy herds. They are organizing churches, Christian Endeavor societies, Sunday schools and farmer's clubs.

Ques.—What about markets and railroads?

Ans.—There are creameries and cheese factories all up and down the net work of railroads in this part of the country. And you can sell your products by shipping south to Milwaukee or Chicago, or north to the great iron and copper country.

(Continued on Page 41)



Stockmen:

We own Grazing Lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

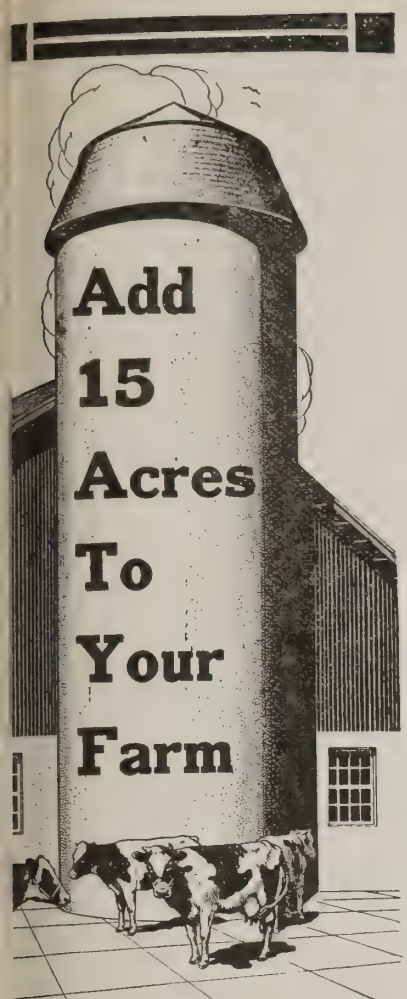
Largest Locomotive in U.S.

(Continued from Page 18)

much longer than most of the locomotives you see that you cannot fail to identify one at first sight.

The location of Channing on the lines of the C., M. & St. P. in the Upper Peninsula may be likened to the hub of a wheel, or better still, to the palm of a hand (with Channing in the palm) and Escanaba, Champion, Houghton, Ontonagon, and Iron River termini at the finger tips, and Grand Bay terminal at the wrist. It is noted that the C., M. & St. P. are making additions and enlargements to their yards and plant at Channing as soon as conditions will permit, in the way of machine shops, round-house, etc.

Channing is quite a village, it has four hotels, two large general stores, drug store, fruit store and ice cream parlor, etc., and is the junction point of the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.



A 100-Ton Concrete Silo will do it

In no other way can you so greatly increase the stock-raising and feeding capacity of your farm at so little cost.

Many silos have paid for themselves in one season. After that they pay 100 per cent profit yearly.

Build of Concrete
because concrete is rotproof, ratproof, windproof, fireproof—permanent.

Write our nearest District Office for free silo booklets.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Concrete for Permanence

What Happened to a Woman Who Wrote Story of Cloverland

(Continued from Page 40)

and there are Menominee, Marinette, Green Bay and other cities needing our supplies.

Ques.—Are there good schools?

Ans.—There is a great deal of attention being paid to education in this upper country. The settler scarcely gets his home fire burning before arrangements are made for a school house and a teacher well trained or for a wagon to come after his children and convey them to a consolidated high school in the nearest town.

Ques.—Is it difficult to get the stumps pulled on this cut-over land?

Ans.—The stumps have to be pulled and the value of the land is increased one hundred fold. Invest in a good stump puller and one can get rid of the stumps as he has time. In the meantime farm between the stumps. There is only one crop of stumps, and when that crop is harvested you have the stumps for fuel and the rich soil that grew the timber that has gone out to all parts of our land to build ships and homes for many homeless ones. If the stumps had not been here this land would long ago been settled and none left for you and me. And when the stumps are gone the crop will more than pay for the land.

The land clearing stunt is not so bad after all when the home you are making is your very own. When Illinois was settled, there were Indians, malaria and rattle snakes to combat with, no markets and no railroads. Kansas had both drouth and grasshoppers to contend with, and the red man was on the war path when Kentucky was settled.

We have many advantages here. And there is only one crop of land. Can you miss this opportunity?

Soy Beans for Sheep

In feeding trials with sheep at the Wisconsin station, soy beans produced larger gains for a given amount of feed and a heavier clip of wool. In one experiment two lots of ten lambs each were fed the same roughage. One lot received shelled corn and whole soy beans in equal proportions, while the other received the same quantities of shelled corn and whole oats. The average gain of each lamb during a period of twelve weeks was 16.2 pounds when soy beans constituted a part of the ration, and but 13.7 pounds when oats were used. A pound of gain was produced on 6.11 pounds of grain and 7.11 pounds of roughage in the soy-bean ration, while 7.28 pounds of grain and 8.62 pounds of roughage were required in the oats ration. In another experiment the same rations were fed for twelve weeks to two lots of nine lambs each. The lot receiving the soy-bean ration gained 119 pounds in weight and produced 95.1 pounds of wool, as compared with 71 pounds increase in weight and a production of 81.3 pounds of wool for the lot receiving the oats ration. The second lot also consumed more feed per pound of gain.—American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

First Lieut. Wallace Daggett, now serving in France, is one of the two Gogebic county men to receive a commission. He served as a private in the Oshkosh (Wis.) company in the Spanish-American war, and left his retail lumber business in Bessemer to answer the first call for the officers' training camp.

A representative percentage of the membership of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce made a week's tour of Northern Wisconsin in June to get in closer touch with the big livestock movement in that part of the state. After seeing, they all pronounced it a winner.

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.

Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

**First National Bank
of Calumet**

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Menominee**

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Bessemer**

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

**The Lumbermen's
National Bank**

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

**Escanaba National
Bank**

Escanaba, Michigan

Assets Over \$1,000,000.00

Bank with an institution whose directors and officers are actively interested in Cloverland.

**Commercial Bank
of Menominee**

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

**The First National Bank
of Alger County**

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

**The State Bank
of Ewen**

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrall.

**First National Bank
of Iron River**

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Sault Ste. Marie**

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

**First National Bank
of Marquette**

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

**First National Bank
of St. Ignace**

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County. Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

**The Marquette County
Savings Bank**

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

12,000 Boys and Girls in Gogebic County Clubs

By C. E. GUNDERSON

GOGEBIC COUNTY is rapidly coming to the front in boys' and girls' club work. Previous to the summer of 1918 no well organized and supervised club work had been carried on in the county outside of Wakefield where Supt. J. F. Reed of the schools had foreseen the advantages of organizing the boys and girls for gardening under the supervision of Scott D. Hinds of M. A. C.

With our country at war came President Wilson's appeal to the boys and girls everywhere to assist in increasing the production of food, so in the spring of 1918 garden supervisions were secured for Wakefield, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Erwin Townships who organized clubs through out all the schools in accordance with directions from the state club leaders.

Instruction was given in the preparation of the soil, the selection of seeds, planting, caring for the gardens, etc. Each club had its president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and meetings were held at regular intervals.

The training received by the boys and girls in the matter of conducting public meetings was alone worth a great deal to them as has been evidenced when time came for the reorganization of these clubs. All evidenced great interest in the work and the great majority served loyally and completed the projects engaged in.

Each club member was required to keep a record throughout the summer of his or her garden and at the close of the season make a report and write a story of achievement. This is a lesson in book-keeping or economics which is of great practical benefit to the average boy and girl. When these reports were completed and sent in to R. N. Kebler, Dist. Club Leader U. P. at Marquette, and later to R. A. Turner, State Club Leader, East Lansing, Michigan, it was found that the 900 boys and girls engaged in club work had raised \$11,000 worth of garden produce—this is a conservative estimate based on figures in perfect reports.

Get-together meetings and picnics were held throughout the summer months, and in the fall a large exhibit was held at the Gogebic county fair. The boys and girls have been greatly encouraged by prizes given them by local merchants and banks,

and especially by the splendid appropriation made for this work by the County Fair association.

To Miss Effie May Carp, then Home Demonstration Agent in Gogebic county is largely due the credit of the establishment of club work, both among the boys and girls. Hand in hand with gardening went sewing and canning among the girls.

When fall came the board of supervisors saw fit to engage a county club leader who has charge of the work up and down the sixty mile extent of Gogebic.

Thirty-five clubs have been organized in Watersmeet, Marenis, Wakefield, Verona, Wico, Rams, Bessemer, Erwin and Ironwood with a total enrollment of 1200 boys and girls, who have now taken up two projects: gardening and poultry.

Some have also taken up the potato project. During the winter the Babcock test was demonstrated throughout the rural schools. Many became proficient in making the test which has led to the weighing and testing of milk on several farms, and as this is primarily a dairying section, it is an important move. The county club leader is endeavoring to make the school the Central testing station in each community, thus facilitating the making of the test, eliminating the expense of a tester on each small farm and giving the boys and girls the practical experience of making the test under proper supervision. Rotating was also demonstrated, and club work in general as carried on in other states was demonstrated with the use of a Victor Animatograph.

Club songs and club games are indulged at the meetings, all tending toward a fulfillment of the 4-H Club program: the development of its Head, Heart, Hand and Health.

The splendid co-operation of superintendents, teachers, and boards of education and the eagerness with which the boys and girls engage in club work point to even better results in 1919.

Occasional visits from state staff workers, giving advice and suggestions for the successful conduct of the work are very helpful and encouraging. May many more counts in the U. P. soon fall in line for organized club work.

Greater Wealth Than Mines of Gold in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 39)

most the same efficiency as clover hay.

It is generally the plan to rotate the crop with clover for three years, peas for one year and winter wheat following.

Seeding Winter wheat in the Spring, to clover, gives two cash crops and leaves a valuable fodder.

The Cloverland grazer has found that he can "finish" his lambs for the block without a single pound of grain.

Feeding continues while snow covers the ground, for sheep will not eat dry fodder when they can get green grass.

One cannot blame them for this, because the green grass in Cloverland is of a most nutritious nature.

The average feeding season is from about December 10 to April 10, or four months.

It may run longer, if the pasture, into which the sheep are to be turned in the Spring, was cropped too close in the Fall.

Occasionally snow covers the ground by December 1.

The pasture season in the Spring is more uniform, starting on April 10 as a very close average.

If proper sheds, wind tight on three sides, are provided, the grower can expect sheep to go through the Winter on hay and roughage alone.

He will also find that the late Fall is ideal for sheep, because pastures at that time are the best in the year, even after heavy frosts.

He will be pleased to note that very little cold, sleety or rainy weather comes in the Spring, and practically none during the Winter.

Long Summers and late Autumns, with plenty of moisture, make pasturing seasons long and favorable for the dairy farmer of Greater Cloverland.

Grass grows green in Summer and continues to furnish rich grazing until the snow falls—often later.

There is longer pasturage in Greater Cloverland than in the central middle states.

There are two hours more sunlight per day than in Northern Iowa and a growing season without frost from 90 to 14 days longer than in that state.

The average first killing frost is on October 4th, and the last on May 31.

Two crops of clover and three crops of alfalfa are raised each season.

Greater Cloverland backs the claims by offering a million acres of free grazing to westerners this year.

Cloverland farmers are learning that the big profit comes from having livestock on the farm.

The Western Sheep Herder Tells His Story of Cloverland

(Continued from Page 6)

ld pick up between knocks, and it he said here that his education n the point of erudition would me many college graduates, for is a close reader of the Chicago ly newspapers, books and maga- ss, and knows what is going on in world outside of the boundaries t sheep ranch.

nd he certainly knows sheep. To ch him 'turn tail' is a feat of in- se interest, and one can not but p admire the wonderful control one a may acquire over a herd of 2,700 ep. He gives a peculiar, short, rp whistle. The sheep stop nip- g the grass, raise their heads, and d motionless for a moment. He ves one arm, and the next instant ea of wool is bounding over in the ection he wants the sheep to go,

crowding, bleating, scrambling to obey. An imported shepherd dog from Australia crouches close to his master's heels, watching with alert eye the motion of the arm and then the sheep, waiting for the signal to assist in 'turn tail'. The dog is anxious to spring forward and can scarcely hold himself until the master says "down." The alertness of the animal vanishes and he sits back in repose on his haunches awaiting orders.

In a few minutes the sheep that had been split into bands of several hundred each are in a solid bunch, all headed the same way, and again gradually dispersing over the grass, contentedly nipping away, and "wagging their tails behind them."



J. W. Wells and his grandson standing in a self-seeded patch of clover and timothy on their lands in Florence County, Wisconsin

the leasing and selling of his land to the right kind of live stock men, and others might do likewise by following the policy laid down by this veteran business man.

When the time comes to write a history of Cloverland many pages will be filled with the doings and success of "the biggest little man in Cloverland."

Iowa Man Opens Two Large Dairy Farms

Hart G. Smith, a progressive young man of Marshalltown, Iowa, has opened two big dairy farm projects in Cloverland this year. He first purchased 1,300 acres of land in Menominee county, Michigan, built a model dairy barn and other buildings, installed a milking machine for sixty cows, brought in stock, and actually started dairying at once. The prospects were so bright that last month Mr. Smith purchased a 465-acre tract in Florence county, Wisconsin, and now has a crew of men at work clearing. He will later erect buildings and launch another dairy farm, which will be independent of his Menominee county enterprise.

Mr. Smith is stocking his dairy farms with good grade cows, and proposes to breed up with pure-bred, reg-

istered sires, and will help the pure-bred campaign along with registered heifers added to the herds from time to time.

American manufacturers used 11,000,000 pounds more wool during April than in March, 1919, an increase of 32 per cent. The total amount used was 81,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, as compared with 70,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, in April, 1918.

Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration for Minnesota, is successfully launching a "Sheep on Every Farm" movement.

The big "White Face" steer is no longer a stranger in Cloverland.



We passed through miles of cut-over land covered with clover like this on the way to the Leathers-Thompson ranch

W. Wells Demonstrates What Cloverland Grasses Do

(Continued from Page 10)

anted clover which formed a solid it on either side of the road, the h pasture seemed to silently beck- to the starving herds on the West- a ranges, and I, too, thought it was hame to see all this live stock food ing to waste while hundreds of usands of sheep and cattle go ngry.

"There they are," said A. C. Wells, ntling off to the right of the road, ere a bunch of cattle was knee deep clover, "the cattle we bought about o months ago."

"Have they gained any?" he asked Mr Hollenbeck, the superintendent e the company who bought the cat-

"Well, they are not fat," replied Mr. llenbeck, "but look how they are owing. They have gained at least 0 pounds."

We all agreed that they would igh 750 pounds. They weighed 600 unds when purchased. These cat- will be marketed this fall and at at time should weigh 1,200 off grass. e. Wells said he would undoubtedly ed them some grain before they e marketed.

Mr. Wells shipped in the first bunch cattle to graze on the cut-over lands Cloverland about 12 years ago. So u see he is some history maker in e cattle grazing business, as well as lumbering. He used to bring the eers in early in the spring and let m graze around the logging camps d along the logging roads during e summer. In the fall they would good and fat, and afforded a splen- d supply of fresh beef for the log- g camps during the winter.

I asked Mr. Wells if he and his mpany proposed to develop a big, rmanent ranch.

"This is to demonstrate what Clov- land grasses will do," he replied. here are many cattle and sheep n of the West who need just such nges as we have here. I found out at these grasses would do years

ago, and I am convinced that Clover- land is destined to become one of America's greatest live stock sections, but we are too busy with our other interests to take on a portion of this new industry. We will help others. We first want to show that grazing here is practical and profitable, and then let the stockmen come and de- velop the stock raising enterprise of this country. We have large acreages of these cut-over lands which will make the best of farming and pasture lands when utilized."

When you read of the big industries and activities in which Mr Wells, his sons and associates are interested you will realize that they have all they can take care of without going into the live stock business. Mr. Wells is president of the J. W. Wells Lum- ber Company, Girard Lumber Com- pany, Menominee River Sugar Com- pany, the Northern Hardware & Sup- ply Company, Menominee Motor Truck Company, and the Lumber- men's National Bank of Menominee, besides being interested in many other enterprises too numerous to men- tion. He is merely demonstrating the value of grazing in Cloverland, and his demonstration also will bring him in good profit.

The accompanying picture will give you an idea of the character of the land his cattle are grazing. The land was never seeded except as the seed gradually spread itself from the log- ging roads and camps. Burn it off, seed and pasture it a few years, and there is no pasture in America that will carry more live stock and put on more rapid gains.

I travel over Greater Cloverland day after day, and I wish that more local people would take an interest in it like Mr. Wells. There is no bet- ter country for stock, but we must show the stockmen of the west that we have all that we claim. They are strangers. After this big demonstra- tion Mr. Wells will be able to arrange

RECORDS and RESULTS
RECOMMEND
PINETREE
TIMOTHY, CLOVERS, ALFALFA
SEED

The Albert Dickinson Co.
MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

The Domain of Cloverland

in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

and

Northern Part of the Lower Peninsula

is open to the homeseeker, the settler, the western grazer. Its wonderful agricultural resources; the rich pastures in the great areas of cut-over lands, the many streams of pure water, the hundreds of spring and brook-fed lakes, the fertile soil that is untouched by the plow, all beckon to the man with ambition, energy, and determination to succeed.

Equally inviting to tourists and pleasure seekers are the shaded macadam highways through stretches of virgin forest; the resorts that abound on the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and deep in the woods on crystal inland waters; the camping out places that hold the enchantment of the wilds without leaving civilization; the fishing streams that abound in trout, and the lakes with their wealth of black-bass and pike; the great iron and copper mining regions.

Include Cloverland in your plans for seeking new fields for industry and a home.

Include Cloverland in your itinerary of travel this summer.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

A Clear Interpretation of the Term "Greater Cloverland"

(Continued from Page 5)

In this connection it is also interesting to note the character of the social construction of the settlers. If a cross section of an ordinary settlement could be made, it would be found that probably half a dozen national origins can be found thereon. It is not unusual to discover in a rural school as many as a dozen names indicating as many foreign nationalities, in addition to the usual percentage of old down east American names. This does not mean that foreign languages prevail, but merely that the population is drawn from many sources—is of mixed origin, all American, but no one element predominating. To those conversant with the social organization in the Northwest, it is well known that this condition is the most desirable and makes far better Americanism and social success. Today, it is considered wise that thought be given to the subject of entertainment, and amusement for the young people. Well directed and controlled places of amusement make for better citizenship and for more contented young people on the farms. The immediate proximity of the large Range towns and Duluth afford the very best entertainment possible. These towns are easily reached by rail or automobile in a short time and what the local trading point or village fails to afford can be easily secured within a few miles ride. As compared with many, much heralded territories in the states, this nearness to social opportunities cannot be too much emphasized.

There are certain places in one of the northeastern states where a farmer can dig his own coal out of the hillside on his own farm. This is admitted to be a great convenience, though it is limited to a comparatively small area. In northeastern Minnesota it is similarly possible for the settler to secure not only his fuel, but his building material on his own quarter section. The ruthless axe and saw of the early lumberjack left enough of the smaller timber and dead and down stuff to supply the ordinary needs of any farm home. Small portable mills cut this secondary timber into material which experience has taught is quite as useful and valuable for practicable purposes as the ordinary lumber yard western stuff. More than one settler in Northeastern Minnesota has added an artistic touch to his building activities and has erected a collection of bungalow buildings on his farmstead, which upon inspection became the envy of the city resident.

This northeastern latitude is the natural home of the Irish tuber and as against other potato sections in the northwest, this Cloverland region has held high place in potato exhibits and competition. In fact it invites comparison along the lines indicated. Marketing of the stock is easy of accomplishment. Co-operative potato organizations, as well as private dealers handle the crop satisfactorily.

This season marks the accomplishment of a new stock development in northern and northeastern Minnesota. For several years western stockmen have been bringing in sheep for summer feedings, securing a transit feeding rate thereon. But the dry conditions of the range country during 1919 have given an impetus to this movement to the extent that scores of

thousands of animals are either on the pastures of Cloverland today or moving thitherward. In some cases owners of large tracts of cut-over lands, have made contracts with sheepmen, whereby they agree to acquire the same lands for a term of years. Details as to fencing, herds, sheds, and remuneration for same, are easily worked out. In addition to sheep, cattle are being handled in a similar fashion. Just what this means to the settler, and land owner is immediately apparent. The settler becomes familiar with the sheep industry, a secure employment if need be on the tracts, can obtain breeding stock of himself by personal selection, can plant his clover hay for winter feeding and can even secure some stock for wintering on his own quarter. The owner of large tracts of this cut-over land has the great benefit of sheep grazing, which is well known, eliminates all small brush growth, cleans the soil of trash and adds a peculiarly valuable fertilizer to the soil. It is probable that the indirect benefit to northeastern Minnesota will exceed those directly discernible. For instance, no western stockman can afford to recognize the tremendous food values of Cloverland and he will ultimately, if not now, secure possession of some of these lands for permanent use. The owner of a small bunch of fifty cattle or a band of five hundred sheep could well afford to own a quarter section of this land for finishing purposes. All lands grazed by sheep soon become filled with clover. This can be hastened by scattering the seed broadcast by hand and the tramping by the hoof of the animal performs the remainder of the process. The 1919 stock movement promises such development that it may become a question of securing ample lands, and that feature will care for itself in the future. To assist in this movement, the Department of Immigration and the recently organized department of Agriculture, of the state of Minnesota are co-operating with interested individuals in promoting the stock movement. It is believed that the attention which will be directed to the head of the lakes by this action will mean the addition of many permanent and satisfied home owners.

In closing, it might be added that labor conditions in this section rarely create embarrassment on the farms. The large surplus labor which ordinarily is found about the Range and head of the lakes, supplies all needs of the busy season on the farms of the Cloverland. This is not a small item of interest in considering the attractive features or the undesirable characteristics of any section. However, there is no question but time will classify all sections of the Northwest, and when that date arrives, Cloverland will not be found occupying a mean position among the many stricts which today attract homeseekers northward.

Bankers in the South are now exhibiting a pen or two of sheep in the babies of their banks to induce farmers to place sheep on the farm.

It costs no more to raise a 1,000-pound steer than a 600-pound scrub—J. Ogden Armour.



A beautiful sunset in Cloverland

Barley for Fattening Pigs—Experts Compare It With Corn

(Continued from Page 8)

Barley vs. Corn for Fattening Self-Fed Pigs

Average Ration	Days to Reach 225 lbs.	Average Daily Gain	FEED FOR 100		FEED COST OF 100	
			Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain
			Corn or Barley...	Tankage	Prices at "Farm"	Prices at Mill
Lot I—			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sh. corn, self-fed, 7.5 lbs.						
Tankage, self-fed, 0.72 lbs.	45	2.14	350	34	\$9.92	\$10.55
Lot II—						
Gr. barley, self-fed, 7.7 lbs.						
Tankage, self-fed, 0.54 lb.	49.5	1.95	395	28	8.83	9.50

Both lots of pigs made unusually good gains, the gains of the pigs self-fed on ground barley and tankage being slightly smaller than of the pigs fed on shelled corn and tankage. While the corn-fed pigs required 350 lbs. of corn and 34 lbs. tankage for 100 lbs. gain, the barley-fed pigs required 395 lbs. of ground barley and 28 lbs. tankage for 100 lbs. gain. In other words, 45 lbs. more barley and 6 lbs. less tankage.

Barley is considerably richer in digestible protein than corn, containing 13.45 per cent crude protein per bushel, while corn contains but 7.5 per cent. Therefore, theoretically less of barley is needed to balance or supplement properly than is needed with corn. The barley-fed pigs seemed to recognize this fact to some extent in eating less tankage.

With grain at the "farm" prices, the feed cost of 100 lbs. gain was only \$13.45 with barley, while it was \$10.55 with corn. Taking the average Milwaukee prices the feed cost was \$9.50 for 100 lbs. gain on barley and \$10.55 on corn—a decided showing in favor of barley with feeds at present prices. The return per pig over cost of feed was \$13.45 for the barley-fed pigs and \$10.55 for the corn-fed pigs, again decidedly in favor of barley at the present feed prices.

With shelled corn at the "farm" price of \$1.28, ground barley was actually worth \$1.02 per bushel, or \$1.38 more per bushel than the average "farm" price during the trial. On this basis, whole barley was worth \$9.70 per bushel compared with shelled corn at \$1.28 per bushel.

In comparing the actual feeding value of grains, we should measure their relative value not on the bushel basis but on the basis of 100 lbs. In this trial ground barley was worth 7.4 per cent less than shelled corn. This would make the value of barley before grinding 11.7 per cent less than shelled corn.

In this and the other comparisons, the results have been computed to the time when each lot reached the handy market weight of 225 lbs., except in those unfortunate lots which have not yet reached this weight. This is done because the amount of feed required for 100 lbs. gain increases considerably after pigs reach 200 lbs. Where results are not given on this basis, but are given for the same number of days for each lot, the best gaining lots are handicapped unjustly. Eventually all lots will be fed until they reach 250 lbs. and the results figured on this weight for final publication in bulletin form.

Methods of Feeding and Preparing Barley.

With the popularity of the self-feeding scheme, the question naturally arises "Is it best to hand-feed ground barley or to self-feed it?" Other important problems are "Does it pay to soak ground barley for pigs?" and "How does soaked whole barley, an easy means of preparing barley, compare with ground barley?" It has commonly been advised that barley be ground or rolled for swine, but we lack definite information on these particular points. To study these questions the four lots shown in the following table were fed in this trial:

Methods of Feeding and Preparing Barley Compared

Average Ration	Days to Reach 225 lbs.	Average Daily Gain	FEED FOR 100		FEED COST OF 100	
			Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain
			Barley	Tankage	Prices at "Farm"	Prices at Mill
Lot II—			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Gr. barley, dry, s.-f., 7.7 lbs.						
Tankage, s.-f., 0.54 lb.	49.5	1.95	395	28	\$8.83	\$9.50
Lot III—						
Gr. barley, dry, h.-f., 7.4 lbs.						
Tankage, s.-f., 0.39 lb.	53	1.81	409	22	8.74	9.44
Lot IV—						
Gr. barley, soaked, h.-f., 7.4 lbs.						
Tankage, h.-f., 0.37 lb.	49	1.97	377	19	8.00	8.64
Lot V—						
Wh. barley, soaked, h.-f., 6.6 lbs.						
Tankage, h.-f., 0.37 lb.	?	1.13	582	33	12.02	13.01

Lot II, self-fed ground barley and tankage gained 0.14 lbs. more on the average per day than Lot III, hand-fed the same feeds. The self-fed pigs made their choice in determining what proportions of barley and tankage to eat, and ate 93.5 per cent barley and 6.5 per cent tankage. We decided at the beginning of the trial that 5 per cent tankage was plenty to balance the barley and accordingly fed Lot III a mixture of 95 per cent barley and 5 per cent tankage.

The hand-fed pigs required 14 lbs. more barley for 100 lbs. gain, but 6 lbs. less tankage. As tankage costs 5.5 cents per pound and barley less than 2 cents per pound ("farm" prices), the cost of gain was \$.09 cheaper with the hand-fed pigs ("farm" prices for grain). Comparing Lots III and IV, we find that in this trial soaking ground barley paid. We will need to repeat this before arriving at definite conclusions as the difference is not large. Considering the number of pigs per

The results with Lot V show decidedly that soaked whole barley is a poor feed for pigs compared with ground barley. These pigs actually required 42 per cent more barley and 50 per cent more tankage than Lot III, fed dry ground barley. The cost of gain was increased in a corresponding manner.

Supplements for Barley Compared.

For many years we have known that an animal needs a certain amount of protein in its feed for normal growth, fattening, milk production, or even for the mere maintenance of life. Only in recent years, however, have we found that not only is a certain amount of protein needed but also that the protein must be of the right kind or quality. Proteins are made up of at least 18 different "building stones," which the chemist calls amino acids. Pies or other animals can manufacture only a single one of these amino acids from other compounds in their feed. But to make muscle and

other protein parts of the body, they have absolutely got to have every single one. Therefore, the proteins in the feed must contain a sufficient supply of the various amino acids.

Unfortunately, the proteins of the cereal grains are unbalanced or "lopsided" in composition for making pig meat or other meat in the animal. That is, they do not contain enough of some amino acids and more than

needed of others. In other words, the proportion is not suitable for rapid gains. We must today recognize this fact in addition to the well-known fact that the amount of protein in the cereals is too low for rapid growth.

We have therefore fed the 6 lots shown in the following table to find whether tankage, wheat middlings, linseed meal, skim milk, or whey supplements barley best.

Supplements to Barley Compared. Barley All Ground and Self-Fed.

Average Ration	Days to Reach 225 lbs.	Average Daily Gain	FEED FOR 100		FEED COST OF 100	
			Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain	Lbs. Gain
			Barley	Supplement	Prices at "Farm"	Prices at Mill
Lot II—			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Barley, 7.7 lbs.						
Tankage, s.-f., 0.54 lb.	49.5	1.95	395	28	\$8.83	\$9.50
Lot VI—						
Barley, 5.6 lbs.						
Middlings, s.-f., 0.76 lb.	?	1.27	439	60	9.44	10.18
Lot VII—						
Barley, 5.5 lbs.						
Linseed meal s.-f., 0.43 lb.	?	1.22	452	36	9.57	10.34
Lot VIII—						
Barley, 7.2 lbs.						
Skim milk, h.-f., 7.7 lbs.	46	2.10	345	366	8.72	9.31
Lot IX—						
Barley, 8.4 lbs.						
Whey, h.-f., 15.9 lbs.	38	2.53	331	629	8.14	8.70
Lot X—						
Barley, 7.4 lbs.						
Whey, h.-f., 15.4 lbs.						
Linseed meal, h.-f., 0.17 lb.	41.5	2.33	316	664 whey 7 oil meal	8.21	8.75

Comparing Lot II, self-fed barley and tankage, with Lot VI, self-fed barley and standard wheat middlings, we find that when barley was supplemented with middlings the pigs gained only 1.27 lbs. daily on the average, but that on barley and tankage they gained 1.95 lbs. Apparently, therefore, middlings is not nearly as efficient a supplement to barley as is tankage. The middlings-fed pigs yesterday averaged only 207 lbs., while Lot II averaged about 250 lbs. Even up to 207 lbs. the middlings-fed pigs required more feed for 100 lbs. gain than the tankage-fed pigs did to a weight for 100 lbs. Hence the cost of feed for 100 lbs. gain was \$.61 more than with the tankage-fed lot. The difference will be even more marked when Lot VI reaches 225 lbs.

Lot VII, fed barley and linseed meal tells the same sort of story. The results with these two lots are of the utmost importance in this state where middlings and linseed meal are the most commonly purchased supplements used to balance grain for pig feeding.

Coming to Lot VIII, fed barley and skim milk, we have a different sort of story. Here the pigs averaged 2.10 lbs. gain a day, compared with 1.95 lbs. on barley and tankage. Skim milk, fed at the rate of only about 1 lb. skim milk for each pound of barley, was therefore a more efficient supplement than tankage in producing rapid gains. With skim milk figured at half the price of a bushel of corn ("farm" price) the cost of gains was just about the same with skim milk and tankage.

Whey contains but 0.8 lb. protein per 100 lbs. and is surely not a protein-rich feed. However, some work of Osborne and Mendel at Yale with rats has shown that milk albumin, practically the only protein in whey, is a very efficient protein for balancing the cereals. We therefore fed Lot IX only barley and whey to see if this small amount of protein might be so good in quality that it would supplement the deficiencies of the barley protein.

To our delight it "did the trick" and this lot gained on the average 2.53 lbs. per day, more than any other lot. The feed required for 100 lbs. gain was also low, making the cost of feed for 100 lbs. gain only \$8.14 (barley at "farm" price, and whey at 1-4 the price of a bushel of corn). Instead of being worth only \$.32 per cwt., whey was actually worth \$.43 per cwt. compared with tankage at \$110.00 per ton. Compared with wheat middlings at \$44.00 per ton, it was worth \$.53 per cwt. This whey was nearly all skimmed whey. Unskimmed whey would have a somewhat higher value. As we were afraid the quantity of

protein in whey was too small to balance barley, in Lot X we used a small amount of linseed meal in addition to whey to increase the amount of protein. This addition, however, did not increase the gains or still further cheapen the cost.

Apparently, therefore, pigs may be finished with rapid and economical gains on only barley and whey, a fact of prime importance to the cheese districts of this and other states. Whether this will provide enough protein for young pigs is a question for further study.

Two other lots have been fed ground barley and linseed meal, plus either ground rock phosphate or ground limestone, to find whether the addition of these mineral supplements would help the efficiency of the barley-oil meal ration. We are trying this out because both barley and oil meal are low in lime. The results, however, of this one trial are not conclusive enough to warrant discussion at this time.

Sheep Growers for Michigan

We own large tracts of Michigan's most desirable sheep raising land, at very low prices. Water and forage in abundance. On railroad—few hours from Chicago—Detroit markets.

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IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

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fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

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1,000,000 ACRES Available for Grazing Now

Tracts of 1,000 acres up in solid blocks, with good stands of clover and blue grass and plenty of pure, fresh water.

We can take care of all requirements of Western Grazers and settlers. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre for this land which will make real farms. Easy terms.

For further information, address

DANIEL REID,
Chairman County Board of Supervisors,
HURLEY, WISCONSIN

From Iowa in One-Horse Surrey



G. W. Bowers and family as they arrived in Menominee, Mich., from Newton, Iowa.

G. W. Bowers, with his wife and four children, drove all the way from Newton, Iowa, to Menominee, Mich., in a one-horse surrey to find a home in Cloverland. Mr. Bowers is a practical farmer and, like the average Iowa farmer, uses livestock. He sold all of his stock in Iowa and will feature Duroc-Jersey hogs on his farm when he obtains a desirable location.

Mr. Bowers said the trip to Cloverland was made overland because his family wanted to see the country, and they would travel just as fast as their household goods would go by freight. They were on the trip three weeks, and all enjoyed the trip no mishaps or sickness marring the journey. And the horse, unbroke at the start, came through in fine shape.

Multiplied Man-Power

How to get the Nation's rough, hard work done is becoming a problem of ever increasing perplexity. This is especially true of farm work.

Thousands of foreigners are returning to their native lands now the war is over. These men and the sons of farmers have been our chief dependence for farm labor. 'Tis said 60% of the military strength sent against Germany was recruited from the farms. While in the service many were killed, incapacitated, or had a taste of the bright lights of city life and decline to return to the farms.

How is this man power to be replaced?

By modern machinery, modern methods and devices designed to multiply man-power.



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is one of the devices with which the farmer should familiarize himself. It clears the fields, straightens the crooked brooks, etc. and makes possible the use of tractors, riding cultivators, sulky plows, etc. It saves labor and time in dozens of other kinds of farm work. Farmers that know are buying and using millions of pounds of it annually.

It costs nothing to find out what it will do, how to do it, and what farmers who are used to it think of it. Our Red Cross Farmer Booklet tells the story. It's free. Write for it today.

In addition to the booklet, if your land is located in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, or New York, we can have an expert demonstrator call on you at no cost to you and if you will help him, he will arrange a public demonstration, preferably under the auspices of your U. S. County Agent, to be held on some centrally located farm where he will show you and your neighbors the safest and best blasting practice.

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Clover Fields Flourish in Land Never Plowed or Seeded

THE above picture was taken in 1916. It represents a field of about five acres. The owner of the field is now engaged in cutting and using the nineteenth crop—nineteen consecutive annual coupons.

About a month ago this field had the appearance of timothy, but at present it is a solid mass of clover, the kind that dominates every other plant in Rusk County. A complete carpet—one foot of bare ground on the five acres.

The field described is not exceptional. It is strictly typical of this belt of silt loam soil.

By T. C. JONES of Ladysmith, Wis.

rivers are fed by numerable swift-running, spring-fed streams.

Eighteen years ago the county had practically no farms. Today it has many that will compare with any farms in the old parts of the middle west.

Eighteen years ago the county was a wilderness. Today it is the center of a great, busy, intelligent, thrifty population. The cause of the county's quick, solid development, is quite evident to the average observer.

The main factor back of the solid development is the soil; mellow, silt loam to a depth of from two to three feet covered with about three inches of decayed vegetation. Clay subsoil. Soil never bakes. We never have hard "clods" to contend with.

The county was originally covered with a dense forest of large trees, such as maple, basswood, elm, hemlock, birch, etc., proving that the soil is of the highest grade, and that the rainfall is not only ample but has been so for centuries.

The soil will grow anything that can be matured in this latitude, although the foundation for the prosperity of the farmer is clover, cows, pigs and sheep.

In addition to advantage of soil, we have excellent railroads and highways. Three developed waterpowers and four that will be developed in the near future.

We live in a country free from drought and free from floods, where rainfall is from 35 to 45 inches per year.

One of our greatest advantages is our winters, freezing to a good depth and covering the soil with a good blanket of snow, giving it absolute rest and loosening the soil.

Soil in some of the middle states where the ground does not freeze, and where snow does not remain on the ground, becomes non-porous; on the other hand, irrigated lands often leave a residue of alkali.

Nature irrigates and drains our soil. The Pan Handle of Texas and other places in the south have as high as 60 inches of rainfall per annum and are afflicted with a constant drought. Water rolls off their soil as it does from a duck's back.

The man who owns a farm in Rusk County—a country free from drought or flood—a country where the climate is health-giving, water abundant and pure, and where crops never fail, is an aristocrat, indeed.

Cloverland is America's last frontier, and the only suggestion that it is a pioneer country lies in the low price that we are asking for our lands.

When Job said, "Speak to the earth and it shall answer thee," he was undoubtedly living in a country very similar to Rusk County, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

is a lack of appreciation between neighbors. The past year has witnessed a great change in the attitude of farmers toward each other all over the country. They have pooled their interests and formed organizations



Preparing another field for clearing

The Community Spirit

In talking with farmers in different parts of the county the remark is often heard that it is impossible to get the farmers to stick together and co-operate. In some cases this is more or less true, but many times there

for the buying and selling of their own products. They have found that they can sell as well as produce. In short, they have found that they, as a farming community, have common interests, and that the community with the push gets there. Let's boost instead of knock. B. P. P.

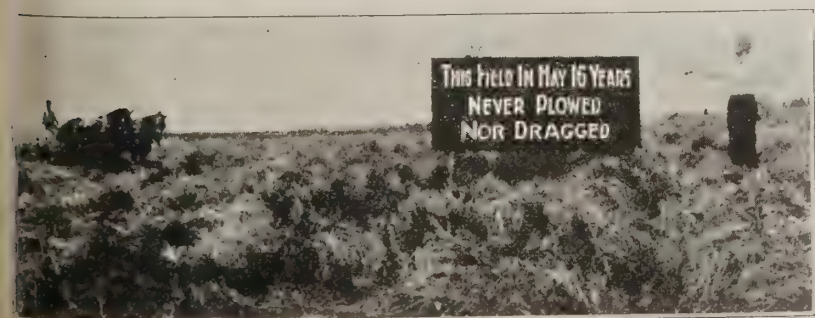


Snapshot of T. C. Jones examining a stalk of alfalfa

Rusk County was born about eighteen years ago. The county was named in honor of Jerry Rusk, the first man to hold the office of secretary of agriculture.

During this week over miles of good roads and viewing the wonderful crops, modern farm-houses, barns, silos, cheese-factories and creameries, I made to realize that the name of Jerry is indeed honored.

The surface of the country undulates in long graceful curves. It is drained by four beautiful rivers and the



The sign board tells the story

All WISCONSIN

is covered with luxuriant
clover and grasses

Why let your sheep and cattle
suffer on Western ranges,
drought-stricken, under blaz-
ing sun, while pastures are
knee-deep and water and shade
abound

IN WISCONSIN

Assembled acreage is ready for
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ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING,
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Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

REPUTATION SEEDS—For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres sheep ranch proposition in Presque Isle county, Michigan; well grassed; watered by three small lakes; easily cleared; 80% of soil guaranteed productive; 7 miles from Detroit and Mackinac railroad. One dollar an acre down; balance can be paid with clover seed crops. Price \$10 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs. One boar and three sows born March 12, at \$20 each. Orders will be taken for five pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs born May 9, for delivery when two months old. William J. Weston, proprietor, Oak Ridge Dairy, Bessemer, Mich.

FOR SALE—600 acres, solid body cut-over land, good soil, majority easily cleared; 3½ miles from county seat, close to good road. Reasonable price and terms. Also numerous other bargains. For full particulars write. McGovern Land Company, Florence, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

GRAZING TRACTS—Iron County, Michigan in the heart of Michigan's famous iron belt and pasture land, offers splendid opportunities to live stock men and settlers. For detail information write to Secretary Commercial Club, Iron River, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Central Wisconsin farm lands, \$15 an acre, cash or time payments. See Neff, owner, 21 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Thousands of acres Rusk county, hardwood cut-over land, clayey loam soil; also bargains in improved farms. Our literature describing this country is free. We sell on easy terms. Ellingson Clover Land Co., 200 First St., Hawkins, Wis.

FOR SALE—Hardwood cutover land, silt loam, clay subsoil, neither sandy nor gravelly, in heart of dairy country; close to town, schools, and on good roads. You deal directly with owner. Easy terms. Write for map and booklet No. 3. Northwestern Lumber Co., Land Department, Stanley, Wis.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

FOR SALE—Grazing and farming lands, lake lots for summer homes; in the beautiful lake region of Vilas and Iron counties in Northern Wisconsin. Full particulars upon request. William S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—Improved farms, some with stock and machinery; good soil and residences; 80 to 400 acres; on good roads near Merrill, Wis. Also cut-over land at bargain prices. Address, Thomas Funnell, Tomahawk, Wis.

FOR SALE—320 acre stock farm, 4½ miles from Crookston, 3 miles to \$1,000,000 state experiment farm; 140 acres cultivated, 80 pasture, balance hay. Price \$70. J. F. Creamer, Crookston, Minn.

COLLECTIONS—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency, Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

FLORENCE COUNTY, Wisconsin, lands for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars write Peter McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

CULL LAMBS—Want to buy carload cull lambs dressing around 22 lbs. Write us. Palace Market, Ironwood, Mich.

PIGS—Two March sows, pure bred Duroc-Jerseys, fine and healthy, at \$25 each, with pedigree and transfer; 7 April pure bred Durocs, at \$15 each, with pedigree and transfer. Wm. J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

Senator Bibby and Bibby Champion Shropshire Family

(Continued from Page 9)

thick set, heavy sheep and great sire. She was a winner both as a yearling and a two year old, being champion at the Wool Growers' show at Omaha and a number of state fairs. She has produced several choice sons and daughters to the service of Senator Bibby. Senator Bibby III and his twin sister being an outstanding pair. She a prize winner as a lamb and he never shown but now acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the best, sire ever used in America. His pen of four lambs winning 1st at the Wisconsin State fair of 1918 over the magnificent pen that later won 1st at the International and his son, "Senator The Great," being 1st prize ram lamb at both the Wisconsin State fair and the International of 1918 and pronounced by many Shropshire breeders as the best balanced Shropshire ram lamb ever bred in America.

His twin sister was also a member of the 1st prize pen and a ewe lamb

from this pen won 2nd at the International.

The mother of these twins I selected from Mr. Bibby's flock in 1914 as the best ewe lamb I had seen in Britain, as near a perfect specimen of the breed as can be found and today as a four year old she is an outstanding ewe among our 300 breeding ewes.

This season's crop of lambs by Senator Bibby (now ten years old), Bibby Champion, Senator Bibby II and Senator Bibby III are proof that this Bibby family are still the leading American family of Shropshires, the kind that breed on and on because their blood lines, and individual ancestry are right for many generations back. The product of the thought and genius of the Master Minds in this line. "Blood will tell." "Like begets like." "The best be none too good."

Farmers' Picnic

A big picnic for Upper Peninsula farmers will be held at the Chatham Experimental Farm Thursday, August 14. Among the distinguished visitors from the state who are expected are: Dean R. S. Shaw, of the Michigan Agricultural College; Prof. R. J. Baldwin, director of extension work; Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of county agents; I. R. Waterbury, editor of the Michigan Farmer and member of the State Board of Agriculture, and other members of the state board and college staff. There will also be a number of prominent agriculturists present, like A. T. Roberts of Marquette, George Mashek of Escanaba, and I. W. Byers of Iron River. The day will be given over to having a good time, viewing the experimental station, and a few short talks may be given at the big noon-day spread.

All county agents in the Upper Peninsula will be present, and are expected to bring with them a representative delegation of farmers from their respective counties.

The picnic is the culmination of much personal campaigning on the part of J. W. Weston, assistant county agent leader.

Cloverland Man Advances

Hon. Merlin Wiley, representative in the Michigan legislature from Chippewa county, who took the leading part in having legislation enacted to advance the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River-Ocean Canal and has taken an active interest in all things pertaining to Cloverland, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for state attorney general in 1920. Mr. Wiley has served three terms in the legislature, has a legal law practice, but always found time to take an active part in all civic and commercial propaganda.

Grazing Proposition to Offer

Five thousand acres or more grazing land to offer—on a sole or partnership proposition, with arrangements to house and feed the stock at an adjoining farm during the winter. Or will consider proposition of partnership on whole outfit—farm and grazing land—see?

Only one to two miles from railway, water year around. Own land also in adjoining township.

B. J. GOODMAN, JR.
ISHPEMING, Cloverland, MICHIGAN.



Quicker, More Dependable Harvesting If You Use a Case 10-18 Tractor

Harvesting holds no worry or risk for the owner of a Case 10-18 Tractor. The danger of overworking valuable horses in hot weather no longer troubles him.

For the Case 10-18 is untiring. It will operate any size or make of binder. The owner may do his own harvesting at the proper time as well as a couple of neighborhood jobs.

Abundant reserve power has been provided to take care of uphill work where the land is not level. Though rated at 10-18 this sturdy tractor can deliver 20 per cent more horsepower. Under favorable conditions it pulls two 7-foot binders. And the hitch is such that a full swath can be cut all the time.

We can supply suitable hitches for pulling one or more binders behind a Case Tractor.

The extension control, shown above, is furnished when ordered with tractor. Or it may be ordered separately for use with mowers, wagons, binders, etc. A Case Tractor fitted with this device can be operated from the driver's seat on implement behind the tractor.

In every way, we believe, you will find the Case 10-18 Kerosene Tractor far superior to any tractor of like size. Its four-cylinder valve-in-head motor is mounted crosswise on a one-piece main frame. This construction multiplies strength and permits the complete enclosure of all working parts and assures permanent alignment of gears, shafts and bearings.

All gears are cut steel—enclosed and running in oil.

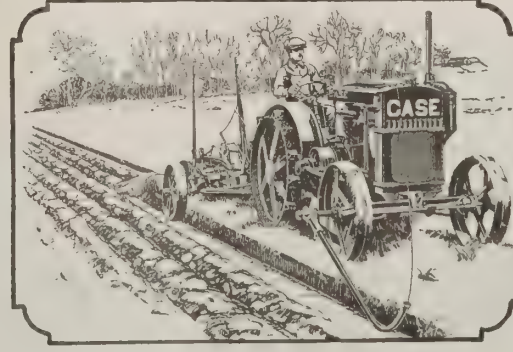
The Case Sylphon Thermostat maintains an even motor temperature under all loads. This insures the complete combustion of kerosene and largely prevents raw fuel from passing by the pistons and diluting the oil in the crank case.

A Case Air-Washer provides clean air for the carburetor and prevents dust and grit from entering the cylinders—an essential feature in the dusty, grimy work of the field.

These are but a few of the numerous Case advantages. We have dealers everywhere. Any one of them will gladly give you full information. We will mail you direct a catalog of Case Power Farming Machinery on request.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc. (Founded 1842) 1985 Erie Street, Racine, Wis. U. S. A.

Then After Harvesting Come
Threshing Silo-Filling Fall Plowing



All With Case Power Farming Machinery

The Proper Spirit Exemplified by the Sturdy Westerners

(Continued from Page 7)

house or barn—graze cattle and sheep this summer and get some land ready for hay and grain next year—then gradually acquire pure bred stock in addition to our grade breeds and flocks.

"Instead, as you may know, we were able, through Mr. McLean's great kindness, to rent from the Stephenson company two farms adjoining our tract with some 200 acres in meadow and grain land and two sets of very fair buildings. After a survey of conditions here we have decided that this country is exactly ripe for the introduction of pure bred stock and that by bringing in such we could greatly add to the wealth and prosperity and reputation of the peninsula—and also advance our own interest. We shall buy range sheep and steers next fall and winter them.

"But meanwhile we have decided on the pure-bred campaign. We have already started in with animals and seeds. Our stable came in last week, consisting of Hawthorne Victor, second at the International Show last winter as a two-year-old, purchased from Mr. Tusul's famous stud at the Hawthorne Farm, Lake Forest; two wonderful mares (one with a baby filly two weeks old), imported from England by the late James J. Hill, of Minneapolis, and two beautiful three and four-year-old mares. We should have

some ten head next spring—representing the four great tribes of the Suffolk draft horse—the oldest pure bred draft horse breed in the world and the greatest agricultural draft horse.

"Our poultry comes this week—white Plymouth Rocks; the Fishel Strain; baby chicks; laying hens, and show and breeding stock, sons and daughters of all the champions and winners at the great poultry show in 1918-19, and line bred for thirty years.

"The Durocs arrive sometime this month, purchased directly under the supervision of Prof. Mumford, of Ann Arbor, whom we consider the best judge and most scientific breeder of Jersey Durocs in America. Milking Shorthorns and a small flock of pure bred sheep will be added by fall.

"We are also experimenting with a wonderful new flax wheat, oats and a beardless barley and pop corn; the wheat far outdistancing the Prize Marquis and the flax double the size of ordinary flax seed and giving a limpid white oil. If the flax does well for us think what an industry it will mean on this new land, with our unlimited water power for paper mills, for consumption of the straw and seed for meal for our livestock.

"We are also going to begin the reforestation of our tract along fences and boundary lines, as wind breaks,



Band of sheep on way to pasture

and will make definite commercial plantings of the 'Royal' black walnut, which we are getting direct from Luther Burbank.

"Well, I could go on indefinitely, I am so enthusiastic, but I will desist out of consideration for your patience.

"Just one more thing. My brother is also coming up here and has bought 3,500 acres about two miles south of Cornell in the Ford River district. I understand, too, that an Iowa farmer recently bought a large tract near there—a man of great experience in stock-raising and farming. They tell me he has other friends and relatives coming, too.

"So this valley of the Escanaba is going to try to do some worth-while things, which Mr. Harmon and Mr. Mashek so well started."

How about the tone—the spirit of this letter? Hope, endeavor, courage, enthusiasm and the will to do are written in every line. And the Fraziers are no better situated than hundreds of others who are coming here annually to start anew. The Fraziers have sufficient interest in their own wel-

fare and the place they hope to occupy in the community to plan, to think, to work, and to map out every step, fully, before taking it. No pessimism here. Far-sighted and broad-minded enough to look ahead a year or two, the Fraziers aren't figuring on a barren trail to the savings bank the next year.

In a nutshell, they have the spirit of all endeavor, whether it be farming, grazing, or any other line of occupation, and I am sure there is much store for these enthusiastic, progressive newcomers to Cloverland.

It's the "spirit" that counts. Get firmly embedded in your everyday living, and Cloverland will do the rest.

Salting Hogs

Salt poisoning of hogs is not an occurrence, according to an article by H. C. H. Kernkamp, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, reprinted from the College Veterinarian. Pigs, says Mr. Kernkamp, should not be given salt as a farm animal. Whenever salt is used for pigs it should be mixed with the feed or used as one of the ingredients of a tonic or conditioner. It should never be placed in a container alone where the hogs have free access to it.

The Chicago Board of Trade, acting to stimulate and improve pig and forage production, offers \$100 in premiums to exhibitors of grain and hay at the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago, during their week in December.

Tubercular stock will transmit disease to calves by association.



920 Acres in Solid Tract

Well watered with spring streams. Railroad accommodations right on the land. Practically all cleared and ready for seeding. Fronts on an excellent auto road. Only mile and a quarter from depot, and only 14 miles from the city limits of Duluth.

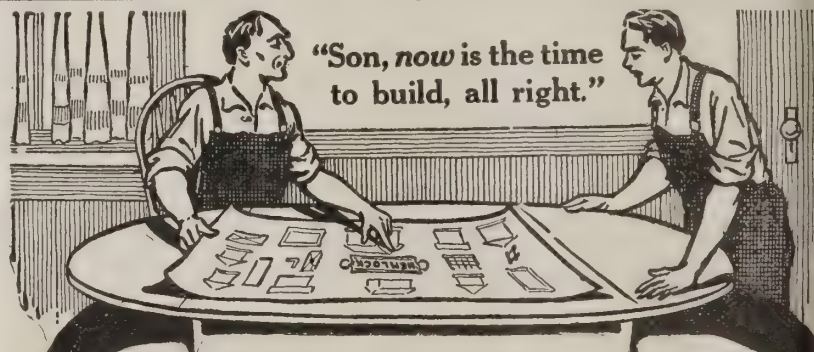
This tract, properly seeded, will graze 4,000 sheep the driest summer, and will graze 2,000 SHEEP THE REMAINDER OF THIS SUMMER. Here is an opportunity to regain shrinkage in shipment from the West, and put on fat, too, before shipping to market.

We also have in the immediate vicinity a 700-acre, a 500-acre, and a 400-acre tract in the same condition as to clearing, and also larger tracts.

Excellent terms at 6% on any of these.

DAIRY LAND COMPANY,

212 Lyceum Building, DULUTH, MINNESOTA



"Son, now is the time to build, all right."

The Price of Lumber

Now is the time for the farmer, above all others, to build! He has the job of feeding the world and he needs more buildings, more granaries, more dairy houses, hog houses, poultry houses than ever before.

At the same time, by good fortune, his bushel of grain, his ton of hay, his pound of butter-fat will buy more lumber than ever. Compared with the prices of other things, "Old Faithful"

HEMLOCK Is Cheap Now!

Many things have gone up more in one year than "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK has gone up in ten years, and nothing has done much better for its producers than farm products. The Farmer is pretty nearly President of the World today. So don't forget that you buy your lumber not with dollars but with what you raise.

Build what you need now of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK and you get a BARGAIN.

Tell us what you want to build, give your lumber dealer's name and we'll give you experts' working PLANS FREE.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS

(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan)

Offices, 312 F. R. A. Building

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your Local Lumber Dealer.



MINNESOTA

Grazing Opportunity

THOUSANDS OF ACRES AVAILABLE

There are thousands of acres of open cut-over land with heavy growth of blue grass, clover and wild pea vines in St. Louis County, Minnesota, now available for sheep and cattle ranching purposes. A large portion of this acreage is offered by the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, along with other lands being secured to make solid tracts.

Much of this land has been held for retailing to farmers, but owing to the wonderful growth of grass and clover, together with pure water advantages, we are beginning to realize that our holdings should be pastured with sheep and cattle. Most all tracts are directly accessible by railroads and auto roads. There are good shipping facilities to South St. Paul and Chicago. The woolen mills at Duluth are making strenuous efforts for the production of more wool in the district tributary to Duluth. There is an ample amount of timber on these tracts for corrals and buildings for winter housing.

We can furnish the land. You have the live stock. Come and see the land and you will follow the example of others who have already come. In dealing with a railroad company you are not dealing with agents.

LAND DEPARTMENT

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD CO.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA



The man with one of the most important jobs in America

As we sit at our comfortable tables enjoying our steaks and our roasts, how rarely do we think of the man who makes it possible for us to have them.

He is the cattle raiser. Like other men he is in business to make a living. He must receive prices high enough to cover heavy costs and to bring him a profit.

Naturally while the stock raiser wants to get high prices for his animals you want to pay as little as possible for your meat. The packer would like to see you both satisfied.

For the success of the packer—whose average profit on beef is only a fraction of a cent per pound—depends on *volume*.

Prices that encourage the cattle raiser to produce heavily and the consumer to eat generously spell volume of business, and this is what the packer needs.

Considering the price that cattle men must receive for animals, Swift & Company sells meat at as low a price as it is humanly possible to sell it, because of competition, large volume, and efficient methods.

Eliminating Swift & Company's fractional profits entirely would make practically no difference in the price of meat or livestock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 25,000 shareholders



COVERLAND

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AUGUST 1919

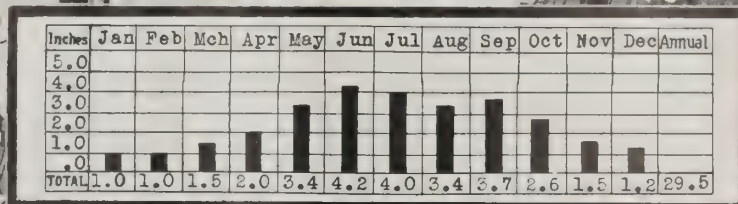


The REASON Why GRASS GROWS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA

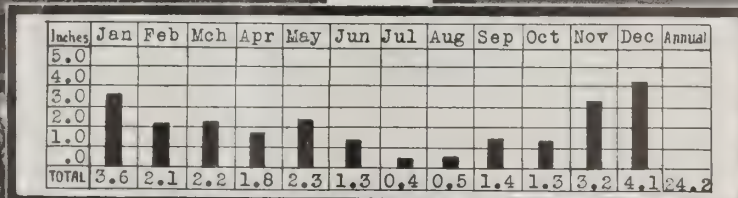
Examine closely the average rain fall for thirty years as shown by the charts below, prepared by H. W. Richardson, Government Meteorologist.

Charts show Average Rainfall in Inches
Each Month with Yearly Totals
Note Rainfall During Late Summer Months
Particularly

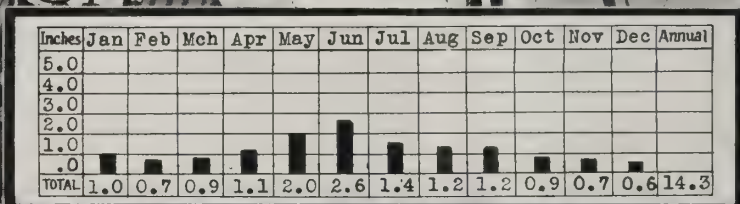
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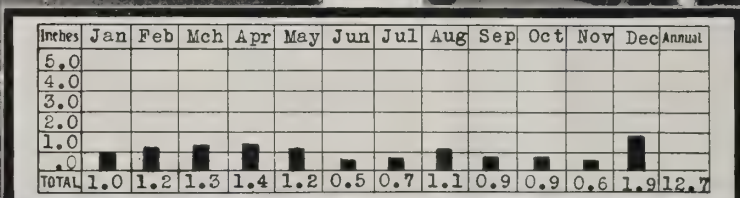
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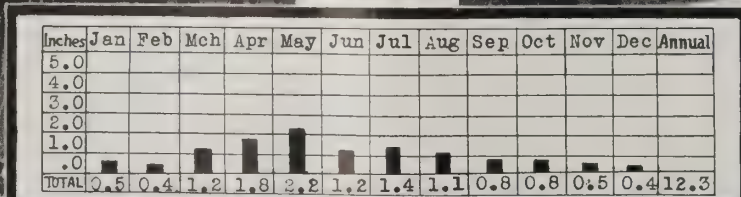
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GREATER CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

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Greater Cloverland Rescues Starving Flocks and Herds

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

GREATER CLOVERLAND is coming to the rescue of the burned out and drought-stricken grazing areas of the west this year.

He would be indeed a poor specimen of American who would find anything but sorrow for the conditions with which the grazers of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and other western states are up against this year. Cloverland's rich ranges and never-failing water are being offered for temporary relief to the stricken districts, without in the least interfering with the successful campaign which has resulted and is resulting in so many western men permanently moving their herds and flocks to the opportunities of Cloverland.

Undoubtedly many grazers who avail themselves of the temporary relief offered will find it to their advantage to remain permanently. But every white man in Cloverland hopes that the west will never again be stricken with the conditions which have and are seriously threatening its prosperity and its grazers this year.

So serious were conditions on western ranges early in July that the government at Washington called a conference at St. Paul on July 16, under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to consider ways and means of giving immediate relief to western grazers by aiding them to come to Greater Cloverland. The meeting was largely attended. It was presided over by George M. Rummel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and held in the old capitol building in St. Paul.

Prominent men from every part of Greater Cloverland were there, and liberal offers for free grazing lands were prepared and presented through the proper officials to western grazers. Another meeting of the Cloverland representatives was also held during



This picture shows the condition of some starved herds arriving in Greater Cloverland from the drought-stricken regions of the west and southwest.

the day at the St. Paul Athletic Club, presided over by the Publisher of Cloverland Magazine. As a result of the

latter conference a committee, representing the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, the Milwaukee

Association of Commerce, and the Duluth Commercial Club, was sent a few days later to Montana and Idaho, to personally meet the grazers and their bankers, and offer them grazing lands in a definite way, showing them descriptions of what was offered and inviting them to personally come and inspect before shipping their livestock. It was thought that this would be a prompt and practical way of meeting the emergency.

The committee representing Greater Cloverland and the three states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, was made up of Leo C. Harmon, president of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, and Fred W. Luening, assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. Duluth's invitation on behalf of Northeastern Minnesota was carried by these two men.

No better committee could have been selected, since Mr. Harmon is a former Montana livestock man of grazing and banking experience, while Mr. Luening, a graduate of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, has taken an active part in the development along agricultural and livestock lines in northern Wisconsin.

The government has also taken a vigorous hold of this matter, and experts are now going over the available grazing lands in Greater Cloverland, blocking and classifying them, and offering every facility to western grazers to find a quick location for their cattle and sheep.

The report of the trip to Montana and Idaho will be given out upon the return of the western committee, and meantime every large land owner is urged to get in touch with the federal agents and give every possible aid in this campaign for immediate relief for stricken grazing ranges of the west.

THIS LETTER SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Stone Lake, Wis., July 25, 1919.

Editor Cloverland Magazine,
Menominee, Michigan.

Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which enter my subscription for one year.

A copy of your magazine reached us at Montana some time ago and, after reading it, caused us to investigate with the result that two weeks ago I reached here with ten thousand sheep for J. B. Taylor of Cascade, Montana, and am now grazing at Stone Lake.

Later on I will be glad to contribute to your magazine the story of the merits of Cloverland, which thus far is proving its ability to fatten our western ewes and lambs.

Yours truly,

E. W. JENNINGS, Stone Lake, Wisconsin.



Part of the 2,750 sheep brought to Greater Cloverland by Leathers & Thompson from Wyoming. A neighbor of theirs is shipping in 4,000 more to graze beside them, and there is clover and blue grass for thousands more in this one tract. A detail story was told of the Leathers & Thompson herd by the herdsman in the July Cloverland Magazine.

CLOVER LAND



F. W. Seaton's sheep on one of Cloverland's "Selected Grazing Tracts." [Blue grass that puts on the hard fat and heavy weight. These lambs will give a good account of themselves on the market this fall.]



F. W. Seaton on the right. Joe Thoroughman on the left. Just before this picture was taken Mr. Seaton said to Mr. Thoroughman, "Go back to Montana and get your sheep, and bring all the rest of mine. I'll stay here."

Duluth Business Men See First Train of Sheep Unloaded

By STILLMAN H. BINGHAM, of Duluth

SEVEN thousand one hundred head of Montana sheep, filling as far as the eye could see, an old logging road through cut-over lands of St. Louis county, was the sight that greeted eight automobile loads of Duluth business men when they arrived at the 34-mile post on the Vermilion road on the morning of July 14. The sheep had just been unloaded from twenty-nine cars on the Duluth & Northeastern Minnesota, but a few rods distant, and were being driven to a 10,000-acre tract a short distance away.

It was a sight that was satisfying. As one old resident of this section of the country put it, "There is nothing wasted in this country. Here we have been putting up with these cut-over lands, thinking they were a burden instead of an asset. Now, look at those

sheep. There are millions represented there, not only for their own value, but for the value they bring to this country in opening up a new industry."

The sheep represented the first shipment from the drouth-stricken ranges and mountain grazing tracts of Montana by F. W. Seaton and J. P. Thoroughman, from Cascade, Mont. Mr. Seaton had about 6,600 head and Mr. Thoroughman about 500. The total shipment filled twenty-nine cars. Mr. Seaton will return to Montana in a few days for 3,600 more for this same section and Mr. Thoroughman will return as soon as he sees how the sheep thrive on the grazing here to bring 3,100 head of his stock here also. There was no fault to find with the forage,

which he declared was ample, the only question being that of water. He was assured that there was plenty of water available for as many sheep as he wanted to bring in.

The sheep were shipped from Great Falls, Mont., July 10. At the siding near Shields station, a mile south of the headquarters camp on the Vermilion road, corrals were built enclosing forty acres and double-decked chutes for quick unloading. The wire for the fencing was purchased by Mr. Seaton and the railroad company did the work.

The train arrived at the unloading place early in the morning and the hungry and thirsty sheep were quickly unloaded and turned into the cor-

rails, where the lambs were separated from the sheep. These were kept in an enclosure by themselves and the sheep turned out to be herded.

Until more permanent quarters are built, the herders will use some of the cabins which still stand as a relic of the logging days of past years. Later more substantial buildings will be erected, corrals built and work started toward a permanent ranch, as Seaton intends, if the first year proves successful, to enlarge his holdings and construct permanent buildings, clear up a great deal of land and seed large acreage for feed for the sheep which he will hold over the winter.

The grass and forage where the sheep were turned in to graze yesterday.

(Continued on Page 28)

First Western Sheep in Minnesota Go Into Lake County

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

MONDAY, July 7, marked the arrival of the first shipment of western sheep in northeastern Minnesota under the plan for development of available cut-over lands for ranges, which has been so vigorously taken up this summer by the Greater Cloverland committee of the Duluth Commercial Club.

After the arrival and unloading of the sheep and the inspection by their owner of the range to be occupied, the natural question was what his opinion would be regarding the grazing lands offered him. Mr. Crosthwaite made a careful cruise over the ranges of Lake county. He is an experienced sheep man, given more to facts than empty compliments. When he came to Duluth the next day he said to W. I. Prince, the Commercial Club secretary:

"My banker in Wyoming is a former sheep man. I told him what had been told me about these cut-over lands, and he said if 10 per cent of the claims made for them were true it would be all right. I want to say that the country here is twice as good as it was represented to me, and I am writing friends in the sheep business in Wyoming to this effect."

The following account of the arrival of the Wyoming sheep was printed in the Duluth Herald on July 8, having been written by a special correspondent of that newspaper who was present when the sheep arrived and were unloaded from the cars:

Northeastern Minnesota and especially St. Louis and Lake counties yesterday enrolled in its lists another million-dollar industry. With the advent of a train of thirteen cars, carrying 4,100 head of sheep and valued at \$50,000, the livestock industry was inaugurated, which if successful, it is asserted, will be the foundation of an industry that will eventually bring at least \$10,000,000 to St. Louis and Lake

counties annually, not including the enormous value derived from new settlers and the increased development of this section of the state.

The sheep which arrived at Alger, Lake county, yesterday came from Cody, Wyo. They were loaded last Tuesday and arrived in Duluth at 11 o'clock Saturday night. They were unloaded at Alger at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Robert H. Crosthwaite, the owner, brought with him two herders and two dogs. The dogs are valued at from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

Elaborate preparations were made to receive the train and sheep. Prominent business men and railroad men of Two Harbors and Lake county with representatives of the Duluth Commercial Club, whose Cloverland committee has made this new industry possible, met the train at Duluth and accompanied it to Alger. Those in the party were E. A. Daniels, George Mumford, Thomas Owens, P. J. Welsh and H. K. Gillan, of Two Harbors, Charles R. Hutcheson and I. W. Lee of the Duluth Commercial Club.



Robert H. Crosthwaite's Sheep at Alger, Minnesota

The trainload of sheep is the first to be shipped into northeastern Minnesota and the first shipment of western sheep as a result of the campaign of the Duluth Commercial Club. Mr. Crosthwaite had never visited this country before and was induced to bring his sheep here through the field work of Charles R. Hutcheson, editor of Cloverland Magazine, working in the interest of Cloverland as a stock-raising region, and spoke to large grazers at the Big Horn wool convention in March of this year. There are other large grazers who will ship to this state in the near future.

Mr. Crosthwaite, after seeing the sheep unloaded yesterday and observing the amount of grazing available, said that this country was twice as good as he had been led to expect and that Mr. Hutcheson's statements were very conservative.

Mr. Crosthwaite expressed his appreciation of the way the sheep had been handled, both by the Northern Pacific and the Duluth & Iron Range railroads. Facilities had been arranged at Alger for the quick unloading of the sheep and fences had been built along the right-of-way by the D. & I. R. railroad.

"People of this section of the country do not realize the importance of this venture," said Mr. Hutcheson this morning. "If this industry is a success here it will mean that a new business has been developed that will bring eventually \$10,000,000 annually to St. Louis and Lake counties. And this can be done with 10,000,000 sheep. There is an available acreage in these two counties now sufficient to graze 1,000,000 sheep. When they are well-grassed and filled out each will bring from \$12 to \$15 worth of mutton or mutton, not including the wool. Besides, where can you find another business in which three men can handle 100,000 sheep successfully with such large returns?"

Thomas Owens of Two Harbors was enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new business. "It seems like a dream, but it's true," he said, as he watched them unloaded.

"When we started our county fair, I thought it was a great day, but this is the greatest day in the history of Lake county," said George Mumford.

A number of other sheepmen are ranging to bring in large flocks to St. Louis and Lake counties during the next few weeks, and next year there will be many thousands more grazing on the cut-over lands of these two counties.

CLOVER LAND

The Sheep Are Here—More on the Way—Still More Coming

By I. W. LEE, of Duluth, in *The Northland Farmer and Dairyman*

NO LONGER a hope or a dream but a pulse-quicken reality. Thousands of them and thousands yet to come. Up to date that is the most interesting chapter in the story of how Greater Cloverland was introduced to the sheep and cattle ranchers of the great West.

It is the concise and definite result of a program dating back two or three years. Yes, results were attained last year very pleasing in proportions and convincing in benefits derived. But, quite naturally the results were evidenced in the locality from whence the apostles of the new doctrine first came forth. The Upper Peninsula of Michigan was the first to begin talking cut-over land to the anchor.

In one year, however, this movement attained proportions greater than the boundaries of just one state in Greater Cloverland. Therefore, early this spring, at the invitation of the Cloverland Magazine, the message carrier to the West from Michigan, the Commercial Club of Duluth began an investigation, with the result that the territory known as Cloverland was broadened to Greater Cloverland. The cut-over land sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

First, the co-operation of the large land owners was sought, to which they responded admirably. Lands were blocked in large tracts and the ranchers invited to come and look the country over.

Mr. Robert A. Crosthwaite was the first operator to respond, shipping under unusual conditions, thereby paying the personnel of the organization created within the club to handle this movement, an unusual compliment, for Mr. Crosthwaite had never been north of Chicago until he arrived here with his sheep, making his decision on what was told he would find in this range and new land.

From the day his sheep were unloaded, his enthusiasm over the character of feed, watering facilities and general conditions has continued to grow. The sheep are satisfied, the riders are satisfied because work has come a pleasure. The sheep move around but little for the feed grows so abundantly. Mr. Crosthwaite is satisfied because his sheep are doing so well and because his whole outfit is running so smoothly. Complete contentment reigns supreme. Nor is this a talk, for here is what he wires a neighbor back in Wyoming in response to a request to the Commercial Club to arrange range for seven thousand ewes and lambs:

"I find grasses and water here better than represented. My sheep are doing very good already. There is room for you and many more. Ship your sheep soon as possible." A rely an unqualified endorsement.



There were 4,100 head in Mr. Crosthwaite's shipment; thirteen cars, heavily loaded, arriving in Duluth on the evening of July 5th.

Good railroad service over the Northern Pacific brought the shipment through in less than four and a half days, including the unloading twice enroute to feed and water. Better than twelve hours was taken at each feeding.

Mr. F. W. Seaton, of Cascade, Montana, was the second rancher to evidence his belief in Greater Cloverland,

shipping an initial shipment of 7,100 head, composed of March lambs and ewes and some dry stock. In this shipment of twenty-nine cars, Mr. E. F. Thoroughman, also of Cascade, had two cars, about 500 head.

While Mr. Seaton did not ship his stock to Minnesota without first coming to look over the proposition offered, he lost no time after finding the location that he wanted in loading his sheep and availing himself of the splendid pasture and range.

No sooner had Mr. Seaton's sheep

arrived, accompanied by Mr. Thoroughman, and Mr. Thoroughman had an opportunity of going over the range selected, he immediately boarded the train for Cascade to bring on the balance of his sheep and those of Mr. Seaton, which had been left back in Montana. At the time of setting down this memorandum of events to date, advice has been received that this second consignment is on the way. By the time *Northland Farmer* is being read by its subscribers, these sheep will be contentedly grazing in St. Louis county, growing fat on Minnesota's clover and grasses and its fresh, clean water from the numerous lakes and rock-bed streams.

Mr. F. W. Seaton is well known throughout the state of Montana as a very successful sheep rancher and his endorsement of Northeastern Minnesota by the shipment of his entire band of 10,000 head will have a far-reaching effect among other operators. At the time of writing it has been definitely arranged to accommodate two more sheep ranchers, one of whom will ship during the first days of August in the neighborhood of 1,500 head. The other operator will be unable to ship until about the middle of August, having in the neighborhood of 7,000 head. It seems safe to predict, in view of present indications, that by September 1st Northeastern Minnesota will be richer by 25,000 head of sheep, having been brought here under this movement.

Readers of the *Northland Farmer and Dairyman* will quickly grasp the significance of this new industry. No one need point out the value of it and the great good to be derived from the utilization of these acres of cut-over lands. They would not in all probability be presented for settlement in a great many years. In fact, some of the land being utilized is not good agricultural land owing to the glacier deposit of rock on them. The rock, however, is of no concern to the sheep so long as clover, blue joint and other fattening grasses continue to grow in such wild profusion.

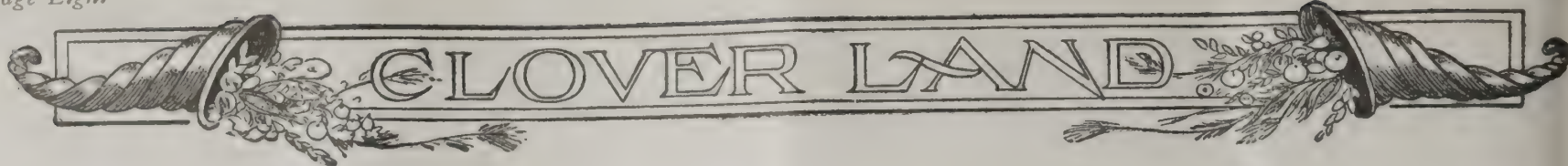
That another page is being turned in the history and development of Greater Cloverland seems certain. The results to date are but a beginning. The ranchers who have ventured from their former environments are but the pioneers of a big industry.

That conditions in Greater Cloverland are not identical with those of cattle and sheep-ranching states is accepted, quite naturally, without argument; the cut-over country is different and has its disadvantages but its advantages for the production of wool and mutton are sufficient to more than offset the disadvantages that might be experienced in comparing it with an otherwise open prairie country.

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J. P. Thoroughman, one of the ranch operators; the captain of the ranch, one of his lieutenants, and two valuable shepherd dogs.



Mid-Summer Meeting of Guernsey Breeders' Association

By I. W. LEE, of Duluth, Minnesota

THE Cloverland country interest in better farming and better dairy stock was never more plainly evinced than at the great mid-summer meeting of the Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota Guernsey Breeders' Association held at G. G. Hartley's Island Farm on June 25.

Provision for a large number of guests were made, but even the ample arrangements provided were taxed to the limit. Two hundred and fifty interested farmers and breeders assembled in the interest of learning more about constructive dairy cattle breeding.

Speakers of national, state and local fame presented the better business side of constructive breeding. Not only from the standpoint of the breeder of fancy stock but particularly from the viewpoint of the average dairyman.

The remarkable herd of Guernseys owned by the Island Farm vied with the special attractions of the day for first place in the attention of the visitors.

The story of the Island Farm, owned by Mr. G. G. Hartley and managed by Mr. Heber L. Hartley, might well preface the story of this show, presenting as it did through the medium

of the cattle, the major part of the efforts and money expended since the beginning of the operations. But space will not permit.

The business of the association was first transacted, followed by the speaking program.

Hon. Joel Winkjer, former dairy commissioner of the state of Minnesota, and at present one of the federal staff in the Dairy and Husbandry Division with headquarters at Washington, was first to speak. Mr. Winkjer is now directing a country-wide movement for the organization of club bull associations. Under the government plan clubs are formed in interested neighborhoods. Bulls of good type and breeding are procured through the federal and state institutions, and these bulls are exchanged from time to time between clubs, or blocks, as they are called, insuring the use of good sires in the place of the scrubs too frequently in use.

Prof. E. C. Cort of the Minnesota Agricultural College made a sparkling talk on stock selection and the necessity of each breeder striving for "tops" in his herd, by the retirement from time to time of such individuals as do

not pay their way. He stated that in view of present high prices for beef this was the proper time to do the culling, "while culling is good."

O. I. Bergh of the North Central Experiment Station at Grand Rapids, discussed interestingly the matter of selection of sires. His views were especially well received because of the fact that in his special field he has continued to meet the problems of the average every-day farmer.

Superintendent Fred Ward of the St. Louis County Work Farm outlined accomplishments to date with the class of labor furnished him. In a spirited manner he spoke of the accomplishments to date as an evidence of the worth of those in his charge.

Mr. E. P. Gibson, county agent of St. Louis county, held out great encouragement to the breeders in their efforts to improve their stock.

Mr. A. B. Hostetter added his plea for pure-bred sires and the retirement of the grade and scrub bulls from service.

Mr. Mark Thompson, manager of the Northeast Experimental Farm, with enthusiasm pointed to the wonderful possibilities of the Cloverland

district. Optimism of the highest order marked his address.

Dinner was served at this point without loss of time, followed by Prof. W. A. McKerrow of the Animal Husbandry Division of the University of Minnesota, in an address to the farmers and breeders producing dairy products, encouraging the use, on their own farms, of dairy substitute. The outstanding value of dairy products as body and brain builders with out equal in the food realm, pointing to the people who were willing to pay \$12 per hundred pounds for pop and other soft drinks and yet were loud in their protests against paying \$6.98 for one hundred pounds of nutritious milk was very marked. Referring to Prof. McCollum's great treatise on the "New Knowledge of Nutrition," he showed that the lack of use of milk and other dairy products would definitely and positively be reflected in deficient body development. He urged farmers and breeders to stand behind the products, keep them pure, and through proper publicity build up their value in the public mind.

Closing the speaking program was a notable address by Prof. H. H. Kilde.

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Montana Investigators Report Cloverland Under-estimated

The Chamber of Commerce of Lewistown, Montana, recently conducted an official investigation of "Greater Cloverland." Judge Roy E. Ayers and Tim Shaw, of Lewistown, were the investigators, and after a most thorough investigation, reported to the Chamber of Commerce that "if anything, the clover lands in the logged-off country are under-estimated rather than exaggerated." Following is their official report, as published in nineteen newspapers in three counties in central Montana, under the caption, "Grazing Report of Ayers and Shaw—Conditions With Regard to Grazing in States Visited by Them—Suggestions for Our Stockmen."

JUDGE Roy E. Ayers and Tim Shaw, who have just returned from a trip to northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to look over the grazing conditions there, last evening issued the following report of their investigations for the benefit of Fergus county stockmen:

After making a trip to the northern peninsula of Michigan, the northern part of Wisconsin and the northwestern part of Minnesota in search of grazing land for livestock, we beg to report that we spent ten days in the investigation of this grazing country; that we thoroughly investigated the same; that we made by automobile and on foot over 400 miles in the interior of Alger county, Marquette county, Baraga county and Houghton county, Michigan, Iron county, Ashland

county, Bayfield county, Sawyer county, Wisconsin, and Pine county Minnesota.

We beg to advise that we secured three townships in Alger county, Michigan, suitable for cattle grazing. This land is owned by mining and lumber companies, and mining and lumber railroad companies, and is logged-off hardwood lands grown up in timothy and clover. It is well watered, no flies, plenty of shade and excellent cattle pasture. This tract is about fifty miles east of Marquette.

In Marquette county we secured what the people there call plains or uplands, which are of a sandy nature and

are logged-off white pine lands. There are three or more townships of openlands there, mixed with clover and wild grass. There are two fresh water lakes about six miles apart on this tract, and on the west side a good sized river. This tract is level, shaded on the outskirts, and is excellent sheep or cattle grazing land. This land is owned by lumber and iron mining companies.

In Iron county, Wisconsin, we found two townships of logged-off hardwood lands, grown up with native grasses. This is excellent sheep or cattle grazing land.

In Houghton county, Michigan, we

secured an unlimited amount of timbered-over pasture lands, grown up in clover and timothy. All through this land in Houghton county is an abundance of soft water streams filled with trout, and there are also small fresh water lakes. There seems to be no limit to the pasture lands there, and it is an easy place to care for cattle or sheep.

The Milwaukee railroad running from Calumet directly south to Chicago runs through this west tract of pasture lands, and would make it easily accessible to the Chicago market. These lands in Houghton county are owned by lumber and railroad companies.

In Iron, Ashland and Bayfield counties, Wisconsin, there is a vast amount of pasture land in smaller tracts, suitable for both cattle and sheep grazing, and in Sawyer county, Wisconsin, we secured fifty thousand acres of excellent logged-off clover and timothy lands, suitable for either sheep or cattle grazing.

All of these lands are adjacent to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, and are owned by a lumber company controlled by L. J. Torinus and his family.

All of the lands above mentioned can be secured for pasture and grazing purposes for the balance of this year for the asking. There will be no charge whatsoever for the year 1919.

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W. N. Kelly's pure bred Delaines that have just been sheared of the finest wool in the world. Some of the ewes and rams are worth \$400 to \$500 each. The flock of 300 was brought to Cloverland from Texas by the owner, who has purchased a permanent ranch of 4,000 acres.

CLOVER LAND

Claims to be the Most Ordinary County in Wisconsin

By ROBERT AMUNDSON, County Agent, Oconto, Wis.

WHEN Jack Frost runs rampant farther inland, nipping the potatoes and blackening the corn-elds on his first early calls in autumn, the great Lake Michigan greets him on his night prowls with an atmosphere that dampens his enthusiasm and takes the bite out of his ting and when Mr. Farmer wakes up in the morning after a refreshing sleep, he finds the dew on the grass, but when the sun comes out the corn does not sicken and the leaves hang like black crepe, but it just stretches itself another inch or so and sends some reinforcements to the place where a big plump ear is in the process of construction.

The stable hand of the lake nurses the crops to maturity, and you will find that where the lake does not extend its influences the growing season becomes shorter—in fact people in South Central Wisconsin must shed their palm beach and B. V. D's. about the same time as Oconto people are accustomed to taking on a more sober garb.

This may sound queer or strange, but it is just one of the things which makes Oconto the most ordinary county in Wisconsin.

We can always find unusual places, which are so because of no choice of their own. Jack pine sand is unusual because very little grows on it and good crop is a curiosity. The irrigation projects in the southwest are unusual because it costs so many dollars per acre to enjoy a human mimic of God's biggest blessing—3 inches of rain fall between each section. Arkansas may be noted for its razor back hogs because its farmers don't know the difference between a ham and a streak of hog inew. Kentucky is noted for its clansmen and Seattle for its I. W. V's. We don't claim the distinction of having more striped potatoes than any other county in Wisconsin nor as many left handed fishermen as Beren, Norway. The largest co-operative garlic dessication plant is not located here, nor have we many sanitary cuspidors in our consolidated churches, perhaps as Cook county, Ill.

We have no solid republican township, and don't receive any more free seeds than any other political precinct. Columbus didn't land on our shore and the great American boy would chortle with ghoulish glee at the lack of dates and famous men in studying the history of Oconto county. We can't even point our finger to a famous railroad wreck or a trace Lusk case.

Our children have whooping cough and measles, neighbors fight over line fences and preachers preach to empty pews, weeds grow in our gardens and men are attacked by hay fever

and socialism, the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, school teachers are poor and the village cut-up reminds you of the gray hairs on some of our open air band concert melodies. Because weeds do grow; because children and men do get sick both physically and politically; because we have no historical fame and are not conspicuously barren of either good or bad, we claim the tinction of being the most ordinary county in Wisconsin.

Government statistics show that our milch cows produce about the average for cows, and we keep about 7 per farm, which is considerably more than the average for the United States. The average production of a cow is 185 pounds butter fat which at 65 cents per pound would be \$120.25 or \$841.75 per herd. We haven't the world's champion cow but 3,000 farmers have 201,000 cows which yield \$2,417,000 per year. No one cow is making a fortune and we have very

few such animals as a step neighbor in law to a grandson of a sister whose dam slept in the same stable with Jonah e Bull Hell-bells 3d. But the pure bred live stock campaign is placing pure breeds on just about as many farms as any northern Wisconsin county. The only reason for that being unusual is if viewed from out of Wisconsin where the dairy cow has not earned her place at the family table.

Oconto produces the modest yield of 122 bu. of potatoes per acre, which with the average price of 50c per bushel nets \$62.00 per acre for every acre of potatoes, good, bad or indifferent, that is grown in the county. Oconto county produced in 1917, 690,900 bu. or \$345,450 worth of potatoes which gave every farmer

an average income of \$115.17 from his potatoes alone. We have never taken a first premium for the county exhibit at the State Potato Show, but there are also about 67 others that have not so we are quite ordinary in that respect. The average yield for Wisconsin is 113 bu.

Beets grow about as well in Oconto county as anywhere, including south central part and \$10 per ton was paid for beets at both Sheboygan and Gillett. At 10 ton per acre, this amounts to \$100 per acre.

Hay and grain crops keep pace with Wisconsin's wonderful record of more bushels per acre than any other state and clover is ordinary because it grows wild. In 1918 Oconto county spring wheat yielded 23 bu. per acre and winter wheat 21.

Our soil is black enough to make our feet just as dirty as the Iowa farmer. It gets muddy after a rain and it is about as difficult to pilot a Ford car successfully over a dirt road in Oconto county as on black prairie. The pourousity of the stones is about 100 per cent (using rack as a standard). Our cut-over lands, both hardwood and pine, hold true to form and will make homes, farms and towns now just as fast as in the past. We have two ordinary cities in the county and a healthy rivalry between the two.

Taking everything into account "when you come to cypher on it" Oconto county stacks up just about an average with other Wisconsin counties, and this means, since we have no unusual condition which would foster an abnormal expansion along any one line, or no limiting factors to prohibit a natural development of general farming, that we have 3100 farmers of the kind that Whitcomb Riley writes about and the city people like to trade with.

These farmers are the average variety, rise before daylight the year round, taboo the "daylight saving" law like farmers elsewhere, eat three meals every day, sleep well at night, and trust their money in banks.

We pride ourselves, (being a northern and consequently a newer county) in being able to equal Wisconsin's great record as an agricultural state. We produce our share of the nation's 61 per cent of cheese from Wisconsin and help keep Wisconsin the leading state in the production per acre of most of our important food crops and because Wisconsin enjoys the agricultural prestige that she does, we feel it an honor to be in all respects, the most ordinary county in Wisconsin.



Group of Pretty Oconto Farmettes



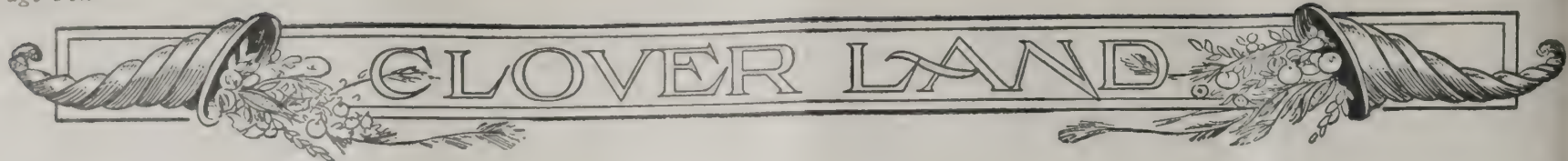
One Reason Why Oconto County is the Most Ordinary County in Wisconsin



Potatoes That Averaged 122 Bushels to the Acre



Just Farm Folks Live Here



Canadian Cattle Find "Unknown Quantity" of Cloverland

By B. P. PATTISON, Agricultural Agent, Delta County, Mich.

NO DOUBT most of us recall our early school days when we had a whole page of problems in our arithmetic book to work out, in which we were given some known quantities and asked to find some unknown quantity. A number of farmers and stockmen in Cloverland are working on just such a problem now. The known quantities are Cloverland's abundance of the very best pasture, good water, favorable climate, and its good shipping facilities and nearness to market. The unknown quantity is what to put on these pastures that will return a profit to the owner.

Several possibilities present themselves for consideration; for example, is it profitable to ship two to three year old steers into Cloverland and pasture them for four to six months, selling them off grass in the fall, or grain feed them for eight or ten weeks while they are on grass; or should yearlings be purchased and carried two summers and one winter? Is it a good plan to ship sheep into Cloverland for summer grazing, or should they be raised here for best results?

These are but one or two of the avenues that are open, and it will probably take a number of years before these questions can be answered correctly. It has been the writer's privilege to see a number of carloads of steers that were shipped into southern Marquette county in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan this spring,



These Canadian Cattle Are Getting in Prime Condition on Cloverland Grass and Clover.

and some things seem to stand out quite prominently at this time.

In the first place, the cattle that are making the best gains are some Canadian steers purchased on the St. Paul market, averaging about 1060 pounds in weight. These were two and three year old steers carrying a large percentage of Shorthorn blood

and showing good bone and conformation. They were big healthy cattle coming from Winnipeg, Canada, and stood the journey well. Soon after they were placed on grass they started to shed their winter coat and put on weight. After they had been in the pasture five weeks they had easily put on 100 pounds gain, even

though the flies were worse this year than ever before. The owner of these cattle purchased four carloads of steers and has not lost a single animal, which speaks well for their health and recuperative power.

Briefly stated, it appears that the big Canadian steers are better for summer grazing, because

1. They are big, healthy cattle with good bone and breeding, and the weight which they put on is made up largely of fat instead of growth.

2. These cattle will weigh about 1300 pounds when sold and will sell better than 1000 pound steers.

3. They are a quiet contented lot of steers, differing from the Angus and Herefords which have a tendency to become wild and restless, and for this reason will put on more fat.

4. They can be purchased at St. Paul or possibly direct from Canada.

5. The top price on the Chicago market has been paid for Canadian steers for a number of years.

6. They are cattle which will respond quickly to grain feed on grass.

7. Their big frame makes it possible for plenty of gain.

For the reasons stated above, which are some of the things we have learned about these cattle so far, it would seem that, in so far as pasturing steers is concerned, the Canadian steers, when bought right and properly taken care of, will come the closest to solving our problem of the Unknown Quantity in Cloverland.

The Faith and Forces That Made Rhinelander of Today

By E. O. BARSTOW, of Rhinelander, Wis.

YESTERDAY, as time flies, there lay in unbroken area a vast forest country of northern Wisconsin, stretching out in wooded miles to the east and west of the water course of the great Wisconsin river, the numerous lakes and smaller streams, filled with "muskie," pike, bass and pickerel, whose sparkling waters served to quench the thirst of the woodman and the deer hunter.

Today, as though the achievements of a few short years had been encompassed within the hour glass, that forest country is dotted with thriving towns and cities surrounded by prosperous farms, laced together by railroads, lending life and verdure to the scene. Out of this expanse of forest lands have been carved the 1,200 square miles known to the world as Oneida County, Wisconsin. The successive steps leading to its present state of development, might readily form the basis of a history whose chapters would portray that unquenchable zeal which has ever fired the ambition of the true American empire builder.

The foundation for Oneida County and the City of Rhinelander, was laid by those true American pioneers of all nationalities, some born in this country, some in foreign lands, but each with that true American ambition, to hew for himself a fortune from the natural resources that lay before him. These men had faith and force behind them, the personal force of men who believe in their ability to do something, the force and faith that inspired the adventurer and the early pioneer.

The stories that could be told of the unbounded confidence, infinite hope and willing sacrifice of the loggers and lumbermen, have no part to perform in the message this article will bring to you, yet couched in plain language as best befits the subject at hand, the opportunities afforded the homeseeker, the sheep and cattle men, the farmer, the investor, the business man, are best presented by the evidence rather adhering to locally

known facts, confidently leaving the matter of enthusiastic expression of opinion to you after you shall have become personally acquainted with Oneida County and Rhinelander, its county seat.

Oneida County is perhaps the most widely known county in the United States. Its name and fame have been carried into countless homes throughout our broad land, because of its potato culture, and it is now coming forth as one of the important counties in a new industry—sheep and cattle raising. Located as it is in the heart of the great clover lands of Northern Wisconsin, where timothy and clover

grow wild on its cut-over lands Oneida County bids fair to become one of the foremost grazing regions in the country.

This county has won first place for four consecutive years in what is known as the greatest potato show in the world, the "Wisconsin Potato Show." It won first place at Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1914, with an average score of 91½; first place at Marinette, Wisconsin, in 1915, with an average score of 93½; first place at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1916 and in 1917, which was the largest show ever held by the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association, Oneida County stood far

ahead of all other counties, with an average score of 94½. It also took great honors at the National Potato Show at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1915.

Rhinelander, the county seat of Oneida County, has a population of 7,500 people, and is the established manufacturing center of northeastern Wisconsin. The building up of the human part of the community is the sure way to build up the business of the community. Rhinelander has long ago learned this lesson, and has made the policy the foundation of its business program. Therefore the manufacturing interests are of great importance to the city. Its people are awake and as a result of their activities the city is fast becoming a great distributing center, and any business concern looking for a northern distributing point will find Rhinelander a convenient place, because of its location and transportation facilities, in fact over \$7,000,000 annually finds its way into the city, in exchange for the products of its paper and sawmills, its refrigerator, veneer, hardwood flooring, and paper novelty factories and others.

A short distance below the city the waters of the Wisconsin river were beaten to white foam, as they hurl down what is known as Hat Rapids. At this rapids where the pine logs rolled, jammed, tumbled and fouled their way down to the mills below where the Indian in his birch bark canoe hesitated before making the descent; here a great natural power was yet to be utilized. Little did the pioneer think that some day this power would be put to work for the benefit of mankind. These rapids have been harnessed and today they are furnishing light and power to the people of Rhinelander and its industries. The hydro-electric power is so low in price that it is attractive to the industries seeking cheaper power. It is generally admitted that there are two chief requisites for valuable water power



The Beautiful Oneida County Court House at the End of a Shady Avenue

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CLOVER LAND

The Northern Minnesota Development Association Meeting

THE summer convention of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, held at Cass Lake on June 20-21, proved perhaps the most successful summer gathering of this, the oldest development organization in the northern section of the state. Preparation had not only been made for the entertainment of a large number of artists and summer visitors present, but the program itself proved highly interesting and entertaining, and it is expected to result in a keener interest in certain features of intensive husbandry which have recently taken a definite form in northern Minnesota. The program was given in the large auditorium in the city of Cass Lake and the attendance, in view of the fact that the days were warm and the outdoor attractions many, was all that could be desired. The local committee left nothing undone for the entertainment of the large number of northern Minnesota hostesses and visitors from the southern section of the state and from other states as well.

The historical pageant, staged on beautiful Norway Beach, proved a unique entertainment and the same has since been put into scenario form and filmed for the movies. This picture will be widely distributed over the northwest and in the south and west, where it is expected to do the most good. The pageant portrays the evolution of the Cass Lake country in 14 years, from the coming of the white man to that section up to the present time. It was written in four acts, the idea being to show the historical events that have taken place since the primitive days in northern Minnesota, when General Lewis, in 1800, first stepped foot upon the shores of the beautiful lake now bearing his name and met with the Indians in a friendly conference. Improved farms, valuable herds, summer resorts and modern vacation auxiliaries are interestingly portrayed in this pageant. This proved a delight to visitors from the southern section of the state and particularly the visiting tourists.

By FRED T. LINCOLN, Secretary, of Brainerd, Minnesota



Group of officials and speakers of the Northern Minnesota Development Association in front of the armory where the convention was held. Front row, reading from the left—R. R. Wise, President of the Northern Minnesota Development Association; Hon. F. A. Duxbury; Secretary Fred T. Lincoln, of the Northern Minnesota Development Association; E. T. Winship, President Minnesota Automobile Association; H. M. Gardner, General Secretary, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. Back row, reading from the left—C. R. Hutcheson of the Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Mich.; S. B. Clelend, District Director of County Agents; Hon. Robert Carmichael; Fred D. Sherman, Commissioner of Immigration; Charles T. Kelley, Editor Menahga Herald.

Perhaps the most important occasion and one which will bring definite results in the near future was the conference of the county agents of northern Minnesota on the subject of sheep and cattle for this section of the state, and the possibilities for grazing on these cut-over lands. A definite plan for bringing western sheep and cattle here was brought home to the county agents by Mr. C. R. Hutcheson, of the Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan, who has made a careful study of this proposition and who has been working faithfully with northern Minnesota promoters in an effort to make available these lands for stock purposes.

The Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' Association met at this convention and it was the consensus of opinion that every effort be made to co-operate and carry out the plan suggested by Mr. Hutcheson, whereby the western stockmen can be brought into closer touch with northern Minnesota land owners, resulting in placing flocks and herds on the splendid pasture lands afforded in this section.

Other important matters taken up and endorsed at this convention were: Proposed deep waterway connection between the Great Lakes and the ocean; support of the Minnesota Trunk Highway System, which will mean an adequate system of improved highways in northern Minnesota, and other important constructive work.

The following resolutions, adopted by the delegates, indicate the sentiment of the Northern Minnesota Development Association:

- Declaration of Principles, Northern Minnesota Development Association, Convention, Cass Lake, June 20-21, 1919.
- Your committee, having considered all suggestions which have been made to it, and given careful thought to the trend of public sentiment in the counties comprising this association, beg leave to submit the following Declaration of Principles:
1. That the action of the National Forest Service in making available \$105,000 for the construction of a highway across the Minnesota National Forest, is heartily commended. We submit there is a question whether, in fairness to North-eastern Minnesota much of this forest should not be open to agricultural development. But, that if it be retained for forest uses, then there should be such activity in the work of reforestation as would in a brief period of years complete

planting of the entire area; to the end that the territory included in such Forest may speedily become a producing area, either of farm or forest crops.

2. That development of our resources waits upon the means of transportation; existing facilities are inadequate, the railroads are unequal to the duty now laid upon them, the terminals are choked, the movement of products is hampered and hindered.

Adequate and permanent relief can be gained only by completing the great natural road to the sea by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River.

That the first step wisely taken by the State of Minnesota should be followed vigorously by the citizens in co-operation with the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association.

This undertaking should be pressed upon Congress and other government agencies, as an emergency measure to be carried through with all speed.

3. That this association stands for progressive and forward looking policies with respect to the preservation and propagation of the fish in our Ten Thousand Lakes, creating in the pure, cool waters of this state a continuing industry and one of growing recreational and commercial importance.

4. That Minnesota should grow symmetrically, industrially as well as agriculturally; that the raw material resources of the state, so far as is economically possible, should be fabricated within the state, thus creating a maximum consuming market for our farm products at home, and saving to the people of our state, transportation charges and great losses incident to shipment to distant centers.

We call attention particularly to the possibilities for the reduction of iron ore within the state, and the production of steel. Minnesota, by reason of her unparalleled deposits of the richest iron ore in the world, should become an iron industrial commonwealth. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful means within our power to bring about the establishment of mills for the production of steel and the granting of such favorable prices on their products as will encourage and induce the building in Minnesota of numerous plants of all kinds for the fabrication of the products of such mills: All of which we declare to be the birthright of Minnesota.

5. That as a measure of fire protection, we urge legislation that will force the seeding of undeveloped cut-over lands located in the area burned over October 12, 1918, and subsequently, the cost of said operations to be borne by the owners. These areas will be available for pasture in succeeding years.

6. That we urge the cooperation of township and county officials, civic and rural organizations, for the purpose of insuring maximum forest protection.

7. That the committee suggests a campaign to establish windbreaks for farm-

(Continued on Page 38)



Group seen in front of the armory showing John Smith and Chief Jim Crow in the center

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Greater Cloverland

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AUGUST, 1919

Save That Clover Hay

Last week I travelled over two thousand miles in Greater Cloverland, and I saw thousands of tons of clover hay going to waste along the right-of-way, among the stumps, and on the roadways. Hay will bring a good price and a man should be able to cut a ton a day and put it in the barn or stack. "Too hard?" Well, that is the way our fore-fathers cut all their hay and grain.

Thousands of tons of good hay will be covered with snow this winter, and settlers will be hauling old timothy and wild hay out to their farms to feed to their cows and horses. You can make ten dollars a day right now, by saving the hay that will otherwise be wasted.

Lest You Forget

The three states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, according to the 1910 report from Washington, have farm lands valued at \$2,800,918,000. The greater part of these three states was at one time timbered. This timber was cut off in an early day and farmers took up the land and today it has the above value. While these farmers were making this land into farms, other people went on West and made farms in Western states.

Taking the records from Washington again, for the farm values of the four western states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah, we find a total value of \$678,615,000.

Live stock values of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota amounted to \$841,000,000, while the live stock values of the four western states above mentioned was \$475,900,000.

The three lake states were at one time lumbering states. During the last few years they have jumped into the live stock ring, and they certainly are making some progress. Don't let anyone think that these states are not live stock states. Give them proper development and they will be in the front row with Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Nebraska, Texas and New York, within the next ten years.

The counties which go to make up "Greater Cloverland" are up in the lake region of these states, where the great forests grew, and where the rainfall is greater during the growing season than it is in any part of the great CORN BELT STATES. It takes rain to grow grass, and it takes a lot of grass to grow live stock economically, and here in Greater Cloverland is the greatest grass section of America. One cannot imagine the future possibilities of these states as live stock states, when the Great Lakes section, or GREATER CLOVERLAND, is developed and used for stock raising.

That part of these states that constitutes Greater Cloverland will make a better live stock country than the lower parts of these same states, because of the rainfall and the natural adaptability of the soil to clovers, root crops and grains.

So, readers and people who are thinking of Greater Cloverland's fu-

ture, do not overlook the position that these three states already hold as live stock states, and "the biggest part has not been told."

Sheep, Sheep Feed and Cheap Talk

The first principle in the policy of the CLOVERLAND MAGAZINE is to help develop the idle lands of Greater Cloverland, and to help bring about a prosperous and permanent agricultural future for these millions of logged-off acres. This Magazine, or anyone connected with it, does not own an acre of land for sale. We are not interested in one section of the territory more than another. We are not in the land business. This is not a "land" magazine.

Cloverland Magazine is for GREATER CLOVERLAND, and its pages are open to all subjects that will help make this fertile section a more prosperous and better country. Also, we are ready to and will oppose anything that will be a hindrance to the proper development. We do not listen to people who have not had practical experience. We want articles and stories from people who know "what's what."

A man who has made a success of the sheep business in the West made a trip to one county in Greater Cloverland, saw several tamarack swamps and went back discouraged. He said the country was no good. He thought he was telling the truth, but Greater Cloverland covers a large area, being made up of over sixty counties. There are over 40,000,000 acres in the upper sections of the three richest agricultural states in the Union, and these lands are destined to come into use for farming and stock raising. Thirty million acres are ready today. These millions of acres are "ready for man to make ready." Nature has made some of the land ready without any assistance from man, by fires, and where the grass got started before the brush and second growth got a start. Thousands of acres must be burned over, seeded and prepared. This is man's work. The land is here, and it will grow grasses, hay, grains and root crops. This is the "no drought" section of America. To be sure, some seasons you can find high lands and sections that will be pretty dry, but soon rain comes and the feed is green again. We are sorry the Western man mentioned above did not take time to see a fair sample of Greater Cloverland. He made a statement to his home newspaper, that stockmen should not ship stock to the Great Lakes section. The very day his statement was published, Frank W. Seaton shipped to Greater Cloverland over 7,000 head of Montana's best sheep, and today they are on the land and getting fat. Sheep never had better pasture in any state than Mr. Seaton's have here. The editor of the Cloverland Magazine helped Mr. Seaton to pick out his tract of cut-over and burnt-over, logged-off lands.

Many people ask a lot of foolish questions. For instance, "What will the sheep men do about the wolves?" We say, "Let the sheep men care for them." In the West they had wolves, wild cats, lions, poisonous weeds, droughts, long hauls to market, etc. The editor of Cloverland Magazine has been in this section for five years and has never seen or heard a wolf. He has covered more territory than any ten men in Greater Cloverland, and is on the road, from one part of this great undeveloped empire to the other, and is, therefore, in position to give real, first hand information.

It would not be a fact to say there are no wolves in Greater Cloverland. There are wolves and coyotes, but they have been so nearly exterminated by trappers and hunters to gain wolf bounty, that the "wolf menace" is nil. No reports of wolves or coyotes have reached Cloverland Magazine, and thousands of sheep and lambs have been grazed in this country, and they have been turned loose to run at will through the cut-over lands and brouse

in the brush. So dismiss this cry of "wolf."

He has piloted more practical stockmen around Greater Cloverland than any other dozen men, and has heard what these western men have had to say about the feed here on these lands. With this experience, added to the opinions of practical stockmen, the Cloverland Magazine makes the statement that Greater Cloverland grows the best and most dependable sheep feed that grows in America. We will not recommend anything that is not O. K.

Splendid Railroad Service

One of the features of Greater Cloverland which has specially impressed the western grazers who are shipping in cattle and sheep is the service given to their shipments by the railroads, particularly the lines actually reaching into Cloverland itself.

The Soo Line gave an eloquent example of this service in handling thirteen cars of cattle routed from Montana to Manistique, Michigan. The train only moved a few miles the first day off the Montana ranch, and the time into St. Paul was not specially fast. But from the turn-over to the Soo road things went in a hurry.

Taking out a delay due to a broken arch bar, the Soo Line carried these cars in limited express time. The run from St. Paul to Weyerhaeuser, Wisconsin, showed an average of 21 miles per hour, and the run from Weyerhaeuser to Manistique, Michigan, showed an average of 23 miles per hour. This is without taking out time for changing engines, water, coal etc., Part of the run was made under the personal direction of Soo officials, who personally saw that the best possible service was given to the cattle shippers. This is the sort of co-operation which counts, and the Soo Line is giving it in a big way.

Not the Garden of Eden

Greater Cloverland is not the Garden of Eden reincarnated. Neither does money grow on bushes. But "the land floweth with milk and honey" for the industrious farmer, the livestock grower, the dairyman, the gardener.

Greater Cloverland is exactly what it is represented to be by the several public-spirited organizations, state and official bodies, and Cloverland Magazine. The opportunities for livestock raising, dairying and certain classes of farming are here, but no matter how luxuriant the grasses and clover may grow, no matter how abundant the rainfall and supply of pure water in the thousands of lakes and myriads of streams that ribbon their way through every section of our vast cut-over land area, no matter how well nature has endowed Greater Cloverland with every natural resource for livestock farming, human effort is required to extract the "milk and honey." Sheep require an experienced herdsman, the farm flock requires attention, attention must be given to beef cattle, it is highly essential to give the dairy herd the most careful attention, varieties of seed suitable to climate and soil must be selected, the natural fertility of the soil must be preserved by crop rotation and fertilizations of inviting inspection before treasured as a bountiful heritage, nurtured and preserved.

Nature has done her work. Man must do his share. And when man does his share in Greater Cloverland the results cannot be in doubt. The policy adopted by these public organizations of inviting inspection before forming an opinion, giving free test of the grazing possibilities, seeing before believing, is right in every phase. And it is winning.

There Is a Difference

Most people raise sheep for the profit derived from the sale of the wool and mutton. Here in Cloverland there is possible another source of profit, and that is land clearing. It is absolutely necessary to clear the land, and

sheep will do it, but they will not eat fat for market if kept at it until time to ship them.

The sheep should be allowed to run in the brush for short periods. They will keep down the new, young sprouts, eat the leaves and young shoots off the short brush, and sometimes they will bark young trees. This sort of feed cannot be depended upon, however, to fatten them. It takes real grass to finish them for market.

After using a good ram in breeding the ewes, the owner should see to it that the ewes and lambs have first feed and of the right kind. There is one kind of grass that will put on the hard fat and the weight on both sheep and cattle, and that is blue grass.

When sowing pastures sow mosaic blue grass. The blue grass finish will bring you the price at the market. Clover, brouse and other green feeds will cause the sheep to grow, and ewes to give an abundance of good milk, but it takes blue grass to finish. Over in England and Scotland blue grass pastures that are five hundred years old sell for from \$1000 to \$10 per acre, but they will pasture as many as ten to twelve sheep per acre. Sow some blue grass in your pastures as soon as possible.

Flies and Mosquitos

After Mr. Robert A. Crosthwaite, of Wyoming, has been in Greater Cloverland with his sheep for ten days, I asked him what he thought about the flies and mosquitoes here and there. What he said: "Flies and mosquitoes are not nearly as bad here as back in Wyoming where I came from."

One of the herders from Montana, who is here with the Seaton sheep, said he saw about six mosquitoes in three days.

Readers of the CLOVERLAND Magazine, what this section needs is people who understand live stock raising and agriculture, and who have enough ambition to work. Idle heads allow idle minds to gossip.

I met a farmer not long ago, who came to Cloverland from Illinois fifteen years ago. He has averaged over \$2,500 net profit from his 120 acres each year, and the soil on his farm is only second grade as compared to millions of the cut-over lands lying idle here.

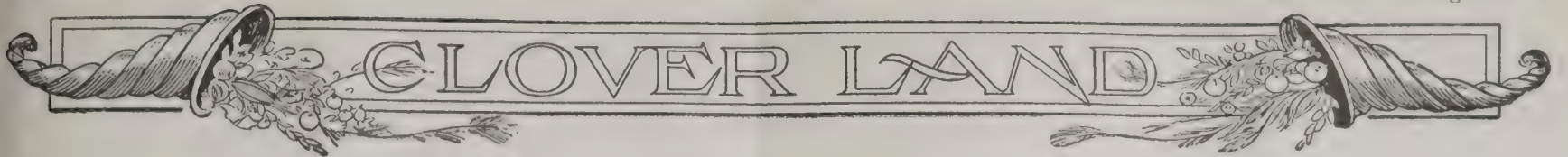
A number of people have told me that they are afraid that the flies and mosquitoes would eat up their stock if they shipped them to Cloverland. I think I am safe in saying that there isn't a section in America where there is plenty of rainfall, that hasn't some trouble with these pests, but our old evenings, and the short-livedness of these little pests, are going to make Greater Cloverland a great advantage.

Nat Rogers, of South St. Paul, declared nearly a year ago that the South St. Paul livestock market will be second to Chicago in less than ten years. Judging by the way sheep and cattle are coming into Greater Cloverland this summer, South St. Paul will have second place even sooner than Mr. Rogers' enthusiastic dream is scheduled to be realized.

The government gave Greater Cloverland full recognition when it created a conference at St. Paul to discuss the ways and means of transferring stray sheep and cattle from the deserted ranges of the west to the verdant pastures of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation has certainly made itself at home with Greater Cloverland by the promise of equitable lake shipping rates. This is co-operation in opening up the vast undeveloped empire of cut-over lands.

The most remarkable feature of the western grazing movement to Greater Cloverland is the manner in which so many breeding ewes from western herds are finding new homes among the small farmers.



Boston Version of "Old Saws"

By MRS. ROBERT M. WETZEL of Calumet, Mich.

Scrutinize minutely the undulations of the place
Rather than precipitately project yourself in space.
(Look before you leap).

It is surely not judicious nor appropriate to shed
Drops of limpid saline fluid o'er the accidental spread
Of globules of fat minute suspended in solution
Of casein and albumen and some other attribution.
(Don't cry over spilt milk).

Where there is that quality of endowment of the soul
By which it's rendered capable of making a selection,
We find there's co-existing as a present aim or goal
The permanent progression for an active predeliction.
(Where there's a will there's a way).

Think not the specious lustre of what sparkles in the light
Doth indicate a metal that is yellow, precious, bright.
(All is not gold that glitters).

Equitableness exhibited in every single act
As the superlative prudence is a recognized fact.
(Honesty is the best policy).

A little feathered vertebrate provided with two wings,
When reposing in the arm below the wrist,
Furnishes an equivalent (although it seldom sings)
To two little feathered vertebrates that in the shrub exist.
(A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush).

The arterial fluid of the system vascular
Is inspissate more truly than aqua is by far.
(Blood is thicker than water).

It is a noxious current that injures everyone.
That impels to all catastrophe, benevolence to none.
(It's an ill wind that blows nobody good).

Insignificant stalks reveal and manifest
Whence doth come the current, north, south, or east, or west.
(Straws show which way the wind blows).

A concreted mass of matter moving by rotation
No cryptogamous growth acquires by the act of congregation.
(A rolling stone gathers no moss).

Assign a malevolent cognomen to a canine—in a breath
You've already by suspension sent the quadruped to death.
(Give a dog a bad name and hang him).

Not season, hour nor their duration, nor the rising and the falling of
the bay
Will stay at rest in expectation for the pleasure of the adult male,
they say.
(Time and tide wait for no man).

When expelled from combustion is a visible exhalation
It is futile to question; there is somewhere conflagration.
(There is no smoke without some fire).

Speak only verified proposition
Confine yourself to that and you will find
That you bring ignominy and derision
Upon the spiritual enemy of mankind.
(Tell the truth and shame the devil).

If for amusement you should choose to engage in lively recreations
Touch not keen implements they use to aid mechanical operations.
(Don't play with edged tools).

An object of aesthetic worth, assembling properties that please
Excites felicity—not mirth—and ecstasy when e'er one sees.
(A thing of beauty is a joy forever).

There is no hour or season, to speak with perfect clarity,
To which the moment now revealed bears any similarity.
(No time like the present)

A single combination of sounds articulate
To one filled with information is fully adequate.
(A word to the wise is sufficient).

An inclination that is found to give the best construction to
The deeds of everyone around palliates transgressions not a few.
(Charity covereth a multitude of sins).

Imprecations evil, like bipeds gallinaceous,
Return to their own domicile, to perch, be it cramped or spacious.
(Curses, like chickens, come home to roost).

An immature descendant injured by excess of heat
Is naturally apprehensive and avoids the chimney-seat.
(A burned child dreads the fire).

Should the celerity of motion be increased to great extent
The rapidity is lessened whatever the intent.
(More haste, the less speed).

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

Facetiae Medicorum

In the days when every miner or mine employer paid in 50 cents a month for "doctor," Old Doc. Scallan was physician to the Hancock mine. There came to his crowded office one night a hulking youth who looked like an advertisement for a health resort. Doc., not thinking he was a patient, sought to dispose of him quickly.

"What do you want?" asked the doctor.

"I got pimples on my face."

"Oh, well, you're young, they'll go away in a year or so."

"Well, I want suthin for 'em now; I pay my 50 cents a month—"

"Whatt'hell d'ye think I'm running here?" bellowed the doc, "a beauty parlor for 50 cents a month?"

* * *

A Houghton county official, now reformed—dating from May 1, 1918, once called on Doc. Scallan to complain of stomach trouble.

"Your case is a peculiar one," said the practitioner, "you'll either have to drink more beer or quit it altogether."

"I thought it over and compromised," confessed the official. "I doubled my allowance."

* * *

A friend of ours once developed a case of pink eye. We knew Doc. Webster, at the Soo, had a good prescription for eye infections and we wrote him for it, promising our friend would remit if he sent a bill with the prescription. Doc. sent it and with it a message that showed how well informed medical men sometimes are. He wrote:

"Tell your friend to quit drinking and to pray for me."

* * *

For the Cute Kid Album

Bruce is four years old and lives in Laurium. He knows more about automobiles than he does about theology or meteorology. Next morning after a bad electrical storm he said to his mother:

"I seen God last night."

"Why, Bruce," said the mother, "what do you mean by such talk?"

"I seen God I said."

"Well, what was he doing?"

"He was lighting his pipe and changing his gears."

* * *

Our Puzzle Department

Cowdrick, the weather man in our town, is a serious minded guy, but occasionally he pulls one that makes us think he is a kiddier. He said this:

"My wife is going to the old home for the summer and she is going to take the kids along. She will leave two or three with her father and one or two with my father and that will make it easier for her."

The question here is how many kids has Cowdrick?

Every one we put the question to has answered "five." We leave it up to you. Enclose stamps for reply.

* * *

The women of our neighborhood club have decided that "doughnut," "sinker" or "fried cake" is not an attractive name for the Yankee breakfast dainty. They offered a prize for the best name. "Martyr cakes" naturally suggested itself to us. Another member thought "Early Christians" suggestive. The club split the prize.

The question is: Why do these names describe the viand under discussion?

* * *

The New Language

Soldiers just returning from France seem bent on adding a few words to the language of the United States. They acquired a few words of French

in France and of German on the Rhine and are exploiting them.

Sergt. Fred La Pointe tells us of one of the wierd results of this contact with a new tongue.

When the 125th infantry was moving home from Coblenz, a soldier stuck his head out of the train and yelled at an old woman who was peddling lunches:

"Madame, avez vous fumpf boiled eggs"

* * *

One for the Under Dog

Let's not always kick a man when he is down. Maybe Burleson has put the postal service on the bum and maybe he hasn't. There recently was a kick because a letter addressed in French to the mayor of an American city did not reach him. No one ever seems to say anything about the good things the department does. A newspaper, which does most of the kicking, ought to appreciate this.

E. A. Hamar, general manager of the Worcester Lumber company, tells us an incident. He says that recently a letter mailed in Finland was received at his office which was addressed to "John Koski, Hamar, Mich." There is no such post office as "Hamar."

But there is a Hamar's Siding. John Koski works there. A friend who had worked with him at Hamar's Siding, which is not a post office of course, returned to Finland and wrote Koski from there. He thought that Hamar was the name of the place and he addressed the letter that way. And it arrived.

* * *

We once received a letter addressed "Pat Cook, Upper Peninsula, Mich." and we can prove it if we can get hold of Carl Somers, who used to manage the Bijou theatre at Calumet. He mailed the letter in Milwaukee.

* * *

The Order of the Lion

The home den of The Order of the Lion, which, as readers of this department of the magazine know, is composed of Cloverland citizens whose first name is Leo, has been considering the claims of various upper peninsula towns. They want to have the honor of holding the first annual convention of the order. Our cheeks grow red with shame when we admit that it was not till a short month ago that we knew there was a town in Cloverland with the name of Leo. But there is, and the convention will take place there.

It is unfortunate that the knowledge of the town of Leo did not reach the home den till this late season as it is a tenet of the order to hold the convention in May, the month of the Lion, according to the zodiacal division of the year. It will not be till 1920 that the first convention can be held. Meantime the original members will be working to increase the membership.

Because of the interest among the widespread membership of the order in the place that naturally must hold first interest for them, an effort has been made to learn something of the history of the town. As it is located on the South Shore road, in Covington, Baraga county, the matter was referred to James Robertson, assistant general freight and passenger agent of that road. He has provided us with the following correspondence:

Mr. D. J. Caven,
Marquette, Mich.

Dear Sir: Mr. L. P. Cook asked me yesterday if I could tell him when our station called Leo was established, and how it came to be called Leo. I told him I did not know, but would try and secure the

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CLOVER LAND

What Is the Matter With the Great Copper Industry?

By HOMER A. GUCK of Houghton, Mich.

WHEN all the world is booming, when prosperity is evident in every line of business activity in the United States, the copper industry alone is sick.

Great mining corporations like the Calumet & Hecla, with a dividend record quite the equal of that of the Pennsylvania railway, passed its dividend. All of the greater copper mines are working on half time. The smaller independent corporations are getting out plenty of copper but at best there seems to be something radically erroneous with the copper business.

What is the matter with coppers? The question has brought out all kinds of answers. For 50 years the Calumet & Hecla has paid its dividends to its shareholders with a regularity which made it a reputation for security unequalled in mining. In the Michigan district, where the mine is operating, little boys grew up with one ideal of conservative affluence. It included a fur lined overcoat, with an astrakan collar and ownership of a few shares of Calumet & Hecla stock. When the Calumet & Hecla passed two dividend periods without making a distribution to the shareholders it was more than a shock. It was as if the government had defaulted on the interest on Liberty bonds.

Is there anything the matter with the Calumet & Hecla? Not a thing. The old mine is doing business, on a 50 per cent basis, at the old stand. Current assets totalled over \$16,000,000 at the beginning of the year. Of that amount a million and a half was in copper on hand, not an unusual amount. Calumet & Hecla received close to 11 millions last year in dividends from subsidiaries.

What, then, is the matter with coppers? The matter is with the whole copper industry, or was. It was not particular to any one mine. Calumet



Students of the Michigan College of Mines underground

& Hecla officially simply entered upon a proper consideration of its relationship to its employees as well as its shareholders. The condition of the copper metal industry was one of the unusual and unheard of results of the war. Like the war itself it presented a problem which never before had come in front of copper producers. It called for unusual action under unusual conditions.

Copper, before the war, was mined largely for export. Eighty per cent of all the copper produced in the United States, and the United States produces 90 per cent of all the copper mined in the world, went abroad. The bulk of it went into manufacturing. Liverpool took the largest amount.

Hamburg took substantially as much. Trieste, that little manufacturing town that almost brought about a rupture at the peace table, had become a substantial consumer of American copper. It developed, after the European war once was well under way, that Germany had been accumulating considerable copper for a long period for the war emergency. It developed, also, that the allies were short of copper.

Copper is quite as much of a war necessity as wheat. You have to have copper for the cartridges, for the big guns, for so many other munitions. Russia, France, Great Britain entered the American copper market and commenced to bid against one another

for the output of the American mines. Realizing, after a time, the ridiculousness of that kind of buying they turned the business over to the House of Morgan. He bought all the copper for all of the allies at a fair price.

The market for copper changed with the war. The demands for munitions were insistent and continuous. Practically every copper smelter in the country turned its whole force into the production of billets for some government requirement. The mines were asked to speed production up to the top notch. This was done, but at a cost that was unheard of in the history of the industry. Labor, of course, was limited to the men who did not go to the war. Then the government fixed the price that the copper mines could demand for their output. It seemed fair.

When the armistice was declared the copper mines of the United States were producing at the high rate in their history. They were speeded up to the best possible efficiency, under existing labor conditions. They were working to the limit of capacity for two reasons: First, patriotic intent to help in an emergency. Second, reasonable profits from the job.

Then came the shock. The government of the United States and the governments of all the allies got from under the copper market without delay. The price dropped in a fortnight. The difference between the attitude of the government toward the wheat farmer and toward the copper miner was conspicuously unfair and unreasonable.

The copper miner's market was the allied governments, to the exclusion of every other possible market for the period of the war. The cessation of hostilities ended the market. A survey showed more than two bil-

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Northern Minnesota Now, and Conditions Five Years Hence

By FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

NORTHERN Minnesota, or the great part of it, a few years ago was almost entirely in its natural state and almost wholly undeveloped. One traveling through northern Minnesota a comparatively few years ago would have found a broad stretch of territory covered with pine and hardwood, dotted here and there with most beautiful lakes and drained with most picturesque rivers and creeks. Between the vast table lands of pine and hardwood would have been found low, level stretches of ground then called swamps or marshes. In most cases these low lands were covered with tamarack, spruce, balsam and a luxuriant growth of wild hay. The soils of northern Minnesota, then as now, were as fertile as any soils of the Mississippi Valley, of which northern Minnesota is a part. The climate has always been favorable to general agriculture. The precipitation for a period of fifty years or more has, according to records kept, been in the neighborhood of twenty-eight inches per annum.

Until a comparatively few years ago this vast section of the country reaching approximately from a line drawn east and west across the center of the state to the Canadian border and from Lake Superior to the Red River Valley of Minnesota on the west, was unnoticed by people in search for new homes in the west and northwest. The wonderful opportunities of northern Minnesota were overlooked. Probably this was so because of the fact that the open prairie lands of the west

and northwest offered less resistance to development than did this wooded section. For the past few years, however, the tide of immigration has been turning and the attention of the entire country has been drawn to this fertile region where the settler is assured of fertile soil, favorable climatic conditions, sufficient rainfall and markets unexcelled by the whole world.

The development of northern Minnesota is now going on at a rapid rate. Thousands of farmers from other states and sections of the country are annually taking up their homes in northern Minnesota. Those who have cast their lot in this territory are highly pleased with the success with which they have met in building up their homes. Today every county of northern Minnesota can boast of luxuriant and well equipped farms

homes, exceedingly large and profitable yields of small grain, hay and potatoes, social and farm life conditions that appeal to people desiring to make new homes, splendid cities and villages, good railroad facilities, roads that are built and are to be built in the very near future, churches and schools and, last but not least, an enthusiasm and interest in life on the part of its people that tends to make the development of northern Minnesota a certain quantity.

The population of the United States is constantly shifting westward and northward, taking up the new and unoccupied lands of the country. This shifting population saw a few years ago, and is seeing now, that northern Minnesota offered and is offering better opportunities to the homeseeker than any section of undeveloped country in the United



Hon. Fred D. Sherman, Minnesota Commissioner of Immigration

States or Canada. People from every state in the Union have been pouring into northern Minnesota buying the cheap unimproved lands, clearing off the timber, draining the low lands and building up highly improved farms.

When we consider that the United States as a whole has but a comparatively small territory adapted to general agriculture, we can realize the possibilities in store for northern Minnesota and any section of the country having sufficient rainfall, a suitable climate, good soil and market conditions.

Every section of the United States devotes its agricultural land to some particular line of farming. The south is devoted to corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, rice, tobacco and truck farming. It is not a competitor in the world's markets with Minnesota. The east is given up to a different line of agriculture. In a general sense, the east does not compete agriculturally with Minnesota. The west makes a specialty of fruit growing and does not engage in general farming and stock raising to the same extent that our own state does. As a matter of fact, Minnesota together with the other central, middle-west and northwestern states, makes a specialty of grain farming, dairying and stock raising. The state of Minnesota is being depended upon by the entire nation to supply a very large share of its food products. Minnesota produces approximately five hundred million dollars' worth of farm products annually. In the develop-

(Continued on Page 39)

TURN WASTE INTO PROFIT!

THOUSANDS OF ACRES of cut-over lands in the heart of Cloverland in Oneida County, Wisconsin, have hundreds of tons of clover, timothy and blue grass going to waste. Don't ship your sheep to market this fall and let the farmers of the corn belt



finish them off. They make a greater profit than you do. Ship them to Oneida County. Finish them off yourself and make a double profit.

We want you to come and see that our lands are just what we claim for them. No drought; abundance of nutritious grasses and clovers, and plenty of pure water. Average rainfall for past fifteen years 36 inches. This is why the thousands of acres of pasture lands in Oneida County offer you an opportunity for profit in sheep and cattle grazing.

The profit for you is in the finish, and you can get that finish in Oneida County—one night's ride from Chicago or St. Paul. All inquiries will be promptly taken care of by

W. D. JUDAY, County Agricultural Agent

RHINELANDER

Oneida County

WISCONSIN

Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which explains how our system of Banking by Mail is made both safe and convenient.

1,000,000 ACRES Available for Grazing Now

Tracts of 1,000 acres up in solid blocks, with good stands of clover and blue grass and plenty of pure, fresh water.

We can take care of all requirements of Western Grazers and settlers. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre for this land which will make real farms. Easy terms.

For further information, address

DANIEL REID,

Chairman County Board of Supervisors,

HURLEY, WISCONSIN

Cow Testing Associations Promote Settlements

By B. G. PACKER, Director of Immigration, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture

OFFICIALLY credited with nearly two million dairy cows and the largest output of milk products, it might also be presumed that Wisconsin should lead in cow-testing associations. Such is the case. There are 82.

These voluntary clubs among neighbors increase production by providing for periodical tests and weighing of milk, keeping of records, making calculations, and reporting results.

Such associations do not attempt results by absent treatment. They get right hold of the patient's pulse and count. They diagnose present trouble and point out unprofitable animals.

Because he cannot afford mistakes, a cow-testing association is about the most helpful society the incoming settler on cut-over land may join, if there is one in his locality. If not, he should by all means get in touch with his county agent and help start something.

Men who make good on these lands start out in the first instance by adding to the size of the herd and clearing at the same time, and it is a fatal to success to keep poor animals or an known quantity, as not to open land.

ciation and know if one farmer does not have what he wants he may get it from some other member.

5. If the herd is a pure-bred, semi-official yearly records can be made cheaper than otherwise.

About ninety thousand acres of new land are being freed from stumps each year in upper Wisconsin and twice as much more brushed off and put in hay or pasture. Such pasture is worth from \$8 to \$10 an acre a year where good cows are kept. At present prices for butter-fat this estimate very likely is too low.

Common cows are being eliminated. Following the efforts of county agents and state-wide campaigns by the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association, the state experiment station and bankers, many first-class dairy sires every year are being shipped into these newer settlements from older communities. Consider what this means ten years, yes, five years from now.

Farmers from other states are looking toward Wisconsin and writing for information. In 1917-'18 more than fifteen thousand homeseekers made it



A cow that pays big profits

Unless he knows where he is during the important first period, the beginner won't reach the second.

Cow-testing clubs are steadily extending their field of usefulness into new neighborhoods especially group settlements.

About 450 cows are included in an association. A competent person is employed to visit every farm once a month to weigh, take samples, and make a Babcock test of each cow's milk. He obtains a complete record of the quantity of milk and butter-fat produced by each cow in twenty-four hours and the amount of food consumed.

An accurate calculation is worked out showing her monthly production, pounds of milk, butter-fat, different foods and cost, profit over food, returns given for a dollar's worth of feed, cost of producing a pound of butter-fat and a hundred pounds of milk.

The contribution of these associations to state development is apparent to everybody.

In a few localities breeding associations are operated with cow-testing clubs. Some of the benefits claimed are:

1. Better sires can be secured at the same price if a number can be bought at the same time.
2. Sires can be exchanged and later purchased from other members of the association or other associations.
3. Stock for sale can be advertised and sold to better advantage than by a single farmer.
4. A buyer can come into an asso-

ciation of the division of immigration of the Wisconsin department of agriculture about opportunities for profitable farming, especially dairying, and reports from railroads show that more than two thousand took up far homes in that part of the state during this period. County agents are working with all farmers, new and old, urging them to tie up with cow-testing associations, or in any event showing how otherwise to obtain more profit in dairying.

So often have we heard it that now it seems superfluous to assert that Wisconsin is the foremost dairy state. But Iowa and Minnesota are coming fast. Most persons, however, who have visited upper Wisconsin will agree that the greater part of our best grass region still remains to be opened. And not only are we to depend upon newcomers for this further development, but also upon more dairy cows making a real profit.

Men who make good with cows are the best advertisers for the state. They have friends elsewhere looking for lower priced lands. A couple of illustrations will suffice: Last year a dairyman, Albert Anderson, of Shullsburg, brought in nine relatives, each of whom purchased and located in a new neighborhood and another south of Ladysmith added seven former acquaintances. Their new neighbors are starting likewise with dairy cows.

So testing associations are really developing the state from within.

(Continued on Page 41)

CLOVERLAND

THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

Fishing • Hunting • Bathing
Boating • Motoring
Hiking

"The trip from Chicago to Marquette was made without a hitch. Your roads are excellent; the scenery the best ever, but above all it is the friendly, hospitable



spirit of upper Michigan's people, generally, which greets us at every turn, which impresses us most. Cloverland is an ideal spot for tourists."—Dr. E. L. Cornell and N. C. Stein, of Chicago, who "made" Cloverland with a Cadillac "Eight" on a vacation trip in June and July.

10,000,000 Acres of Cut-Over
Lands for Sheep and
Cattle

"Gentlemen, you do not realize what you have here in Cloverland. From my years of experience with grazing throughout various sections of the country, I can truthfully state that Cloverland offers



almost unlimited opportunities to the agriculturist, and with proper development, may be made the greatest grazing country in the world."—W. T. Bishop, formerly of San Angelo, Texas, now located at Forest Lake, Mich., with several hundred head of cattle.

TOURISTS • GRAZERS

Write

JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager

Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN



POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

Because of the inherent qualities of POLARINE, and because of the fact that automobile engines are now so thoroughly standardized, POLARINE will lubricate perfectly—both summer and winter—the engines of 258 different makes of passenger cars and trucks.

At extremes of temperature, it shows the least change in body of any lubricant on the market, maintaining the correct lubricating body at all motor speeds and temperatures.

POLARINE has the correct adhesiveness to prevent its being sucked into the compression chamber during the intake stroke. It maintains a perfect seal during the compression and power stroke, preventing the escape of power past the rings.

POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

The Perfect Motor Oil

For sale by all agents and agencies of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Indiana)
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Upper Peninsula Girl Is Winning Honors in the Musical World

By C. LAWRENCE LIND, of Ishpeming, Mich.

MISS BORGHILD BRAASTAD of Ishpeming, Michigan, may rightly be termed one of the most talented and versatile artists appearing before the music-loving public of today. Gifted with a voice remarkable for its purity, for the fresh translucent beauty of tone, for the superlative command of all legitimate means of variety of expression and an inherent artistic temperament, Miss Braastad has met with flattering success in her many appearances in recital, concert and oratorio.

ance her voice has improved and developed to its present state of perfection.

In writing to Mr. Lind, Miss Braastad's manager, Mr. Klibansky said: "I am greatly pleased to hear that you are arranging a tour for Miss Braastad. I consider her voice one of the finest lyric sopranos before the public today. She is thoroughly experienced in concert and recital work and I am certain you and your patrons will be delighted with her singing."

Miss Braastad's voice has always



Miss Borghild Braastad

Miss Braastad was born in Ishpeming, where she attended the public schools of the city. She is the daughter of the late F. Braastad, one of the most prominent business men of the Upper Peninsula and who was elected treasurer of the State of Michigan in 1891. Mr. Braastad also served as mayor of Ishpeming several terms.

Miss Braastad studied voice at the Northwestern university for two years with Miss Alta Miller, who immediately recognized Miss Braastad's talent and was responsible for having given her such excellent preliminary training and encouraged her to go to New York, where she studied with Sergie Klibansky, the noted teacher of voice, and Maurice LaFarge, a celebrated French coach, and other teachers of note.

While at Northwestern university, Miss Braastad won the distinction of being selected for the A. Capella Choir during her first year at the university. This was an unusual honor, in fact the first time in the history of the organization that a first year student was accepted as a member. After finishing her work at Northwestern, Miss Braastad went to New York. The successful young soprano is enthusiastic in her praise of Sergie Klibansky, under whose care and guid-

been a beautiful one and the finest teachers has made it one of the most beautiful now to be heard on the concert stage.—N. Y. American.

Miss Braastad possesses a clear, delicious voice and knows how to interpret her songs. In addition to the groups in English, Miss Braastad was heard to excellent advantage in several songs in Norwegian. The audience warmly appreciated the artistry of the talented young singer.—Musical America.

Copy of letter from Dr. Lautner, Acting President, Northern State Normal School, Marquette:

July 11, 1919

Mr. C. L. Lind,
Ishpeming, Mich.,

My Dear Mr. Lind:

On behalf of the enthusiastic audience that greeted Miss Borghild Braastad at Mr. George Roberts in the recital given last evening I wish to thank you for giving us such an exceedingly enjoyable entertainment.

It is rare indeed that a Marquette audience has responded so quickly and enthusiastically as did the people gathered in the Normal Auditorium last night. The almost vociferous demands for repeat encores proves the captivating power of the performers had over the audience.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. LAUTNER,
Acting President

Appreciation of His County

By E. P. GIBSON

County Agriculturist, St. Louis County, Minn., in Duluth News-Tribune, July 23.

APPRECIATION is a mighty factor toward the success of human endeavor. Appreciation embodies sight and optimism; it develops cheerfulness and energy. Appreciation makes for determination to succeed in your present occupation in your present residence. And it is the writer's purpose in this discussion to urge on residents of St. Louis county an agricultural appreciation of their own county.

Last Monday upon seeing that splendid shipment of 7,100 sheep unloaded far from Duluth, a prominent Dutchman exclaimed: "This is the greatest industry brought to our county since the discovery of iron ore." Indeed it is wonderful to realize that one unload after another of sheep are coming into our county over the same hills where lumber and iron have been and are being shipped out. Our own county in its larger agricultural resources has been discovered by western grazers and is recognized by them to be equal to the great west as a grazing district. "Foreign fields are the nearest," and we did not appreciate a grazing value of our cut-over lands home until the flocks from far away began to be brought in by men who know what is there and what is here. Last year and the year before were "dry" years for us, yet the rainfall then was equal to and better distributed throughout the season than that of several of the Cornbelt states even at their normal. Our hay crop is short, from our point of view; yet most of the states would have considered it good. But now in 1919 weather conditions are back to their normal productivity, and we are given opportunity to appreciate the agricultural richness of things right here at home. Do you know that there is almost clover right around you growing to a height, or rather length, of 7½ feet? Do you know that there is this scarlet clover more than five feet high? Bundles of clover that long ago already gathered and cured to represent St. Louis clover at the fairs and exhibitions this fall. People elsewhere will then learn to appreciate our agricultural resources as we should appreciate at home.

Hundreds of meadows in the county are now laden with a wonderful crop of hay, many of them yielding this year a first cutting of two and two and a half tons per acre whether of alfalfa or timothy and clover or of wild hay. The quality, too, was never better. How then may we express our appreciation of this great crop? Appreciation of an opportunity is best expressed by grasping it, and appreciation of a big crop is best expressed by conserving it. Think of the hundreds of counties, the millions of acres that elsewhere are being practically ruined out by drought, then express your appreciation of the blessings at home by doing all you can toward helping to harvest every square rod of available hay. Montana's cattle need to do those of other states. Cut and cure every bit of the hay, then use it more livestock or sell your surplus of hay. Providence has given us an abundant harvest, and this abundance should be thankfully received.

Dr. F. W. McNair, president of the Michigan College of Mines, was distinctly honored when the degree of doctor of education was conferred on him by Rhode Island College at Kingston, R. I. The same honor was accorded Rear Admiral Sims, W. G. Bagley of the Columbia university and other distinguished men.

According to advices Master Engineer Frank Toppero, of Calumet, Mich., 27th Engineers, 79th division, A. E. F., has been awarded the distinguished service cross, for deeds of valor on the battlefields in France.



This Hand

handled bulls in England, Holland and the Channel Islands before it was employed to write the astonishing story of

Wisconsin's Bull Drive

The possessor of this hand, a widely traveled and experienced student of the dairy industry, who has investigated dairying and breeding methods at the original sources of our Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cows, was added to the editorial staff of The Dairy Farmer (Kimball's) that its readers might enjoy the benefits of his observations and investigations abroad.

Before preparing his series of articles on foreign methods and practices, he decided to visit Wisconsin and make a survey of conditions in America's dairy center.

What he finds there he reports as "astonishing and almost unbelievable". The present wealth and future possibilities of the dairy interests; the progressive methods and broad ideals of the dairy farmers of Wisconsin, have so impressed our man and aroused his enthusiasm that he has decided to put "America First" in his articles on modern methods of dairying and breeding dairy cattle.

One "impossible" thing he discovered is that breeders' associations in Wisconsin are trading pure bred bulls to farmers "even up" for their scrub bulls. And the astonishing thing is that they could show him good business reasons for doing it.

No doubt you have heard of this "Better Bull" movement, but you can't afford to miss reading what this dairyman from everywhere thinks about it. Send a nickel, with your name and address, and get the August 1st issue of The Dairy Farmer (Kimball's). It contains this article on Wisconsin's Bull Drive and the cream of dairy news and dairy doings everywhere.

We believe every number of The Dairy Farmer (Kimball's) is worth the price of a year's subscription. We know this one is.

Enclose the nickel, with your name, now, while the idea is in mind.

The Dairy Farmer (KIMBALL'S)

Partial Contents
Aug. 15, 1919

Wisconsin's Bull Drive
Another story that points the way to progress and prosperity.

Feeding in Drouth Time
What to do when the pastures have burned and the silo is empty.

Filling the Silo
Of course you know when and how, but this story will help some.

Selecting Seed Corn
An old subject, but a neglected one, and of prime importance right now.

Fall Plowing
The When and Why, the How of it. A new angle of an old topic.

The Editorials
The Dairy Farmer editorials are timely, fearless, and founded on facts. Read them.

Subscription Price:
18 months, \$1.00,
3 years, \$2.00, 5 years \$3.00

THE DAIRY FARMER

WATERLOO, (KIMBALL'S) IOWA

A MONEY MAKER! COUNTRY STORE! AND A BARGAIN!

This Store Made One Man Rich and Independent!

Stock of goods \$8,000 last invoice. Store building 50x70 ft., two stories and basement. Two barns 30x50 ft. Implement shed 40x50. The lot is 20x20 rods square. Located in center of the most prosperous farming community in Cloverland—territory ten miles one way and fifteen miles the other. The right man could do a \$75,000 to \$100,000 business here every year. Owner wants to retire, so here is a great chance for someone who wants to make money. Write or call and see me at once. Someone will get a real bargain in a few days.

E. J. FRENCH

Escanaba, Michigan

The Domain of Cloverland

in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

and

Northern Part of the Lower Peninsula

is open to the homeseeker, the settler, the western grazer. Its wonderful agricultural resources, the rich pastures in the great areas of cut-over lands, the many streams of pure water, the hundreds of spring and brook-fed lakes, the fertile soil that is untouched by the plow, all beckon to the man with ambition, energy, and determination to succeed.

Equally inviting to tourists and pleasure seekers are the shaded macadam highways through stretches of virgin forest; the resorts that abound on the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and deep in the woods on crystal inland waters; the camping out places that hold the enchantment of the wilds without leaving civilization; the fishing streams that abound in trout, and the lakes with their wealth of black-bass and pike; the great iron and copper mining regions.

Include Cloverland in your plans for seeking new fields for industry and a home.

Include Cloverland in your itinerary of travel this summer.

South St. Paul Feeder Show

THE date for the Third Annual South St. Paul Stocker and Feeder Show has been set for September 18 and 19. Show to be held at Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn.; \$3,250.00 to be given in cash prizes.

Last year there was a very good show and a very successful auction sale. All the entries sold for more than the regular market price and the exhibitors were well pleased with their results. This year they expect to have a much larger show and sale.

A disappointment was met last year in not having any entries from Farmers' Shipping Associations. It was voted to let shipping associations enter, in hopes that the farmers with less than carload lots of feeder cattle or sheep would get together and make some entries, and have their chance at the liberal prizes, and the opportunity of having their cattle sold through the auction ring.

An exhibitor is not required to pay an entry fee of any kind. The expenses on a load entered in the show are only the regular charges; freight, feed, yardage, and commission charges, such as would occur in the regular course of business.

All cattle and sheep entered in the show will be sold at auction September 19, 1919. They will be sold at a price per hundred-weight, and will be weighed as soon as possible after being sold.

In order to bring together animals as nearly as possible alike in general character, breeding, feeding, etc., it

was thought well to divide the territory for classification as follows:

On Cattle

1. Eastern Territory—This division shall include Wisconsin, Northern Michigan and Minnesota.

2. Central Territory—This division shall include North and South Dakota.

3. Western Territory—This division shall include Montana, Idaho and the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada.

On Sheep

1. Eastern Territory—This division shall include Wisconsin, Northern Michigan and Minnesota.

2. Western Territory—This division shall include North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada.

Four prizes are awarded in each cattle class as follows: First, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25. The champions of the Eastern Territory will receive a \$50 prize while the winners of the Division Championship will come together in competition for the grand championship of the show the winner to receive a \$100 prize.

Three prizes are offered in each sheep class as follows: First, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. The champion carload of sheep any age in Eastern territory will receive a \$75 prize.

Premium lists are being printed and will be ready for distribution soon. Apply to G. V. Tietema, secretary, South St. Paul, Minnesota—Clay, Robinson & Company's Live Stock Report.

Farmers' Round-Up Aug. 14

WIDE interest is being taken in the "Farmers' Round-up," or picnic to be held at the U. P. Experiment Station, Chatham, Mich., on August 14. Indications are that all the fifteen counties in the Upper Peninsula will be represented by delegations of farmers headed by their respective county agricultural agents, and many are expected from the Lower Peninsula and northern Wisconsin.

The purpose of this "Round-up" is to give farmers an opportunity to get better acquainted with the work done at the station, with the men closely connected with the work, and with one another. A good sociable time is guaranteed, the leading feature of which will be the big picnic dinner.

Following is the program of the day: 9:15—11:00 Land Clearing Demonstration.

This demonstration is put on not to be spectacular but to show what we consider to be the most economical method of clearing cut-over lands under our conditions.

11:00—12:00 Inspecting Pastures and Field Crops.

Studying Potato Disease Work being

conducted by Mr. J. E. Kotila, Potato Disease Specialist.

12:00—1:00 Picnic Dinner.

Served in State Farm Grove, Farmers furnishing the dinner, and the Station supplying the drinks.

1:00—2:30 Speaking Program.

F. S. Kedzie, President of Michigan Agricultural College;

R. S. Shaw, Dean of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan;

I. R. Waterbury, Member State Board of Agriculture and Editor of "Michigan Farmer";

G. W. Putnam, Crops Experiment Station;

P. Experiment Station;

J. E. Kotila, Potato Disease Specialist;

U. P. Experiment Station;

J. W. Weston, Assistant State Leader of County Agents;

J. A. Jeffery, Agricultural Agent for S. S. & A. Railroad;

John Doelle, Secretary of U. P. Development Bureau;

Roger M. Andrews, Editor of the "Cloverland Magazine";

Dr. Mumford, State Leader of County Agents.

2:30—3:00 Boys' Handicraft Demonstration.

3:00—4:00 Inspecting the Experimental Crops.

4:00—5:00 Dairy, Sheep, Hog and Poultry Demonstration.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

"MADE BETTER"

TRUE BLUE

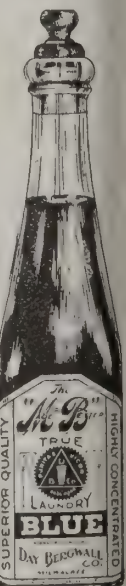
The Concentrated Sprinkler top Bluing

Manufactured by

DAY - BERGWALL COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



Seeing Is Believing



This photo was taken by J. E. Matson on Nov. 16, 1917, in Lake County, Minn. Notice no snow on the ground. Land has hardwood stumps; very easy to clear.

"Northeastern Minnesota is twice as good as it has been represented to us—people back home won't believe it," said Robert A. Crosthwaite, of Cody, Wyoming, the next day after his sheep had been unloaded at Alger, Lake County, Minnesota, eight miles from Two Harbors, and 38 miles from Duluth.

Mr. Crosthwaite's sheep came from dry pasture in Wyoming to the well grassed cut-over lands in Lake County, Minnesota, where there is feed going to waste that would fatten hundreds of thousands of sheep in the western states.

LAKE COUNTY, of which Two Harbors is the county seat, has more than one and one-half million acres of cut-over lands. Most of it is high, very free from swamps. There are hundreds of spring fed creeks and lakes. Clover, timothy, blue grass and blue joint grow wild where the fires have burned off the slashings and the sun has got to the soil.

Soil clay and sandy clay give our county its foundation for the greatest agricultural future of any county in the entire Greater Cloverland section, which district is known throughout America today as the *"best grass country in America."*

WE WANT STOCKMEN TO VISIT LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA. We want you to know the truth. We are interested in the development of our county. We have no land for sale but we will help you get the best lands in the county at the very cheapest prices possible.

Mr. Crosthwaite came and saw, his sheep are getting fat. He has found a new live stock and agricultural empire.

Come and see for yourself. Write us for any information you desire. If you come we will show you the county at our expense. We will put our money against your time, and you will be pleased.

BUSINESS MEN OF TWO HARBORS
LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA



Carley-Keen Sheep at Limestone Siding, Alger County, April 1, 1919. 1750 Sheep Unloaded in the Snow and Are Now Fat and Ready for Market

The Nation's New Ranch Country in Northern Michigan

By FRED E. JANETTE, in Detroit Sunday News

CALLED "Cloverland" by the natives because of pinkish white clover which grows wild and in heavy profusion—claimed indigenous, but may be a self-sown reproduction from clover dropped along the "tote" roads in former years. One of the "greatest grazing countries in the world," because of soil and climate.

Soil, in all but extremest sandy sections, not of great area, strongly inter-penetrated with clay.

Rainfall exceeds any western grazing state. Average rainfall above the straits for a 10-year period, 29.1 inches; Wyoming, 13.1; Montana, 15.2; Utah, 16.8; New Mexico, 12.6; Idaho, 14.1. Percentage favor for Michigan during the summer feeding season is even greater than this.

Even distribution of moisture through the year makes the green pastures now attracting men from the arid west.

SCATTERED along the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, from the center of Ontonagon county on the west to the central townships of Chippewa county on the east, are, in round numbers, half a hundred ranchmen who have trekked thither from the western grazing states in search of pastures new. This incoming of ranchers from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, with their flocks and herds, is the unique feature in the big story of the development of the livestock industry on the so-called waste lands of the Peninsular State.

The migration appears only to have fairly begun. All told, these adventurers into the country above the straits

are estimated to have taken up and populated with their animals between 300,000 and 450,000 acres. And the survey maps of the peninsula reveal that there are more than 1,000,000 available acres left.

There is genuine economic interest in the tale that could be told of the increase in livestock production by natives of the upper peninsula. Flocks and herds have vastly increased in the last few years. Residents interested in the subject say that native effort greatly outstrips the venture to this date of western men come to settle among them. But the hegira of the men of the great plains, driven out of their home country by adverse action of Government and by climatic misfor-

tures, commands an interest that is quite different.

How the pioneers in this great movement are faring in Michigan's farthest north was the answer sought in a quest that led over hundreds of miles of the new stock country, in a semi-circle from the southerly limits of Iron county up through Marquette and Alger counties, and on to Chippewa. Side trips into other counties and district along this general route revealed a vast scope of enterprise now fairly under way that rather more than figuratively justifies the boast of upper peninsula development enthusiasts that a new economic empire is being founded on the cut-over lands abandoned by the lumbermen.

The business center of this big movement is here, in Marquette, local

(Continued on Page 31)



THE NORTHWEST'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

THIS IS the Northwest's largest Department Store, [wholesale and retail.] Our service will quickly show why we have won the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.

Write for our new Furniture and Housefurnishing Catalogue just off the press

LAUERMANN BROS. CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

To our Cloverland Grazers and Farmers

It will be of great benefit to you to have your name on our mailing list and receive price lists and quotations on whatever you need



WHOLESALE BUILDING

It's Northern Minnesota's Regular

RAIN and SUNSHINE

ON RICH SOIL

THAT MAKE NEVER-FAILING CROPS OF "THE BEST FEED ON EARTH"

FOR SHEEP

Thousands of Acres of Clover, Timothy and Bluejoint Available



7,100 JUST OFF THE CARS INTO UNLOADING CORRELL, NORTH OF DULUTH

ROBERT A. CROSTHWAITE of Cody, Wyoming, says to a neighbor: "I find grasses and water here better than represented. My sheep are doing fine already. There is room for you and many more. Ship your sheep as soon as possible."

F. W. SEATON of Cascade, Mont., says: "I have over 9,000 sheep on my new summer range in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Most of these sheep have been here two weeks and are doing fine. I am well pleased."

J. P. THOROUGHMAN of Cascade, Mont., says: "I am back to Northeastern Minnesota with the second train load from Cascade. Those we shipped in two weeks ago have gained so fast you wouldn't think they ever looked like this bunch we just unloaded. I am well pleased."

Write, Telegraph or Phone

The Commercial Club of Duluth

For Detailed Particulars

DULUTH, MINNESOTA



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

(Editor's Note: The lake trips of this company are the finest vacation trips in the Central West. In 1917 Cloverland Magazine sent a prize winning party of fourteen young ladies on a cruise on the "Juniata". It was a most enjoyable trip and the service everything the vacationists could desire. We recommend the lake trip on these boats most heartily. Editor Cloverland Magazine).

Vacation Cruise

Via. Great Lakes Transit Corporation Steel Steamers "Octorara," "Juniata," "Tionesta" sailing every three days from Duluth, calling at Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Visit Niagara Falls

The best and cheapest way to travel and on the finest steamers in the world. ORCHESTRA—DANCING. Meals and berth included in fare. Make reservations today. Address,

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CORPORATION

at Houghton or Duluth.
General Offices, Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$7 to \$10 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.

Mid-Summer Meeting of Guernsey Breeders' Association

(Continued from Page 8)

head of the Animal Husbandry Division of the College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa. Illustrated by large reproductions of photographs, his conclusions as to the use of well-selected, pure-bred sires were irresistible. Prof. Kildee showed photographs of two and three generations from the same foundation stock, where pure-bred sires had been used, and their production-ables covering each generation left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to the profit following the same program of upbuilding in the herd. Through charts he showed the breed-

season, and at the National Dairy Show at the close of their circuit won the banner given the herd winning the most money. With the Island Farm show herd returned to Minnesota America's Grand Champion Guernsey Cow, undefeated at all ten shows during the season. She is a magnificent animal, and was the center of interested groups of breeders throughout the day.

Other animals which attracted great interest were Bedas May King, the great May Rose sire, owned by Island Farm, a half brother of King of the



Imported Bella II Grand Fort 36346 A. R., grand champion Guernsey cow at ten leading shows in 1918, including National Dairy Show. Owned by Island Farm, Island, Minn.

ers present the necessity of rational, intelligent feeding as well as breeding if production and receipts from the dairy cow were to be satisfying to the breeder.

Following his address Prof. Kildee gave a splendid demonstration in the matter of judging dairy animals for type and conformation, using individuals from the Island Farm herd.

The Guernsey herd at Island Farm has been developed through fourteen years of careful attention to selection of foundation stock and sires, and the records of this herd in production and in the show-ring place it in a conspicuous place among the Guernsey herds in America. Between forty and fifty individuals, females in the herd, carry official advanced registry records averaging well over 500 pounds of butterfat, many have records above 600 pounds and several between 700 and 800 pounds.

On the show circuit last year nineteen individuals from this herd, at ten leading shows, including the National Dairy Show, won premier honors over all other herds exhibited during the

May, who has ten two-year-old daughters averaging over 500 pounds of butterfat. Island Farm has seventeen young daughters of this noted sire, the oldest of which will shortly be tested to add to its previous laurels.

The young bull, Gold Lassie's Julian, bred and developed by Island Farm, was not overlooked by the breeders. He has an enviable show record, is in splendid form, and at little over five years of age has four daughters on the Island Farm herd, the first to freshen, who with the first calves, at the average age of two years and four months have averaged butterfat records of over 613 pounds. Gold Lassie's Julian was brought out for exhibition with four of his daughters and the comment they aroused was very flattering.

Breeders and farmers present at this meeting gave every evidence of the prosperity that comes to the dairy cow breeder in the clover region of northern Minnesota, and in the enthusiasm shown at the meeting is little doubt of their content and pride in their chosen district.



Six sons and daughters of Bida's May King. Bred and owned by Island Farm, Island, Minn.

RAIN! RAIN! RAIN! CLOVER! CLOVER! CLOVER! GRASS! GRASS! GRASS!

MINNESOTA'S RAIN AND SUNSHINE
MAKES THOUSANDS OF TONS OF THE
BEST FEED ON EARTH



Thousands of Tons Are Being Wasted That Could Be Made Into Good American Dollars.
We Own Large Tracts of Land Covered With This Splendid Feed.

You Own Large Numbers of Sheep and Cattle That Grow Fat on These Lands.

We Believe Our Interests Are Mutual. So Convinced Are We of This, That We Are Willing to Make Most Liberal Arrangements So You May Demonstrate Conclusively for Yourself the Claims Made for This Great Grass Country.

WRITE US TODAY.

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

COME to Menominee County NOW! and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.



This 1,600 acre farm \$55,000
equipped, with crop

Also a 520³ acre farm, the nicest in Cloverland, \$52,500

Improved farms, all sizes and prices. Send us your name for free Cloverland books and lists of farms.

Menominee County has the shortest haul to market, the longest growing season, the lightest snow fall, the largest number of farms, and is the most southern point and gateway to Cloverland

SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Company
Menominee, Michigan. Box 64



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.
U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois



A Sample of Clover Covered Cut-over Lands of Iron County, Mich.

Many Sheep on Clover in Iron Co

By DWIGHT C. LONG, County Agent

WE HAVE BEEN thinking and talking for some time about the wonderful stretches of clover and grass land in Iron county. Once in a while we would wonder if we weren't making the timothy a little too high, and the clover a little too luxuriant in our stories. And then we would take another trip out over the open country, speculate on what we would do if we only had a couple of million sheep to put in there, and come back to tell our story more enthusiastically than ever, and with the assurance that we are telling the truth, which, as Roger Andrews says is good enough.

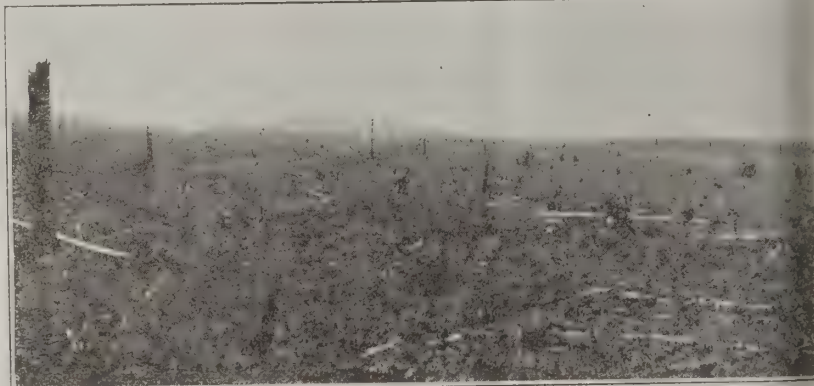
And now others have seen the grazing opportunities of this county. Our efforts are bearing fruit, and we shall have on our lands this summer several thousand sheep, turning into valuable wool and mutton the grass and clover which have formerly been an idle asset.

Early in July R. J. Quigley, of Ring-

ling, Montana, came to find pasture for his sheep, which are short of feed due to the spell of dry weather in that section. He was taken up north of Amasa, to look over the great tract of open grazing country which stretches, with few interruptions, clear up to Sidnaw, and the tracks of the D. S. S. & A. Here the clover was found everywhere, growing so luxuriantly that people were coming from Amasa to cut it for hay. The gently rolling country, with only a few old pine stumps scattered through it, and with the mass of clover and native grasses covering it, was indeed a pleasant sight to anyone, and especially to one conversant with the grazing and handling of sheep and cattle. And Mr. Quigley meant when he remarked, "This is great feed. I would give \$10,000 to have my sheep placed here right now."

Some idea of the lay of the country and of the setting of clover and grass

(Continued on Page 30)



A Great Stretch of Grazing Country



BEST POSSIBLE

Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store

**BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,**

Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Montana Investigators Report Cloverland Underestimated

(Continued from Page 8)

In the Houghton county lands above mentioned we secured fenced-in pastures sufficient for any quantity of saddle-horses needed in the care of stock at that place, also free of charge. These saddle-horse pastures are covered with clover and timothy, which, if it were not for the stumps, would harvest a ton and a half or two tons hay per acre.

In Ashland, Bayfield and Sawyer counties, Wisconsin, there is an abundance of pasture land in small tracts by farmers, which can be secured for small herds of sheep and cattle from the owner for a very reasonable rental. This latter condition also exists in Douglas county, Wisconsin, and in Pine and Kanabec counties, Minnesota.

The north peninsula of Michigan, consisting of fifteen counties, has a consolidated development bureau, with headquarters at Marquette. This is known as the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, which is managed and operated by John A. Doelle of Marquette, and its sole purpose is the development of that peninsula. With Mr. Doelle we traveled over 300 miles, examining and inspecting that county for stock raising purposes and at all times and in every instance we found that he underestimated rather than overestimated every tract of land we examined; and we feel confident in saying that any representations made by



John A. Doelle
Sec'y-Mgr. Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

Mr. Doelle will be found true. This bureau referred to above has no lands for sale, no lands to lease, but it has thousands of acres of pasture land to locate western stock upon simply for the asking.

At Forest Lake, Michigan, in Alger county, Mr. W. T. Bishop of Texas has seven sections; has moved cattle upon the same, which are in excellent condition, and any information desired as to local conditions, we believe, can be impartially secured from him.

Captain Edwards at Amasa, Iron county, Michigan, is also a stockman grazing cattle who would give an impartial report upon conditions.

W. S. Prickett, at Sidnaw, Houghton county, Michigan, has raised cattle at one place for nineteen years and will undoubtedly give impartial information as to his success.

Northern Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan seem to be known on the map as Cloverland, and we submit to the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce some literature in reference to Cloverland, the said literature being prepared by Mr. John A. Doelle, and we can vouch that the statements and representations therein are true. If anything, the clover lands in the logged-off country are under-estimated rather than exaggerated.

The effect of this report is already noticeable.—Ed.

WE are keenly interested in the development of the agricultural and grazing opportunities of Cloverland.

What helps any part of this Empire of the North helps it all.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Company

JAMES McNAUGHTON

Vice-president and General Manager

CALUMET

MICHIGAN

A Bank That Meets the Needs of the Times

IN THE FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK—formed by the merging of the Wisconsin National and the First National banks of Milwaukee—the Bankers and Business Interests of Wisconsin will find a financial institution large enough to meet their every need.

Its capital, surplus and undivided profits are \$8,500,000.00. Its resources are ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Now that peace is a fact, the business men who have devoted their energies to winning the war can turn to developing their trade.

The demands for commodities in the United States and Canada—as well as throughout the world—are huge.

To meet them necessitates enlargement of plants, greater lines of credit. And both of these require ample funds.

It was to provide resources for the bankers and business men of Wisconsin who have the breadth of vision to realize their opportunities in domestic and foreign trade that Milwaukee's two largest banks consolidated.

We cordially invite you to confer with us in regard to your financial needs; to tell us of your hopes, your plans and your aims in extending your business or interests; to use our facilities and service to the full.

Whenever you are in Milwaukee, we shall be pleased to have you make this bank your headquarters.

FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE

CORNER EAST WATER AND MASON STREETS

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

The Stump Is Pulled- But What Then?

The stump puller is a great implement. Many a tract of former "cut-over" land, now a productive wheat, corn, or potato field, or orchard, testifies to its power.

Dynamite is another great stump dentist. Which is the better for economical land clearing—dynamite or the puller, used to be the mooted question. Dynamite makers and puller manufacturers considered themselves deadly business rivals.

The University of Wisconsin's Department of Land Clearing proved that both were wrong by showing them that they were indispensable to each other to clear large tracts! For the University's scientists and a Du Pont demonstrator convinced the world that a combination of dynamite and stump puller formed the ideal method of land clearing under many conditions.

Ever clean the dirt off the roots and then break up a big stump after pulling it? Nice, easy, pleasant job, wasn't it? Let



RED CROSS DYNAMITE

take that disagreeable task off your hands. Do it the way the University men and the Du Pont demonstrator worked out so successfully in Wisconsin.

Write for our Handbook of Explosives No. 720. It's as free as air and fully describes

The Combination Method

of stump extraction; the method that has the endorsement of the most enterprising stump puller manufacturers, the Du Pont Company and the University of Wisconsin.

In addition to the booklet, if your land is located in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Minnesota, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, or New York, we can have an expert demonstrator call on you at no cost to you and if you will help him, he will arrange a public demonstration, preferably under the auspices of your U. S. County Agent, to be held on some centrally located farm where he will show you and your neighbors the safest and best blasting practice.

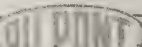
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The Splendid Service and the Great

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OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.

Duluth Business Men See First Train of Sheep Unloaded

(Continued from Page 6)



The sheep were soon very busy

day was better and in greater quantities than he had ever seen before. Nothing like it exists in the west, he said.

The movement to bring stock from the west to Minnesota cut-over lands is the only salvation of the western sheep and cattle men, according to Mr. Seaton, and many other of the sheep men are taking advantage of the opportunity as fast as they can obtain a location. The cost of shipping them from the west to St. Louis county amounts to practically nothing in comparison to the great loss which would ensue if the sheep were kept there.

Realizing that the arrival of the sheep in St. Louis county meant a great deal to the business interests of the city, officers of the Duluth Commercial club and the Cloverland committee invited a number of business men to attend the unloading. Automobiles left the Commercial club at

10 o'clock and returned at 3 o'clock. Included in the number were former State Senator N. F. Holmberg of Reville, commissioner of agriculture; Fred Sherman, commissioner of immigration; Roger M. Andrews, of Ionominee, Mich., publisher of the Cloverland Magazine, and one of the first to bring the sheep and cattle campaign to Duluth; Charles R. Hutcheson, editor of Cloverland Magazine; W. Prince, I. W. Lee, Henry Bridgman, Harry R. Armstrong, Stillman H. Brigham, William C. Sargent, Otto Swenson and E. P. Gibson.

"It is the dawn of greater prosperity and usefulness for northern Minnesota," commented Fred D. Sherman, commissioner of immigration. "I believe these men after one experience with the grazing possibilities will remain. Farmers will add sheep to their stock. This is a great day in St. Louis county's history."

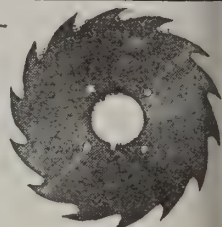


The cover of this magazine shows this lamb one day old, taken from the train by Thomas Owens of Two Harbors, who gave it to his grandchildren to raise. They are making a good job of it. This now famous quartet is Chief, Ruth, Rachel, and Mary, the lamb.

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee

Michigan



MANUFACTURERS OF

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Fully Warranted

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

MINNESOTA Grazing Opportunity

THOUSANDS OF ACRES AVAILABLE

There are thousands of acres of open cut-over land with heavy growth of blue grass, clover and wild pea vines in St. Louis County, Minnesota, now available for sheep and cattle ranching purposes. A large portion of this acreage is offered by the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, along with other lands being secured to make solid tracts.

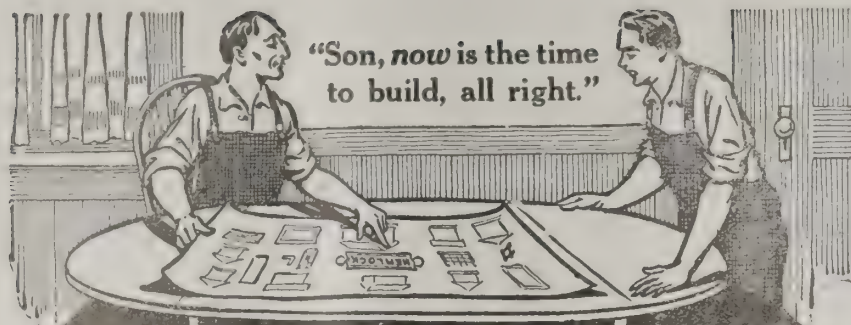
Much of this land has been held for retailing to farmers, but owing to the wonderful growth of grass and clover, together with pure water advantages, we are beginning to realize that our holdings should be pastured with sheep and cattle. Most all tracts are directly accessible by railroads and auto roads. There are good shipping facilities to South St. Paul and Chicago. The woolen mills at Duluth are making strenuous efforts for the production of more wool in the district tributary to Duluth. There is an ample amount of timber on these tracts for corrals and buildings for winter housing.

We can furnish the land. You have the live stock. Come and see the land and you will follow the example of others who have already come. In dealing with a railroad company you are not dealing with agents.

LAND DEPARTMENT

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD CO.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA



The Price of Lumber

Now is the time for the farmer, above all others, to build! He has the job of feeding the world and he needs more buildings, more granaries, more dairy houses, hog houses, poultry houses than ever before.

At the same time, by good fortune, his bushel of grain, his ton of hay, his pound of butter-fat will buy more lumber than ever. Compared with the prices of other things, "Old Faithful"

HEMLOCK Is Cheap Now!

Many things have gone up more in one year than "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK has gone up in ten years, and nothing has done much better for its producers than farm products. The Farmer is pretty nearly President of the World today. So don't forget that you buy your lumber not with dollars but with what you raise.

Build what you need now of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK and you get a BARGAIN.

Tell us what you want to build, give your lumber dealer's name and we'll give you experts' working PLANS FREE.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS

(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan)

Offices, 312 F. R. A. Building

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your Local Lumber Dealer.



Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS | "WE FOOL THE SUN" | FLAGS
AWNINGS

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



Left to right—R. J. Quigley, George Premo and H. G. Thomas. Mr. Quigley is admiring a bunch of clover he pulled up.

Many Sheep on Clover in Iron County

(Continued from Page 26)

es may be gathered from the pictures accompanying this article. One of them shows Mr. Quigley, Mr. Premo, and Mr. Thomas standing in the clover and holding some they had pulled up, to give an idea as to its height. Mr. Quigley is at the left. Mr. Premo is one of the pioneers in Iron county and was a very enthusiastic guide for the party. Mr. Thomas is the representative of the Baldwin corporation.

Mr. Quigley stated that he was going home to ship a trainload of sheep right away. This will be from 2500 to 3000 head. More of his hands will follow later, according to his present plan. Just how many sheep he will bring in this summer will depend a good deal on the pasture situation at his home ranch in Montana. One point greatly in favor of our lands for grazing, which he brought out, is that sheep or cattle will lose in weight and condition very little while being shipped from here to Chicago, but on the long haul from the west to the stockyards the stockman losses a very considerable amount. This brings out the fact that Cloverland is becoming not only a great primary grazing country but also a great resting and fattening station on the route from the ranges of the west to the livestock markets.

It is also expected that a large number of sheep will be brought into the west side of the county shortly, and run on the excellent cut-over lands in the Elmwood section. A man from Idaho has this proposition under consideration.

This is only the beginning of a movement which will cause the thousands of acres of our grass and clover lands to be utilized in the tremendously important and profitable business of livestock raising.

Since the foregoing article was written Mr. Quigley changed his mind about bringing his ewes to Cloverland this summer, taking advantage of market conditions to sell at once. Following is the explanatory letter written to Mr. H. G. Thomas, of the Baldwin Corporation, who showed Mr. Quigley over Iron County lands.

Iron County land has been pooled, and as an example of fair and square dealing, Mr. Thomas did not try to push his company's land upon the gentleman from Montana in preference to other tracts. He showed him the land impartially, and Mr. Quigley selected a tract in which the Baldwin Corporation is not interested at all. It may also be said of Mr. Thomas that he did this service at the request of Charles R. Hutcheson, editor of Cloverland Magazine, for the benefit of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

The following letter from Mr. Quigley explains his reason for not coming to Cloverland this year, and indicates that he was in no way dissatisfied, but

on the contrary gave his neighbors some very good first-hand information about Iron County:

Ringling, Montana, July 22, 1919.
Mr. H. G. Thomas,
Appleton, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:
I shipped my dry sheep direct to Chicago as they were fat and choice breeding ewes. My commission firm advised me that they would probably sell better now than later.

I will hardly have to move my lambs for two weeks and as they are fat I will ship them on the market.

I have given all the information I learned to my neighbors and some of them may take advantage of it. Right in this locality the grass is holding better than most places and though short and dry the stock is in much better shape than one would think.

Thanking you for your kind treatment, I am,

Yours truly,
R. J. QUIGLEY

Ralph Nickerson and Carlos Huggins are the leaders in the movement to form in Houghton a chapter of the American Legion, the organization of United States veterans of the world war. They were requested by the Michigan secretary of the legion to undertake the work.

Early June wool clips in Montana sold at 60 cents a pound; Wyoming, 53 cents; Texas, a little better than 50 cents; Ohio, 55 cents, and Mississippi, 50 cents.

A few colonies of bees on the farm is a good side profit at practically no expense.

REPUTATION SEEDS

For Northern gardens and farms, flowers and plants for all occasions.
DULUTH FLORAL COMPANY,
Duluth, Minnesota

FLORENCE COUNTY, WISCONSIN LAND

for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars, write PETER McGOVERN LAND CO., Florence, W.

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Going Down the Unloading Chute

The Nation's New Ranch Country in Michigan

(Continued from Page 22)

of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau—there are two others in the state, both in the Lower Peninsula. They are volunteer organizations of the spirited men who have their eyes on the future, but who claim to be and from all the evidences not, working the development for direct personal profit. One motto of all and all for one, the motto of the Three Musketeers of French fiction, appears to be the animating motive.

This animating motive hugely animates the president of the U. P. bureau, Leo C. Harmon, of Manistique. He is an old-time lumber operator, still in the business, as an avocation. His avocation appears to be advertising opportunity to settlers on the new Upper Peninsula lands and working for better transportation facilities. He is one of the two Michigan members of the Great Lakes to Tidewater association, which has as its program the deepening of the waterways from the lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The migration from the west began to loom as a practical plan back in 1917. The Federal Government had begun to foreclose on the western ranges, opening them up in spots for homestead occupation. This has cut up the grazing grounds in a fashion that makes it impossible in large sections of the west to graze sheep or cattle on the thin pastures there without

(Continued on Page 34)

ROSECO BRAND

food products are the standard of excellence in Greater Cloverland



Follow the Sign of the Rose

ROACH & SEEBER CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CALUMET, MICH. MARQUETTE, MICH. HOUGHTON, MICH. IRONWOOD, MICH. WATERLOO, WIS.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre.

Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan



Use the *THOMAS* drill with your tractor because it gives the crop a proper start. The wide furrows made by the disks and boots of the *THOMAS* drill enable the seeds to stool out and secure full value from the fertility of the soil.



The use of an *OLIVER* culti-packer or pulverizer before and after planting pulverizes and compacts the soil around the seeds and assures healthy plant growth.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works

Plowmakers for the World
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Palate Pleasing Delicacies

Almond Short
Chocolate Eclair
Tutti Frutti *(Chocolate dipped)*
Chocolate Twilight Dessert
Chocolate Angel Food

High-class dealers in Cloverland vouch for the Superiority of these distinctly different sweet biscuits.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON Co.

"Famous for Biscuits"

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Wool Bureau Wants Pure Goods Law

A STRONG movement for a "pure goods" law, which will make all fabrics labeled "all wool" contain virgin wool only, was inaugurated in Chicago by the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America at its annual meeting held in June.

The resolutions were introduced by Alexander Walker, vice-president of Strong, Hewat & Co., wool manufacturers, who was elected president of the bureau. In addition to asking the enactment of a pure goods law, the resolutions also ask proper protection and legislation to foster the sheep and wool industry.

A strong list of officers and a board of governors containing the names of some of the foremost men in the sheep raising, wool and woollen cloth industry in this country was elected, unanimously.

The bureau determined to devote itself at once to preparing a pure goods law to be submitted to the present Congress and also for further legislation to aid sheep husbandry, and a vigorous campaign in support of these objects will be entered upon at once. Steps were also taken to bring about cooperation of all sheep breeders and breeding associations for the improvement of the country's wool supply and the breed of sheep.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

WHEREAS, the production of virgin wool nowhere near equals the people's needs;

WHEREAS, the grossly inadequate production of virgin wool imposes great hardship on the people by depriving them of a necessity of life and forces the people to wear clothes made from shoddy instead of virgin wool, and forces the people to pay exorbitant prices for these shoddy clothes;

WHEREAS, these hardships which result from the serious shortage of virgin wool, also from the attendant scarcity of lamb and mutton, tend to embitter the laboring class, promote class hatred and make the minds of even sane and sensible laborers susceptible to extreme and dangerous doctrines;

WHEREAS, these facts make the protection and promotion of sheep husbandry a key problem that lies right at the heart of the task of insuring a permanent peace and the well-being of all the people;

WHEREAS, an adequate supply of virgin wool and of lamb and mutton to meet the people's needs cannot be provided until conditions are permanently established that will make sheep husbandry a profitable business for those who engage in it; and,

WHEREAS, permanently profitable conditions for sheep husbandry can not be established until sheep husbandry is freed from the unfair competition with shoddy that results from selling shoddy without making its presence known;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that all branches of the Government, all trade and civic organizations, educational institutions, educators and all others interested in protecting and rehabilitating sheep husbandry, one of the world's most essential industries, be urged to unite in an urgent appeal to the United States Government to forever end the pernicious practice of permitting shoddy to be sold in fabrics without making its presence known—a practice that throttles sheep husbandry, wrongs the people and outrages truth and justice.

The following officers and governing board were elected:

President, Alexander Walker, vice-president, Strong, Hewat & Co., New York; Vice-President, F. S. King, president, American Rambouillet Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Treasurer, Charles E. Timson, United States manager, William Cooper & Pheas, Chicago.

Secretary, LeGrand F. Malany, Chicago; Executive Committee: Alexander Walker, president; F. J. Hagenbarth, president, National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; and Charles E. Timson.

The following were chosen members of the governing board:

John Fletcher, vice-president, Ft. Dearborn National Bank, Chicago.

W. H. Killen, land and industrial commissioner, Soo Railway Lines, Minneapolis.

D. C. Welty, commissioner of agriculture, Missouri Pacific Railroad, Little Rock, Ark.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, University of Illinois; Prof. Frank Kleinheinz, University of Wisconsin.

J. F. McManus, First National Bank, Chicago.

L. H. Crawford, Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. A. Tyler, secretary, American Hampshire Association, Detroit, Mich.

Herman C. Ritter, ex-president, National Association of Retail Clothiers, Yountown, Ohio.

Ben D. Cooke, of Clay, Robinson & Co., Chairman Bureau's Clearing House Committee, Chicago.

Hubert Silberman, S. Silberman & Sons Co., Chicago.

W. G. Bissell, president, Wisconsin Advancement Association, Wausau, Wis.

William Bodenhausen, president, National Association of Retail Clothiers.

Alexander Walker, vice-president of Strong, Hewat & Co., New York.

F. S. King, president, American Rambouillet Association, Cheyenne, Wyo.

W. B. Tyrrell, vice-president Brady Knitting Co., Delavan, Wis.

Prof. P. G. Holden, International Hvester Co., in charge of extension work, Chicago.

Prof. W. C. Coffey, University of Illinois; F. J. Hagenbarth, National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The bureau plans the issuance of literature from time to time describing the advantages of sheep raising to the average farmer, and is desirous of cooperating with all farmers who want information on the subject. Request for such information should be directed to the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America, 29 S. La Salle Street, Chicago.

The taxpayers of Calumet and Tecoma townships in Houghton county and Allouez township in Keweenaw will raise \$394,000 by direct taxation for school purposes for 1919-'20, according to the tax budgets adopted at the annual school meetings.

The organization of the Michigan National guard will be undertaken within a month, according to Major A. E. Petermann, upper peninsula member of the state military board.

Marquette, Mich., may now boast of having on its roll of citizens the Polish wrestling champion of four countries. He is James H. Triggs.

Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

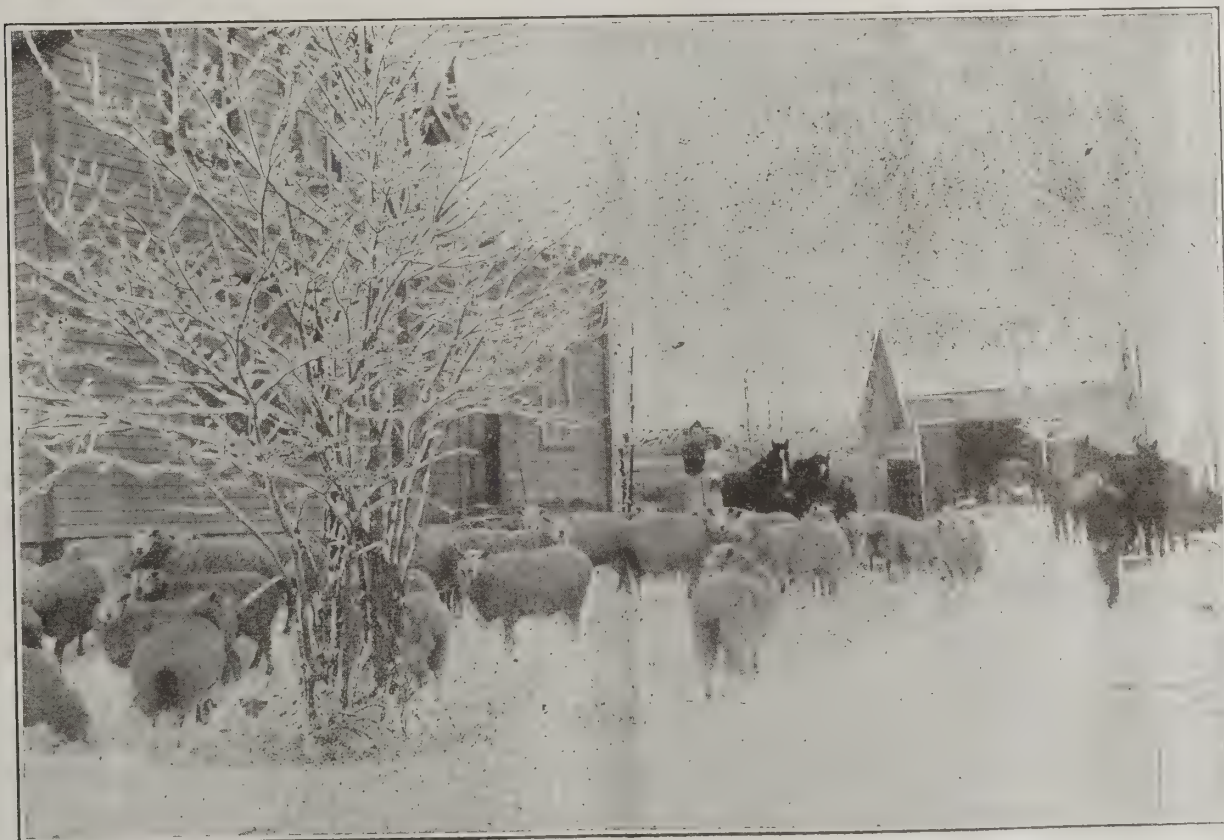
Have You a Dependable, Permanent Range?

If Not, Come to Cloverland—

WHERE sheep have green nutritious grass all summer, no drought; clover hay yields three tons per acre; best winter sheep feed in the world; western stockmen and farmers have best of success with sheep and cattle; (Read each page of this magazine carefully) and winters are ideal for wool production.



We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner



PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
"In the Heart of Cloverland"

The Nation's New Ranch Country in Northern Michigan

(Continued from Page 31)

driving them across tracts occupied by settlers. This history of the west is replete with tales of small wars provoked by such practices. The cutting up of grazing areas, moreover, threw many "water holes" into private possession, and the newspapers within the last few days have carried stories of pistol battles fought by herdsmen and settlers over these possessions, invaluable to the agriculturist, himself a stock raiser, indispensable to the roving herdsman.

These things, amplified by tales of three years of successive drouth over wide areas of the west, necessitating winter feeding of stock at prices that were crippling large ranchers and bankrupting many more, were all made plain when Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, paid the Upper Peninsula a visit. He toured throughout Cloverland and when done made this announcement:

"Thousands of western cattle and sheep men must find new grazing grounds. What I have seen in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan convinces me that here is one of the greatest grazing countries in the world. The peninsula can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 cattle."

This is no poor man's enterprise, taking up grazing tracts in Michigan above the straits. Many incomers have been brought into financial difficulty by reverses in the west, but they have to have reputation and a money capital to get the larger backing that is necessary to found new ranches for cattle or sheep in Cloverland. There in this development story differs from those that have been told off and again in the years that have passed.

The average size of the ranches so far taken up is found to be about 3,000 acres. Several ranches were found composed of many sections entire—from 5,000 to 15,000 acres.

This land the rancher buys nowadays. Early in the migration a system of transfer obtained by which the new-



Edwin Keen, a Mexican Sheep Herder, and H. W. Carley

comers could lease, and terms were very liberal. One form of contract then enabled the stockman to occupy thousands of acres rent and tax free the first year, the second year bringing obligations to fence, and the third the obligation to make a first payment on the tract. Now none but less desirable land can be leased. Sales are on the contract plan, 15 to 25 per cent down being the rule.

Land cost is but the first item. The land has to be stocked. One to three sheep to the acre makes the wool bearing herd, according to the stand of

grass and clover found. There are sections where, as stated to the writer by western cattlemen, there was this spring and early summer, at least, feed for five head of sheep to every acre. Cattle range as a rule in proportion of about 600 head to 1,000 acres of land.

After stocking the newcomer must build his home, shelters for stock and fences and improve enough land to raise his winter feed. Thousand acre ranches require forage growing tracts of 300 or 400 acres, as the westerners, advising with local authorities, have

laid their plans. A 5,000-acre cattle ranch up near Munising, which will be described in detail later, represents an ultimate outlay of more than \$15,000. Sheep on the hoof, bought in the stockyards for shipment north as feeders, are high these days, and cattle are relatively higher. A herd of 1,000 head of cattle means an outlay of \$100,000. Sheep at this writing cost from \$8 to \$12 a head.

This is the characteristic feature of the ranching enterprise of Cloverland—big undertakings by individual men or two or three men in partnership men coming in to work out their fortunes "on their own," as distinguished from capitalistic enterprises that are taking hold in many other sections. There are here and there in the northern country incorporated companies, with stockholders resident in cities who know no more about sheep or cattle raising than the average investor. Mining stock knows about mining. The half hundred migrant stockmen about whom this series of articles written, are individualists—strong individual in most cases, as closer acquaintance with them reveals. They generally require, and get, the backing of financial institutions interested in their behalf by the development bureau, but as a class they are men who have in years past made fortunes in the west.

The following typical experience related by H. W. Carley, who came from Alger county from Wyoming and established the Carley-Keene sheep ranch last spring. Mr. Carley says:

"The sheep are doing well. We never saw feed to equal this in all our years of ranching in the west. We have been in here since early in April and we're shearing from seven to ten pounds of wool from every ewe. The animals are taking on flesh at a rate that is new to us. This country has its problems for the western ranchman, but we'll be able to meet them."

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

By EDNA SMITH, State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, and MAY PERSON, Leader of Home Economic Specialists, M.A.C.

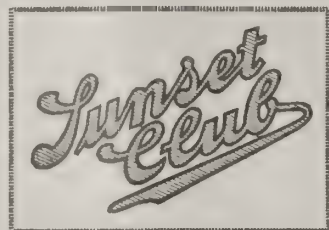
(Continued on Page 46)

[illegible]



Truly a Quality Coffee

*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
ing by coffee experts.*



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 13)

information for him. Can you give me this information?

Yours truly,
JAMES ROBERTSON.

Mr. Caven's answer:

Established August, 1899. Do not know how it got the name. There is no record. The division roadmaster is gone. So is the civil engineer. Did not have general roadmaster. So, the memory source fails, though I kind of feel that Mr. Fitch furnished it, though he seldom did so.

This course of information failing, we had recourse to Leo Brennan of L'Anse, historian of the order, who has furnished us with the following:

L'Anse, Michigan,
June 11th, 1919.

To Leo P. Cook, Most Worthy Sire of the Order of the Lion, Greetings and Salutations:

Pursuant to your wish I have roamed the jungles in an effort to ascertain something of the origin and history of Leo, Baraga County, Michigan, the choice for the first convention of our noble order. I am able to report some interesting facts in this connection, but for others you will please refer to the archives of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company.

Leo is neither a city, village, township nor hamlet—it is a siding, a siding situated on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway in Covington Township in this county. It seems that about twenty years ago, Mr. August Hutula, a prosperous and popular citizen, had so increased his logging and farming operations, that the existing railroad siding was inadequate to handle his products, so he petitioned the railroad officials for another siding. His request was granted, Leo was founded. A Mr. Sutherland, then roadmaster for the South Shore, Mr. Hutula thinks, was the personage who named the place; whom he named it after is the mystery that remains unsolved.

Leo is in the heart of the rich farming and lumbering district of Covington township; it boasts of seventy-five residents; it has a school house, church, two stores and a blacksmith shop. Within easy access of it are streams and lakes that abound in fish and woods that are live with deer. Withal it is Nature's own garden spot and we could not have chosen a more appropriate or delightful place for the first meeting. Mr. Kotila informs me that what the siding lacks in population it more than makes up for in happiness and contentment. Both Mr. Hutula and Mr. Kotila assure me that the people there will extend the glad hand of hospitality and will welcome the roar of the Lions. A visit to Mr. Hutula's farm is well worth the trip to Leo; it is a model of its kind

and a place of great interest. Leo Gamar will make an excellent guide to put out the agricultural beauties. Leo Kindles could start to prepare a list of the groceries necessary to prepare for the order, and Leo Cullnan might send a list of beverages that will withstand the tests of the food and drug department at any rate as long as we have the time in place, the details may be worked out later. Fraternally yours,

LEO J. BRENNAN

P. S.—Will it be in order to take up the question of the expulsion of Leo Trotty at the convention? And certain papers by the name of Ole have suggested to me that with a slight change in the letters of their names they would be eligible membership in our order. They were referred to Ole Hanson at Seattle, who possibly will gather his crowd together to form an order of their own. I hope it meets with your approval.

It had been the intention of the denizens of the home den to offer to Harmon of Manistique as first candidate for Grand Claw of the order, but he is so busy with the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, that it is felt he would not have the time to tend to the duties. For this reason Leo Geismar of Houghton, county agriculturist for Houghton county, probably will be elected Grand Claw.

Leo Barry of Baraga is to be Grand Paw, which corresponds with treasurer. Leo Brennan, of course, is historian. Lieut. Leo Moloney of the 10th won the honor of an office in France and Leo Jolly of Painesdale is to be grand jollier. Leo Demarc of Houghton weather bureau probably will be elected grand prophet, and if there is any skilled raisin juggler named Leo in the upper peninsula he will be named grand keeper of the lair.

It has been suggested that make the makes of Lion brand collars will kick in with favors for the first annual banquet. On this occasion the tables will be decked with dandelions and the entire assemblage will sing them of the order, "O, Leo, Maerine," words and music for which may be obtained from Leo Feist, just a matter of advertising.

Eligibles for the order, living in the upper peninsula of Michigan, are requested to send their applications to Leo J. Brennan, historian, L'Anse, Mich.

*This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands,
and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.*

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*



Barron County farmers are fast ridding their herds of scrub stock

Barron County, Wisconsin, Holds Third Annual Holstein Sale

By R. L. CUFF, County Agent

BARRON county's third annual Holstein consignment sale was held at Rice Lake, Saturday, June 21. It was by far the largest and most successful sale that has ever been held in Barron county. Eighty-three pure-bred cattle were consigned. Most of the consignments were from Sheboygan county. These animals were sold through the cooperation of S. Beck, who was hired by the Holstein Association of Barron County, M. J. Hoppert and R. L. Cuff, county agents of Sheboygan and Barron counties. The forty-six females consigned averaged \$341.30. The thirty bulls consigned averaged \$146. The females were mostly calves and heifers. There were only two bulls over one year of age.

The consigners were:
B. Melvin & Son, Glenbeulah.
Sam Lorenz & Sons, Sheboygan Falls.
W. G. Malcolm, Chetek.
Edward J. Yager, Rice Lake.
Pinehurst Farms Co., Sheboygan Falls.
John Zoberlin, Plymouth.
Best Bros. and Pitzer, Barron.
John Froeming, Rice Lake.
Lutes Stock Farm, Waldo.

J. B. Cain, Glenbeulah.
Carl Schmeling & Son, Rice Lake.
Hylkema Bros., Turtle Lake.
Hanson Bros., Barron.
A. Lauret & Son, Waldo.
Emil Titel, Plymouth.
F. J. Krahenbuhl, Barron.
H. A. Torney, Barron.
Theo. Hoverson, Barron.
G. W. Ubbelohde & Sons, Plymouth.
S. H. Borek, North Freedom.
R. H. Downing, Caledonia, N. Y.
Barron County Holstein P. B. Ass'n.

The fine thing about this sale was that only four of the animals sold left Barron county. The highest pure-bred cow was sold to Gus Freitag of Angus, The bull calf of this cow, which was just ten hours of age, sold for \$130. The Pinehurst Farms of Sheboygan Falls headed the list for high average of sales. Their seven animals averaged \$639 per head. One of their consignments, Pinehurst Polkadot Canary, was bred to a \$25,000 bull.

Two months ago thirty-six per cent of the bulls in Barron county were

pure-bred. There has been a steady demand for the pure-bred bull signs since the campaign started. Now the county boasts of having 45 per cent pure-bred bulls.

Rice Lake gave a fine banquet to the consigners, buyers and officers of the sale. Barron county is especially anxious to get more pure-breds for the reason that her pure-bred herds are now being tested for the accredited herd list. As soon as the state department can get competent veterinarians to do the work every animal in Barron county will be tested for tuberculosis.

One fellow from Hillsdale came to the sale and said he wanted to buy some pure-bred heifers. When asked his reason, he said: "This morning I shipped a grade bull calf and got \$15 for it. I thought I had done very well until I went over to my neighbor's. He had pure-bred Holsteins. A man had just been there and bought a bull smaller than the one I sold for \$15 and paid \$150 for the calf just because he was pure-bred. I am through with

scrubs and scrub prices." This man bought his two heifers and we hope will be happy.

GOOD PAINT CHEAPEST IN THE LONG RUN

There is a difference in paint—not only in price, but in covering capacity and years of service, the qualities by which economy should be judged and not the price per gallon.

A good grade of ready mixed paint will cover considerably more surface than adulterated paint, enough so that the difference in price really favors the quality goods at the higher original cost.

In the years of additional service and protection through the use of high grade paint, the real economy will become evident in the long time between coats, and a thorough protection from the ravages of winter storms and summer heat, eliminating expensive repair bills.

Therefore, in selecting a paint, the owner should, if possible, be induced by the dealer and master painter to buy a good grade of paint, even if first cost is thereby increased.

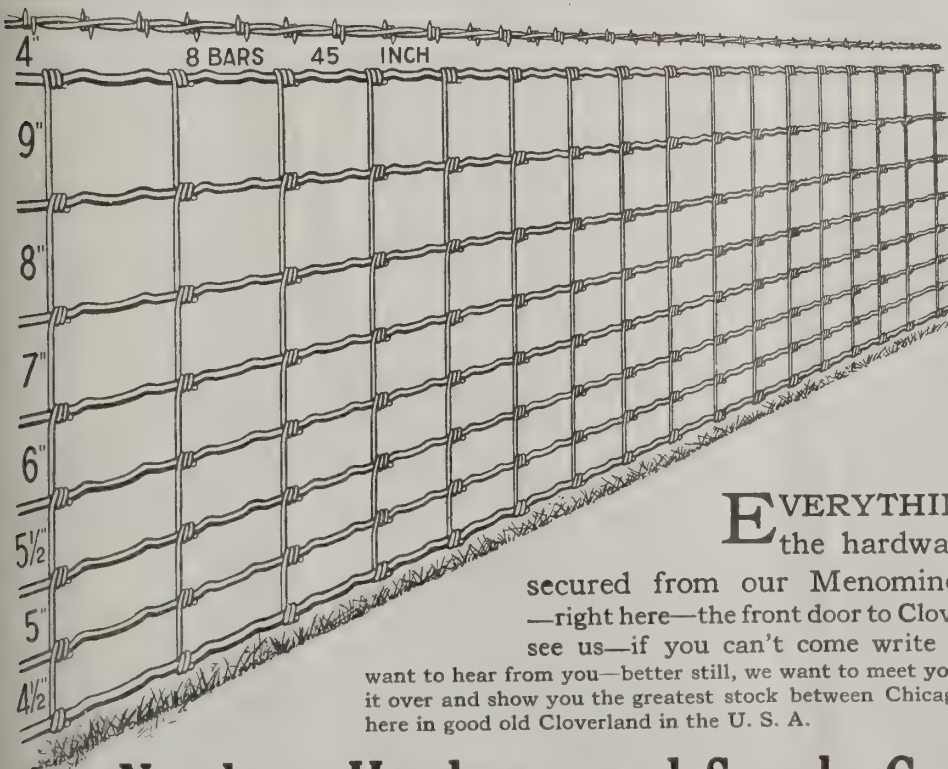
WIRE FENCING

CLOVERLAND'S Greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and

purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,
Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses

DISTANCE
BETWEEN
BARS—INCHES



EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be

secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come write or telephone. We

want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

MENOMINEE

MICHIGAN



235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co.	Oconto Lumber Co.
<i>George J. Farnsworth, President</i>	<i>George J. Farnsworth, President</i>
NAHMA, MICH.	OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is **non-sectarian**. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

Northern Minnesota Development Association Meeting

(Continued from Page 11)

stead protection be carried on in the cut-over country and especially burned over districts in co-operation with the State Forestry Department.

8. That in view of repeated inquiries for location of suitable grazing lands, we suggest a survey be inaugurated in each county of the cut-over region to determine the extent, character, availability and location of such grazing lands.

9. That we suggest that all farmers save seed for 1920 from 1919 crop of small grain and potatoes, owing to the superior quality and hardness of northern grown seeds.

10. That we urge the dissemination of information to farmers concerning the new seed potato certification law and urge increased interest in the N. M. D. A. potato show as a means of improving the chief cash crop of this section of the state.

11. That we commend action of the legislature of the State of Minnesota in its carrying out in full or in part, resolutions of this association, passed January 16, 1919, as follows:

- (1) Minnesota Trunk Highway System.
- (2) Seed Certification Law.
- (3) Visiting Nurses and Medical Assistance.
- (4) A deep waterway to the sea.
- (5) Forest fire prevention.
- (6) Eradication of the Common Barber.
- (7) Establishment of a Department of Agriculture.

12. That we stand unequivocally for the Babcock Amendment to our Constitution. And we now urge the voters of the counties comprised in this organization to work and vote for the passage of same.

Committee on Resolutions.

By C. P. CRAIG,
Chairman.
and J. B. JEWELL,
Secretary.
GEO. MUNFORD,
A. B. HOSTETTER,
M. N. KOLL.

The fall convention of the N. M. D. A. will be held at Duluth on November 12-13 and will be the big event in the history of this organization for the year. The boys' and girls' potato contest, which has become a feature of the fall meeting, promises to be a drawing feature, and \$500 in cash prizes will be made available for youthful potato growers. The Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' Association and the Northern Minnesota County Agents' Association will also meet at Duluth with the Northern Minnesota Development Association on these dates. The officers of the Northern Minnesota Development Association are elected at the fall convention.

The following organizations, which met with the N. M. D. A. at Cass Lake, elected officers for the year:

Historic Annual of Loretto Academy

Loretto Academy, at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., issued a pretty annual at the close of the term, and which is a distinct departure from the average school publication in that it contains much valuable history of the Upper Peninsula that is well worth preserving. The book is well illustrated with beautiful half-tones and pen sketches, and the text is very artistically arranged. There is just enough wit and spice sprinkled through the volume to balance the serious contributions, making it indeed a literary gem that

Minnesota Scenic Highway—A. G. Whiting, Black Duck, president; J. Wright, Moorehead, first vice president; Charles Noel, Eveleth, second vice president; M. N. Koll, Cass Lake, secretary; G. A. Kortch, Alexandria, treasurer.

Northern Minnesota County Agents Association—Otto Stengel, Virgiana, president; D. B. Jewell, Grand Rapids, secretary.

The following program was called out:

Friday, June 20.

- 9:00 A. M.—Call to order.
Prayer.
Welcome—W. W. La Fountaine, Moorhead.
Cass Lake.
Response—R. R. Wise, President, Moorhead.
D. A., Brainerd.
Announcements.
Committee Appointments.
Address:
"Deep Water-Ways Connection to the Ocean," Chas. P. Craig, Duluth.
"Our Common Problems," Hon. I. A. Duxbury, Caledonia.
"Minnesota, the Natural Vacation Ground of North America," Clo Avery, State Game and Fish Warden.
Noon Luncheon.
1:30 P. M.—Address:
"The Babcock Trunk Highway System," Hon. P. H. McGarry, Walker.
"Does a Permanent Highway Stimulate Rural Development?" E. T. Inship, President Minnesota Automobile Association.
"Fertility of Minnesota Soil," Hon. Albert Carmichael, Farmington.
4:00—P. M.—Meeting of Scenic Highway Officials.
8:00 P. M.—Smoker, Auspices Commercial Club at Judith Lodge, M. N. O. Toastmaster.

Saturday, June 21.

- 9:00 A. M.—Address:
"The Relation of Sheep Production to Northern Minnesota Development," O. M. Olson, County Agent, Roset.
"Sheep Husbandry in Northern Minnesota," Clyde D. Campbell, County Agent, Park Rapids.
"Public Markets for Northern Minnesota," E. A. Colquhoun, County Agent, St. Louis County.
"Northern Minnesota, a Tangible Asset," H. M. Gardner, Vice President Civic and Commerce Association, Minneapolis.
"Promoting the Sheep Industry in Northern Minnesota," M. V. Goulet, Assistant Professor in Animal Husbandry, University of Minnesota, Crookston.
11:00 A. M.—Assemble at Commercial Club docks for Lake Trip.
12:00 Noon—Fish Dinner on Star Island.
1:30 P. M.—Historical Pageant and Casting Contests, Norway Beach.
5:00 P. M. to Midnight—Indian Wows downtown.
6:00 P. M.—Supper.
9:00 P. M.—Dancing, Armory.

WHAT THE

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

—Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

—A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.

—A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.

—Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

—Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

—Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock,
Truck Gardening, Grains,
Root Crops

—An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

Northern Minnesota Now, and Five Years Hence

(Continued from Page 14)

of northern Minnesota, this out-
of farm products can be doubled
further increased.
thern Minnesota is especially
adapted to the growth of wheat,
barley, rye, flax, clover, alfalfa,
hay, potatoes and all other root
and vegetables. In the growth
rn Minnesota does not lay claim
same honors that southern Min-
a, Iowa and Illinois maintain, but
crops of corn are produced in
ern Minnesota. Perhaps the
ge of corn is not great in the ex-
northern counties, but this is
se the farmers in this region
not yet convinced themselves
corn is usually a safe crop. How-
large acreages of corn are re-
d from most of the counties in
orthern half of the state and for
ast few years fair to large yields
been produced.
believe that there is no part of the
that grows wild or tame grasses
luxuriantly than northern Minne-
Last year I procured a sample
wooly that had grown voluntarily
e woods in the vicinity of an
lone lumber camp which was
feet tall. The heads on this tim-
were fully six inches long.
can scarcely conceive of the
erful producing power of Minne-
land without a visit to the state
county fairs. People of one coun-
i hardly realize that their county
ces such marvelous exhibits as
shown at these expositions. I
believe, and my judgment is
upon local and comparative con-
s, that during the next five years
ill witness a most remarkable
are of progress and development
rthern Minnesota. These lands
heap and are being eagerly sought
people all over the country.
redict a great increase in popula-
n this particular section of the
With the addition of thousands
nest toilers, men who seek to
permanent homes for them-
e, the development of the country
go forward at an exceedingly
rate. Five years from now we
ill behold a great transformation
e cities and villages and in the
ury.
Gat state, judicial and country
age systems will reclaim the vast
el of swamp and lowlands found in
parts of northern Minnesota. I
t expect to see at such an early
as five years hence such com-
and perfect development of these
as is now found in southern and
il Minnesota. Northern Minne-
will probably not then have that
state of development to which it
ely aspires, but I do expect to wit-
s within that period of time a re-
able agricultural, commercial and
ci development.
he next few years thousands of
of roads are sure to be built, be-
u the people of northern Minne-
demand and are going to have
roads. Hundreds of schools will
ablished where no schools exist
present and many of these newly
tished schools will take advan-
of the agricultural educational
ates and consolidation privileges
ffered by the law.
O of the most important indus-
e which is certain to play a promi-
n part in the development of north-
Minnesota the next few years is
epping in of sheep and cattle on
it-over lands of this section of
ate. It has always been conced-
at northern Minnesota is a nat-
razing country and those inter-
te in the development of that ter-
o have unanimously agreed that
e lacing of stock on these wild
ne would solve the problem and
s its development, but up until
ear, 1919, only the usual amount
estock was being brought in.
ver, circumstances, coupled with
e organization, has started and
as under way a movement that
air to see more livestock placed
se lands this year than previous
er possibly ten years combined.
the attention of the Duluth Com-

mercial Club was called to the possi-
bilities of bringing large flocks of
sheep from the western states to graze
on the cut-over lands, by Roger M. An-
drews, publisher of the Cloverland
Magazine, Menominee, Michigan. Mr.
Andrews came to Duluth, met with the
Commercial Club and by pointing out
to them the success other states had
made along this line, convinced them
that it could be done in northern Min-
nesota. Accordingly, a vigorous cam-
paign was launched to bring bands of
sheep from the west and as a result
at this writing, July 15, over 20,000
head of sheep are now feeding on the
succulent grass among the stumps and
brush of northern Minnesota's cut-
over lands. Hard on the heels of this
sheep movement comes the alarming
news that owing to protracted drought
the pastures of Montana, western
North Dakota and Wyoming had be-
come destitute of forage and cattle
were on the verge of starvation and
must be shipped to new ranges. Rep-
resentatives of the stricken states
were sent to investigate conditions in
Minnesota. The State Department of
Agriculture hurriedly formed an or-
ganization, listed up over half a mil-
lion acres of undeveloped lands suit-
able for pasture and tendered them to
the western ranchers. As a result of
this a large movement was started to
bring stock from drought-stricken ter-
ritory to the green pastures of Minne-
sota. With this combined movement
of sheep and cattle to northern Minne-
sota the development of that section
of the state is sure to be hastened.
Ever during my residence in Min-
nesota I have been firm in my belief
of a bright future in store for northern
Minnesota, but some recent visits
there have convinced me of greater
possibilities than those for which I
had early hoped. While my enthus-
iasm for Minnesota and this northern
section of the state may be received
by some with more or less skepticism,
I firmly believe that a visit through
the northern country five years from
now will prove the correctness of my
present forecast.

No one in LaCrosse, Wis., believed
it when Gus Rhodes, farmer, living
near West Salem, claimed he had a
hen laying six and seven eggs a day.
Poultrymen sent J. H. Benson of La-
Crosse to the farm to watch the hen
for two days. Later Benson appeared
in the county judge's office here and
swore to an affidavit that Rhodes' hen
laid fourteen eggs in two days. The
next day Rhodes called up and an-
nounced the hen laid nine eggs that
morning.

Where Does Your Wool Go?

The transformation of the idle cut-over lands
of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota
into a productive grazing territory is a
change which every Cloverland farmer de-
sires. It means money in his pocket and
greater value for his farm.

By helping to create a market for your wool,
we are helping the Cloverland movement.
When you buy Patrick-Duluth Virgin
Wool Products you are making Greater
Cloverland greater.

Buy the clothes that your sheep help to make.

F. A. PATRICK & CO

Bigger-than-Weather Wool Products

DULUTH



SAULT SAVINGS BANK

"THE BANK FOR YOU"

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

CATTLE and Sheep Men lo-
cating in this vicinity will find
us both able and willing to assist
them.



Stockmen: We own Grazing Lands in the
great open areas of Cloverland
where natural grass settings are found.
We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

ESCANABA

is the leading city in Cloverland.

The leading bank in that city is the

Escanaba National Bank

Correspondence invited.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. P. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry
regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Biesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrall.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County.
Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Success of Patrick-Duluth Boys' Sheep Clubs

By M. F. JAMAR, JR., General Manager Mills and Factorie

THE success of the Patrick-Duluth Boys' Sheep Club as given below goes to prove the possibilities of this section for sheep raising and the opportunities for farmers and homesteaders to put onto their land a few sheep to advantage.

In January, 1918, the members of the Patrick-Duluth Boys' Sheep Club were furnished with four bred ewes for which they were to pay out of the sale of the wool to the Patrick-Duluth Woolen Mills.

These boys have had the lamb crop for 1918 and 1919 and have sold some of their 1918 rams and at the present time their flock shows an increase of 350 per cent.

The wool secured from their sheep has been sufficient to care for their winter feed and the ratio of profit that these boys now have is a very tidy one indeed for two years' effort.

Even better results than shown would have materialized had some of the boys disposed of their ram lambs last year and put on in place of them

ewes instead of wintering their own and wethers.

Only two of the boys had really bad luck, one of them lost his flock to fire and was obliged to start again and the other had unfortunate experience at lambing time.

The three leading boys, Julius Knuti of Aurora, Minn., are indeed be congratulated on their flocks which have multiplied over four-fold.

The figures as to the total of the respective flocks of the boys do not represent the full return or the true relative standing, as several of the boys have sold their ram lambs this year and others have kept them making a difference in the total of the flock.

It is particularly interesting to note that the ratio of lambs born to the ewes is 150 per cent and to those of last year ewes but 100 per cent. Many of the old ewes had twins, and in some cases triplets.

NAME	No. of Old Ewes	No. of Lambs	No. of Ewes Lambing	No. of One Year Old Lambs	No. of Grand Total of Lambs Born	Lambs Died
Gerald Grady, Duluth, Minn.	2	4	2	2	6	0
Walter Malmgren, Taconite, Minn.	4	7	3	3	10	0
Robert Henderson, Moose Lake, Minn.	2	2	0	0	2	1
Arthur Isaacson, Sawyer, Minn.	4	9	0	0	9	2
Walter Scott, Cook, Minn.	3	4	1	1	5	0
Julius Olson, Bear River, Minn.	4	3	2	2	10	0
Raymond Erickson, Wentworth, Wis.	4	8	0	0	8	3
Eno. H. Halmet, Elmer, Minn.	3	6	1	1	7	1
Oliver Anderson, Bear River, Minn.	4	8	0	0	8	1
Theodore W. Gulbranson, Adolph, Minn.	2	2	1	1	3	0
Wm. Milton Dailey, Foxboro, Wis.	4	6	0	0	6	1
Leo Knuti, Aurora, Minn.	4	8	4	4	12	2
Ludvik Solem, Lakewood, Minn.	3	5	1	1	6	2
Lloyd Soine, Iron Jct., Minn.	4	4	1	1	5	0
Harold E. Cummins, Barnum, Minn.	3	6	0	0	6	0
Lloyd Gilbert, Barnum, Minn.	4	6	1	1	7	0
Homer Clark, Cohasset, Minn.	4	7	2	2	9	3
Wm. John Trebilcock, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.	4	7	0	0	7	1
Albert Millen, Swan River, Minn.	4	5	2	2	7	2
John Lawler, Gordon, Wis.	4	4	0	0	4	0
Charles Moran, Iron River, Wis.	4	7	0	0	7	0
Joseph Sullivan, Mahtowa, Minn.	4	5	0	0	5	0
George C. Watson, Mahtowa, Minn.	3	3	0	0	3	1
Walter Anderson, Cohasset, Minn.	4	6	0	0	6	0
Wallace Hill, Gordon, Wis.	4	4	2	2	6	1
Solof Dahl, Dedham, Wis.	4	5	3	3	8	1
	93	146	26	26	172	22

Dairying Is Sequence to Forest Fire

By E. P. GIBSON, St. Louis County, Minn., Agricultural Agent

SOUTHERN St. Louis county is like much of northeastern Minnesota agriculturally in that it is a land of cows, clover and potatoes. The acreage per farm that is under cultivation is not generally large enough for grain growing. The sources of income are thus dairy products and potatoes, plus garden truck, from the more intensively cultivated tracts near Duluth. Sheep growing is a new farm industry that at present makes a strong bid for popularity.

The land "where clover is a weed" gives promise of a wonderful future in the grazing of livestock. Disastrous as was the forest fire of last October, that fire opened up thousands of acres of pasture lands and also assisted in the clearing of new hay meadows. Pastures where the soil was not too badly fired are this year better than they have been for years and the crop of hay was never more promising. Even the roadsides have in many places become rich meadows, offering in some instances several tons of timothy and clover per mile of road.

The problem of the day then, is to cut and cure this wonderful crop of hay and it is needless to say that the farmers are on the job.

There is a growing interest in better dairy cattle. The cow converts farm crops into products of most marketable form and returns practically all the fertility to the land in the form of manure. But the key to successful

dairy farming is to produce the feeds on the farm instead of buying them. Of course, this does not mean that a St. Louis county farmer should attempt to produce all the grain the cows will eat. As a general principle it is instead advisable to raise a little hay and root crops that are needed on the farm, but to buy the grain from other nearby districts where the farms are large enough in cleared acreage to raise grain economically. When handled in carload lots, grain and feeds are available at reasonable prices.

Pure-bred dairy sires are to be a factor in the establishing of more profitable farms. In southern St. Louis county alone, there are now ten or eight pure-bred dairy bulls that have been introduced as aids in forest reconstruction. More farms will come dairy farms and the dairy men will resort to more careful breeding of cattle to facilitate the rebuilding.

Surrounding Duluth is the territory that may well become a vast agricultural empire, a land of profitable farms and prosperous farmers. In the clover and potatoes can accommodate for northeastern Minnesota, where wheat has done for the Dakotas what corn has done for Illinois, what sugarcane has done for California. Our farms need only farm as conditions here permit. Opportunities here are as good as anywhere.—From the Duluth Tribune of July 8.

"Better Live Stock" Is the Slogan in Iron County, Michigan

By DWIGHT C. LONG, County Agent

BETTER LIVESTOCK has been the slogan of Iron county's progressive farmers for several years. That it has brought results, no one attending the first annual livestock show at Crystal Falls can deny. This show was held only for those farmers in the vicinity of Crystal Falls, and is the beginning of a plan to hold such a show in several of the leading communities of the county once a year, to advertise the work the farmers are doing to show the progress that is being made along the lines of stock improvement.

Due to the earliness of the season and the desire to hold the event before haying had started, the preparation was somewhat hurried, and not many farmers contributed exhibits otherwise would. The show was held on Saturday afternoon, June 28, at a school athletic park. Twenty head cattle were brought in, and two lots. Most of the farmers in this district keeping pure-bred stock have Holsteins, and all the exhibits were of this breed. It was truly a fine, encouraging sight for one interested in stock improvement, to see that line-up of black and whites. Of them all, there were only two that were not registered, and these are high grade. The cat- represented original selections from the herds of Wisconsin, Michigan

and even York state.

The smallest animal was the three-year-old calf from Wills Brothers' herd, which had arrived just in time so as to be "able to be around" for the show.

The largest animal was the fine herd sire, Sarcastic Cloverlawn, belonging to Gustav Cassagrande. He is the finest sire of the breed in this part of the peninsula, and Mr. Cassagrande has cause to be proud of him. He is a grandson of the world's champion bull at the St. Louis World's Fair, Sarcastic Lad. He is five years old, weighs 2,100 pounds, and has splendid constitution and build. His dam at 6 years 11 months made a record of 28.24 pounds of butter in seven days. In one year she made 931.25 pounds of butter from 22,034.5 pounds of milk. This means



"Sarcastic"—Herd sire owned by Gustav A. Cassagrande, Iron County, Michigan

that she averaged almost 95 pounds of milk a day.

The exhibit from the Iron County Farm was worthy of special mention because it showed three registered Holsteins which have just been purchased as a foundation for the farm herd. Up to this time there has been no pure-bred stock on the County Farm. It is felt that the farm should be more of a model for the farmers, and as such should have pure-bred stock of good quality. Two fine cows were purchased from the Upper Peninsula State Hospital herd at Newberry. They are sired by Canary Paul Fobes Longfield, out of good producing dams. Even though young, these cows have made good records, and it is felt they will give splendid service in the future. In addition to these, a young bull was purchased from E. A. Burden, of

Niagara, Wis. This animal has very straight, fine lines, and with his good backing, gives promise of developing into a fine herd sire.

Credit is also due Mr. John Soderman for the splendid work he has been doing in improving his herd. His exhibit showed results that pay.

Many favorable comments were heard from the farmers and townspeople who came to see the stock, and it was the opinion of all that the show had done much to make us realize what is being done by the farmers of this section. All of which promises a larger and finer show next year.

All the farmers in Greater Cloverland, and those cultivating gardens as well, are thankful for the good supply of rain which has fallen thus far throughout the season. When the crops were first planted there were several showers followed by warm weather and sunshine and things are growing in earnest. Those who have to push the lawn mower feel that it is the banner year for grass.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, Marquette County, Mich., it was recommended and adopted that a county tax of \$60 a car be placed on all bus and freight lines operating on county highways.



The line-up of black and whites at Crystal Falls



New Foundation Stock Farm herd

Cow Testing Associations Promote Settlements

(Continued from Page 16)

without at the same time. They have had. Records, buyers and prices have improved. Many miles indeed have been covered on the journey to dairy improvement in Wisconsin, but cow-testing associations must be multiplied until instead of 82, we have 182, 382, 582. There must be no disposition to turn back as Lot's wife did. Salt is needed in the butter, but there is a better way to get it.

GOOD ROADS BOOSTERS.

Automobile owners of Chippewa County, Michigan, have organized an automobile club whose activities will consist of boosting all good roads projects as well as entertaining tourists. The club starts out well organized with committees on entertainment and reception, Detroit trip to meet Pike's Association Tourists, publicity, signs and markers for public highways, beautifying of highways, and legal problems. The officers are Fred S. Case, president; E. L. Stanley, treasurer; Charles E. Chipley, secretary, all of Sault Ste. Marie.

Loretto Academy

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

(Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto)

The Leading Residential School for Girls in Northern Michigan.

ACADEMIC—College preparatory and other High School courses. Latin, French, German and Spanish a specialty. Natural method freely used. Dramatic work in Shakespeare, etc., a special feature.

PREPARATORY—From Primary to Eighth Grade.

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COMMERCIAL COURSE—Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Vertical Filing, Shorthand, Typewriting.

For catalogue apply to the Directress

FOR SALE

The Big Kroll Farm at Kenton, Michigan.

240 Acres Highly Improved, also

840 Acres cut and Burned-over Land seeded to Clover and Timothy. (Not wild stump land.) All well watered. Large Hay Barn and Granary. IDEAL for Sheep Raising.

Quick Rail Connections to Chicago Markets.

VAN ORDEN BROS.

Houghton

"Cloverland"

Michigan

What Is the Matter With the Great Copper Industry?

(Continued from Page 14)

1100 pounds of copper on hand, ready for sale and every mine in the world going full tilt. Production in 1918 was 1,908,533,595 pounds. Smelter output for the same period was 2,476,077,401 pounds.

Copper producers began to look around for their pre-war market. There was none. Europe didn't need any copper. Her governments had great quantities on hand that had to be resold. They did not want to make more munitions and didn't want to carry the copper. Our own government had more copper on hand than a whole year's output of the Michigan district.

The pre-war market could not be resuscitated within a few weeks. It took time and it takes time. The copper producers saw but one hope of preventing a panic in the business of producing copper. That was a partial suspension. And the four largest copper interests in the world, the Anaconda people, the Phelps-Dodge people, the Lewisohn-Guggenheim people and the Calumet & Hecla interests determined upon a curtailment policy which went into effect as soon as practically possible. Their action saved the metal market from complete demoralization.

And, at this writing copper is recovering, is coming back steadily and surely. Copper now is selling at 20 cents again. Under the unusual business conditions now in vogue this is practically the equal of 15 cent copper five years ago. But the turn has come. The copper surplus has not yet been taken up but foreign buying is again appearing and the curtailment in production is requiring constant demand for some of the stocks carried in surplus. Best authorities now agree that this surplus is close to one billion pounds at present.

When the Calumet & Hecla interests shut off dividends it was simply



A corner in a copper stamp mill regrinding plant

an action which indicated a policy on the part of the corporation to treat its investment holders the same as its employees. The company was compelled to cut wages and it was compelled to discharge 3,000 of its employees. Conservation, in cash and in every other direction was expediently necessary. It was a wise business policy which now is evident.

Thirty years ago, as a small boy, in the Lake Linden schools, I remember well the first intimation of the conclusion of copper mining in the Lake Superior district. The great Anaconda silver mines of Montana had found silver in the lower levels, just when they were ready to abandon them as worked out. It meant

the end of the Michigan copper mines surely. Everybody said that if we wished to continue to making a living out of the copper business we should move to Montana and get a job in the Anaconda mines. Many people did move.

Why, this fear? Well, for one reason the Anaconda had copper ore that would run as high as seven and ten per cent. The richest we had then was the Calumet conglomerate which showed 35 pounds, less than two per cent. Moreover Montana had so much copper that it could be produced at such a low cost that our Michigan mines could not compete.

Well, what happened? Montana went ahead and opened the richest copper ore mines in the world. And Montana soon outstripped Michigan in the total amount of copper produced. And Michigan continued to get out just as much copper as she could and copper a little better in grade than any other in the world. And the town of Lake Linden, then as now the greatest copper milling port in the wide world continues to get out a tonnage of copper from the mines of the great Calumet & Hecla and its subsidiaries that is the wonder of all times.

And what happened to Montana? Why, along came the porphyry mines. Nevada, Utah, Arizona all came along and began producing copper, both in low grade open pit porphyry mines and in rich ore formations. The Inspiration, the Nevada Consolidated, the Utah Consolidated may be cited as examples of the low grades. The Copper Queen, the Calumet & Arizona, the United Verde may be cited as examples of the rich high grades.

In the year 1855 Michigan produced 85 per cent of the total amount of copper produced in the United States. In the year 1856 Michigan produced 91 per cent. During the war of the rebellion Michigan produced approximately 70 per cent of the copper produced in the United States.

The government figures on smelter reports show that Michigan produced in 1918, 231,096,158 pounds of refined copper out of a combined total for the United States of 1,908,533,595 pounds. Arizona produced nearly three times as much as Michigan 769,521,729 pounds. Montana produced a hundred million pounds more than Michigan and Utah produced practically the same total as Michigan. So great has been the search for copper deposits all over the country that the output, instead of coming from one or two isolated districts comes now from a total of 25 states. Arizona, Montana, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Alaska, California all produce substantial amounts, ranging in the order named.

So that Michigan, instead of turning out three quarters of the total production of copper for the United States of America, as this state did 70 years ago, now gets out less than one-eighth of the total production of the United States.

Do not assume from this statement that production of copper has deteriorated in Michigan. It has, on the other hand, climbed steadily. The output in Michigan in 1918 was exceeded only twice in the history of the Michigan district. It has jumped from 2,693 long tons in 1855 to 20,000,000 pounds in recent years. And the production in the United States now totals close to two billion pounds, when production is normal.

What is the explanation of this phenomenal increase in output and usage of copper? The development of electricity. That is the most reasonable explanation. Copper has developed as a factor in the world's industrial progress just as steel has developed. And the production rarely has been able to keep up with the demand for metal.

There are many reasons for the belief that the Michigan copper mines will be continuing to operate when the porphyry and rich ore mines are depleted and abandoned. In the first place, the extent and value of a high grade ore mine always is determinable within reasonable geological expectations. The porphyry mines are measurable, by drill results and assays, so that their total contents of copper are calculable to a nicety. Nobody knows the extent of the high grade reserves of the Michigan district. And predictions as to their value are out of the question. The best experts in the world go wrong whenever they try to determine values. The governor of Michigan once hired a noted expert to get at the actual ore values of the copper mines of Michigan. Two of the mines which that expert gave ten years at the most to live are producing more copper today than ever before and have a greater extent of ore opened in advance than they had at that time. The report was made eight years ago. You couldn't buy either mine for ten millions of dollars now.

Look at the history of the Calumet & Hecla corporation, as an example. This property entered the list of copper producers in 1867 with an output for the year of 1,315,173 pounds, seven per cent of the total production of Michigan mines. Two years later Calumet & Hecla produced 12,315,111 pounds, about half of the output of the Michigan district. For a number of years the old Calumet & Hecla has held that position as premier producer of the Michigan district and the richest conglomerate mine in the world.

Calumet & Hecla has produced better than 100,000,000 pounds a year. Last year she produced 67,968,377 pounds.

Calumet & Hecla has paid a total in dividends of \$150,750,000. When Calumet & Hecla passed two dividend periods, is it any wonder that the question naturally was asked, "What is the matter with the Copper Country?" To have the Calumet & Hecla permit a dividend period was unusual. But it was good, sensible business. It showed that the management of the company realized the seriousness of the metal situation and the need for conservation for the period of time necessary for normal peacetime demand for copper to readjust itself, to allow a reasonable time for reconstruction, particularly in Europe, which, in peace times, absorbs such a large proportion of our copper.

Let any one who is worrying about the future of the Copper Mines of Michigan look into the program of the Calumet & Hecla for deep mine holding. Within another year they will have completed the long crosscut from the famous Red Jacket shaft. The Calumet & Hecla now operates continuous rope hoists that at 10,000

(Continued on Page 46)

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

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J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.



On the Way to Their New Range

Sheep Are Here—More on the Way—More Coming

(Continued from Page 7)

are given to understand that sheep-raising industry is a profitable one but like every other business requires a knowledge of conditions necessary to success as well as a knowledge of the peculiarities of the lands themselves. The impression appears to be prevalent in the minds of some whose familiarity with the sheep-raising business is only of the most superficial, seems to be that they do not need care or attention, that they can be turned out any where green feed will grow and come out in the fall fat and marketable. This is not the case; sheep require attention at the hands of one with a knowledge of the business and with a knowledge of conditions within the country over which they may be ranging. It is the latter part of this necessary knowledge for successful operation in which the people of Greater Cleveland can be of assistance in securing the greatest possible utilization of lands adapted to the in-

dustry.

Machinery has been perfected within the Commercial club to render every possible assistance in any capacity in this connection, but the job is big enough for all and is behooves every farmer and every business man in every county in Northeastern Minnesota, where sheep ranches may be located, to interest themselves in the successful operation of this industry.

Greater Cleveland welcomes this new industry and the experiences to date bear out the statement that the captains of industry and the large land holders are willing to put forth special effort that through mutual effort a new and profitable industry may be established.

Northeastern Minnesota has large areas of unused land. Ranchers are seeking new locations. It is to this problem that the Commercial club of Duluth has dedicated its facilities and no stone will be left unturned where assistance can be rendered to this new industry.

Faith and Forces That Made Rhinelander of Today

(Continued from Page 10)

volume and constancy. The flow of the Wisconsin river is uniform at all times of the year. This is made possible through the flood control by means of numerous dams or storage works, from which a uniform supply of water is to be had. It is for this reason that the water power at Rhinelander is so valuable.

In the northern part of Wisconsin mills, manufacturing centers must be established. With settlers coming into every corner of northern Wisconsin, with its flourishing and both country and towns making demands on Rhinelander for supplies, development in manufacturing will be greater within the next few years than in all the past.

A glance at the map of Wisconsin shows two great railroads, which converge at Rhinelander. The Soo with its main line running through the city gives direct communication with Minneapolis and St. Paul on the west, and with the principal cities of eastern Wisconsin. The whole country north and south is reached by the main line of the Northwestern railroad running from Ashland to Chicago; and in addition to these railroads, Rhinelander may be reached by the great system of highways which are so abundant that it can be entered from any direction. This system of Trunk Highways makes the city the gateway to the lake region of the north; tourists make their headquarters here, because of the accommodations both in hotels and garages. Traveling as you may in any direction on the best roads, you enjoy the invigorating air, the natural beauty, the glorious lakes and rivers, all of which make for it the name, the Gate-

way of the Lake Region of the North. Speeding along over these magnificent roads, one is impressed with the grandeur of the country, in and around Rhinelander.

The state of Wisconsin has designated Rhinelander as the place in which it will build a Normal School for Northeastern Wisconsin, and the State Board of Health maintains at the present time a State Hygienic Laboratory, which with its constant use by the physicians and cities of northern Wisconsin, proves conclusively that Rhinelander is ideally located by its various systems of communication.

Its financial stability and prosperity is reflected in the rapidly increasing deposit of its two banks. Its churches, schools, library, clubs, and societies, are active and constantly working for the upbuilding of the entire community.

Rhineland did not just happen by chance. In the natural things a prosperous city was destined to arise on the banks of the Wisconsin river at this point, from the beginning of time. It is not and never will be a boom city, having a mushroom growth for a time, only to decline and fall with the passing of years.

No one who understands the laws governing the growth of cities can doubt that Rhinelander is but on the threshold of its prosperity, or that the next decade will see even greater advance in population, wealth and industrial importance. In its growth and prosperity the Rhinelander Advancement Association hopes and expects to do its full share, and it cannot fail to have an important influence upon the future growth of the city.

Grazing Lands

in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease

Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

Milady Chocolates

Every Piece a Surprise



THROUGH all the changing seasons, the popularity of Milady Chocolates with lovers of good candy everywhere remains undiminished.

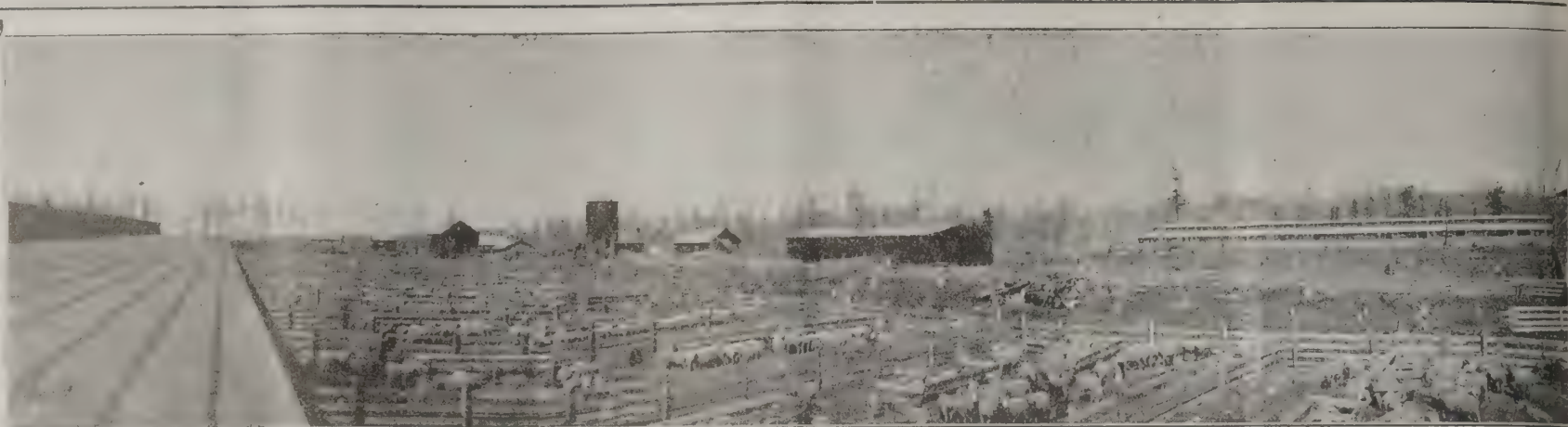
At all good dealers

AMERICAN CANDY COMPANY

Makers of Rex Brand Confections

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.



Here is where they successfully wintered 8,000 sheep in Cloverland. There is summer grazing for millions of western sheep in Greater Cloverland.

FREE Service and Information on CLOVERLAND LANDS

You can get a suitable ranch tract of cut-over land, if you do not have a dependable range now—Cloverland has 30,000,000 acres.

You state your needs in a letter to Mr. Charles R. Hutcheson, Editor of Cloverland Magazine, and you will find what you want. He located over fifty stockmen in Cloverland. They are all satisfied. He has been out west—understands the essentials for sheep and cattle ranches here as well as in other parts of the United States. Many of the ranchmen from the west will not sell their properties secured here for twice what it will cost them, for they got in on the ground floor.

There are about 50 more ideal tracts of from two sections to 25,000 acres ready for inspection—first year free grazing—at least ten years time

on the balance—price \$7.50 to \$20.00 per acre. Here is an opportunity.

Remember, this land will make farms soon. It is only one night's ride from Chicago. No drought, no long hauls to markets, and their increased value will make you a fortune.

Don't wait until some one else has taken up all these introductory offers for them—the land will be higher—get in on the ground floor.

If you need a new range, write today. The magazine's editor will tell you where to come after you have stated your desires.

Write to Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

If you are not interested, do you know of any one who might be?

Address CHARLES R. HUTCHESON, Editor

ANDREWS BUILDING

Cloverland Magazine

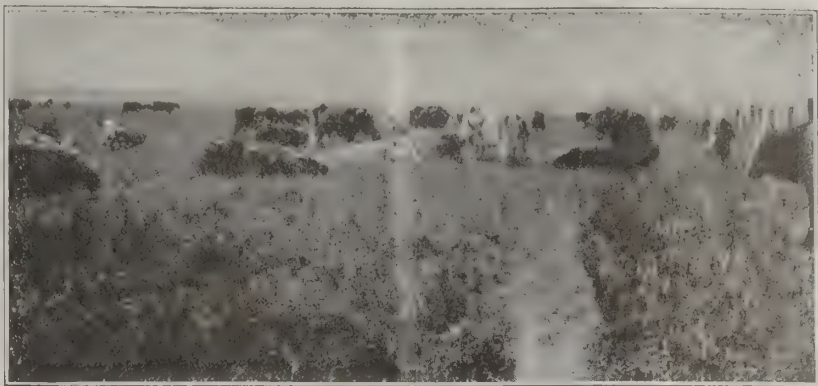
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN



2,050 Montana Ewes Shipped to Cloverland the First of April and Are About Lambed Out Now. They Are Doing Fine and the Owners Are Happy. Grass Always Green; No Poisonous Weeds. Good Water and Lambs a Month Old Weigh 30 Pounds.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Farm in Northeastern Michigan

By GEORGE PRESCOTT, JR., Tawas City, Mich.
In The Shorthorn in America



A Typical Farm Herd of Shorthorns in Northern Michigan

NORTHERN Michigan in the early days was a timber country with a wealth of pine and hardwood. When the standing timber was cut down the early settlers had in the land that grew such magnificent trees and set out to clear up and show what could be done. However the old tote roads wound through the woods to the lumber camps one could find the finest kind of corn and timothy growing by the wayside. This fact proved to the pioneer that he had located in a grazing country. The settlers took advantage of this and in a short time the old saying "cattle on a thousand hills" was not a non-descript lot. All colors and sizes and not only good, but good and indifferent. It was a shame to waste such grass with these poor cattle.

When good cattle were first tried on Richland Farms. Herefords were chosen breed and some of the best bred by us were sold to Prof. Ford, who was then connected with the Michigan Agricultural College. These steers were fed out at the college and part of them were winners on at Chicago in the carcass contest. We were still experimenting, however, and soon turned to the Shorthorn. With a grass range that would produce three hundred pounds of flesh on a steer in the grazing season from spring until fall, we realized that the going, quiet Shorthorn with his compact scale and quality was the kind we were looking for. We tried the best-bred sires for a while and then decided to breed and raise our own. We knew that the Shorthorn was the ideal farmer's cow and could furnish both beef and milk and about ten years ago we purchased our first registered Shorthorn females.

The first three years we bred Shorthorns we developed some great steers. Young bulls were hard sellers then

at forty to fifty dollars and we made steers from some very good bull calves. A practice we have not entirely forgotten as we have a steer on hand now that is a half brother to the grand champion female, Richland Beauty, and sired by a son of Pride of Albion. When we had a surplus of young females on hand we used to ship them to the Buffalo market. They had the quality and topped the market generally but this did not increase the size of the herd, and the demand for better cattle was increasing. About this time we decided, with the grazing land we had and the land under cultivation, we would build up the size of the herd to about 200 head of cattle. We have not reached this point because our friends and neighbors have been more than willing to buy our females. At present we have about one hundred thirty-five head of registered Shorthorns.

The first good bull we had was a Marr Red Lady sired by Royal Diamond by Bapton Diamond. This bull was a great breeder for us and we realized the mistake after we sold him. The second bull was a Cruickshank Butterfly sired by Villager. This bull was the sire of the grade steer that was grand champion at the Michigan State Fair in 1918 selling at auction for seventy cents a pound. We had the misfortune to lose the Villager bull from blood poison. The third bull was a Secret sired by Pride of Albion. This bull left some very good calves in the herd and one yearling heifer sired by this bull sold in the recent Congress sale for \$1,150. This calf stood second in her class. We were still looking for a bull to head this herd and in June, 1917, the roan Lorne was selected. This bull is proving to be a great sire and in looking around for a bull to mate with the Lorne heifers we se-

lected the white, Newton Champion of the Flintom herd. The dams of both these bulls had Newton Crystal for their sire and we are planning great things for the get of these two bulls.

The demand for Shorthorns has steadily increased in this country and last year we sold sixty-five head from this herd and during the months of January and February of this year we sold twenty head. In the majority of cases these parties were buying their first Shorthorns.

In the Congress sale of 1918 we sold five head for an average of \$775 and in 1919 we sold nine head in the Congress for an average of \$912. In the last eight years we have watched our sales grow from the \$50 mark to the \$900 average and we have been able to show at the International with six cattle and have each one get a money prize.

We are proud to be ranked as Shorthorn breeders and we feel that our success is largely due to the popularity of the breed we are handling.

Every person who wishes to drive an automobile or motorcycle in Michigan after August 14, this year, must take out what is known as an "Operator's License," with the secretary of state before that date. The fee for such a license is fifty cents.

Plans are being drawn for the largest fish hatchery in the state to be located at Thompson, Schoolcraft county, Michigan. The site has already been purchased and the building and equipment will cost \$35,000. It will be in operation by fall.

The camping season is here again and a large number of Cloverland people who can spare the time at present are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the warm weather and have gone to their camps.

CLOVERLAND FAIR AND RACING CIRCUIT

Five weeks of racing in the five best towns in Upper Michigan—all good half-mile tracks. Exhibits of the best live stock and agricultural products Cloverland produces. Domestic science and fine arts departments at all fairs. Special attractions and amusements. Five weeks of education and pleasure. The only organized fair and racing circuit in Upper Michigan.

\$7,600 in Purses

C. E. Kaye, Circuit Secretary, Manistique, Mich.

RACING PROGRAM:

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. September 3 to 5	NEWBERRY, MICH. September 9 to 11	MANISTIQUE, MICH. September 16 to 19	ESCANABA, MICH. September 23 to 26	MARQUETTE, MICH. Sept. 30 to Oct. 4
Wednesday, Sept. 4th.	Wednesday, Sept. 10th.	Wednesday, Sept. 17th.	Wednesday, Sept. 24th.	Wednesday, Oct. 1st.
2:16 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:14 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:30 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:17 Trot.....\$400	2:17 Trot.....\$400
2:30 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:30 Trot or Pace.....\$300		2:14 Pace.....\$300	2:15 Pace.....\$300
Chippewa County Running Race, ½ mile, 2 in 3.....\$ 50		Thursday, Sept. 18th.	Thursday, Sept. 25th.	Thursday, Oct. 2nd.
Thursday, Sept. 5th.	Thursday, Sept. 11th.	2:20 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:25 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:25 Trot.....\$300
2:20 Trot or Pace.....\$300	Free-for-All, Trot or Pace \$300	2:17 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:19 Pace.....\$300	2:19 Pace.....\$300
Free-for-All, Trot or Pace \$300	2:20 Trot or Pace.....\$300	Friday, Sept. 19th.	Friday, Sept. 26th.	Friday, Oct. 3rd.
Chippewa Farmers, Trot or Pace.....\$ 50	Entries close Sept. 1st.	2:25 Trot or Pace.....\$300	2:19 Trot.....\$300	2:19 Trot.....\$300
Entries close Aug. 27.	Records made after Aug. 25 no bar	Barnes Hotel. Free-for-All Trot or Pace.....\$300	Free-for-All.....\$400	Free-for-All.....\$400
Records made after Aug. 27 no bar	J. T. Turnbull, Supt. of Speed A. L. Sayles, Secretary	Entries close night before each race.	Entries close Sept. 19th. Records made after Aug. 1 no bar	Entries close Sept. 26th. Records made after Aug. 1 no bar
Richard Larke, Supt. of Speed E. L. Kunze, Secretary		Records made after Sept. 1 no bar	BAXTER ADAMS The dean of American air men will fly twice daily at the Northern State Fair. He loops the loop, executes death dips and tail spins, and sends his plane through all the thrills known to the profession.	Five Days Special Attraction CLIFTON-KELLY SHOWS
		H. T. Baker, Supt. of Speed C. E. Kaye, Secretary	THE BARTINOS TRAINED ANIMAL SHOW One of the finest selections of trained dogs and other animals appearing before the public.	F. H. Vandenboom, President. W. A. Ross, Secretary
			FIVE BIG PAID SHOWS Merry-Go-Round Ferris Wheel Ocean Wave Great display of Live Stock, Handiwork, Agricultural Products Marc Pepin, Supt. of Speed J. C. Baker, Secretary	

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from
Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

STACK LUMBER COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN



A National Convertible
Sedan serves just as effectively in sweltering August
as it does in a December
blizzard. That is why it
is a very sensible car to
purchase.

J. H. VERNET COMPANY

The *National* Dealer

Opposite Post Office
MENOMINEE MICHIGAN



Distributors for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

Where Does Your Money Go? Keeping Books Sh

(Continued from Page 35)

cial Service, for Recreation, and some that is set aside for the future—this type of expenditure we may call money spent for Advancement.

Dividing the family income so that a sensible proportion is spent for each group is the test of good management. Just what that proportion for her own expenditures is, is something that must be worked out by each woman for her own home. But surely the only basis for judging future spending is an account of money spent in the past.

The illustrations have been taken from one family's home account book for the month of June. There are four people—husband wife and two growing children (boy and girl), in the family. They live on a farm not far from a large country town.

The housewife has kept a careful account of all receipts and expenditures and every item is accounted for. In this way she knows just when this or that article was purchased or just when she sold that six dozen eggs or five pounds of butter.

The living from the farm during the month was kept on a separate card; it amounted to \$30.42. People's estimate on the value of food raised on the farm differs. Some prefer to take as a basis the price they could have received for the products while others would rather take the price they would have had to pay for the products. The latter way was used in this account. Vegetables for the day were estimated together; for example, on the first of June they may have had radishes, 10c; lettuce, 5c, and greens, 15c. It is not easy to itemize the vegetables used from the garden as most people having gardens use several kinds of vegetables at each meal.

This housewife estimated that if they had lived in town they would have had to pay at least \$15 per month rent for a house as good as the one they were living in, so she thought it only fair to consider that, so far as the family living was concerned, the farm really brought in that month \$45.42, i. e., the value of the food products plus what they would have had to pay for rent in town.

In order to recognize in her accounts the money value of the things from the farm, she put down in the "Amount Received" column the amount as she had estimated it—\$45.42. To make her account balance this also had to be itemized in the proper expense columns (see account for June).

Because varnish and bed-room are permanent in the house they are put under Shelter rather than Household Supplies and Furniture.

Life insurance was paid on the dowry plan so that it is real investment and belongs under savings.

Because this family uses their money mainly for pleasure they did not enter an automobile account, but their expenditures for gasoline and repairs to the machine were entered under Recreation.

In the matter of classifying expenditures, opinions will differ. One person may prefer to place an item under one heading while another would rather enter it under another heading. This is a matter of individual preference and makes no particular difference so long as the heading decided upon is always used for that particular item.

Down the center are two blank columns and at the extreme right is an Unclassified column. These may be used for miscellaneous spending; for example, fare might be put in one column, purchases in another and gifts—Christmas and birthday remembrances—third, or an automobile account might be kept in one of these columns.

Plan your expenditures. If you have never kept household accounts do so for a few months and you will then see where you might have some change in your living that would have been to your advantage and reduce it. Study them over carefully from time to time, and with this as a basis either modify your expenditures or be able to justify them.

If you are interested in the starting a Home Account Book, talk the matter over with your Home Demonstration Agent or County Agricultural Agent.

What Is the Matter with the Copper Industry?

(Continued from Page 42)

feet long. But maintaining shafts in the Calumet conglomerate lode is quite different from maintaining them in the Quincy amygdaloid. A reasonable estimate of the copper that is contained in pillars alone is \$4,000,000. Pillars, it might be explained, are left standing to keep the shaft from caving in. At a depth of 8,100 feet from surface the Calumet & Hecla sinks no further with its shafts. It puts in underground hoisting plants, which raise the ore from the angle, sends it along by trolley to the vertical shaft, which handles great tonnages with a maximum of speed and a minimum of cost. Why does not the Cal-

umet & Hecla follow the Quincy method of deep shaft operation? Because the conglomerate lode cracks and breaks and is expensive to keep on going. Besides, the completion of this crosscut from the perpendicular shaft means that the incline shaft may be abandoned and practically all the pillars released and turned into cash without delay. Cost of keeping incline shafts in good condition has proven a very expensive item. The Calumet & Hecla is preparing to handle its great Calumet lode to a depth of better than two miles without a question as to its financial success in the operation.

Drouth Is Extremely Serious in Montana

The drouth in Montana is reported to be the most serious in many years, if not the worst in the history of that state. While range stock and sheep will suffer greatly, the hardest hit of

all will be the small dairy herds of three to 20 cows, as there is scarcely any hay or grain crop except in the irrigated areas. The potato crop is an utter failure.

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

Developing and Showing Shorthorns

By RALPH E. REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wisconsin

In The Shorthorn in America

THE developing of a show herd the first thing necessary is the selection of the animals to be fitted. As been our experience that ani- of the best breeding give the best ts. By the best of breeding I do mean that every name on the side of the pedigree need be a wood or an Augusta, but that the at the top of the pedigree are of note and the top crosses are results of the matings made by lers of good repute. Some may e that an animal of good confor- is suitable, even though he is of good breeding, but it has been experience when picking out pros- for the show herd that the great- mprovement has been made and most satisfactory results obtained ie well-bred Scotch cattle. I am that show-ring history will bear ut in this assertion.

Shorthorn history proves that every tional show herd has been the t of a great breeding bull. The ssful herd shown by J. G. Rob- & Sons was the get of St. Valen- The sensational string brought y C. E. Clark was the result of great breeding bull, Red Knight. ar the wonderful winnings of Ano- ere beyond doubt due to the use Whitehall Sultan. Charlie Saund- attributes his success to Cumber- s Last. And yet another instance d be the continued winnings of enter & Ross on the get of Avon-

is true a winning herd has been umbled at different times by the exture of a considerable sum of cy, but these herds lack the uni- rity and type of those by one sire.

is not so much the kind of feed is fed, nor the man that feeds it, the beast that consumes it that the successful show. By this I ot mean that the care and atten- of a competent man are not nec- y; but I do mean that this idea any, that tricks and mysterious mixtures are necessary to bring r successful show herd, is all bosh.

ive credit for what little success ave achieved during the past sea- o our breeding bull, Master Ruby. uif our system of handling show e will be of interest to anyone I give briefly the story of develop- fitting and showing the 1918 In- tional grand champion, Goldie's

idie's Ruby was the result of the ag of half brother and sister. Her Goldie's Rose, and sire, Master u, were both by Archer's Hope. It our first venture in inbreeding, so will not wonder as the prospec- birth date in October, 1916, drew e anxiously waited to see the est. We were a bit disappointed h we found a dark red heifer calf, n we had hoped for a roan. The ew grew dry late in the fall, conse- ly the flow of milk decreased and ealf was not very promising when nt into winter quarters; in fact, ead four other heifer calves that e better prospects. About the first ebruary a thin new milch cow purchased with the idea of feed- er a short time and selling her at 1917. As she was timid I turned

her in the lot with the young calves during the day, allowing her to eat with them at noon. Accidently Gol- die's Ruby found that she could get some extra milk while the cow was eating. Acting upon her own sugges- tion, I allowed her this nurse cow. She improved rapidly with this extra milk. The grain mixture was silage with a bit of cracked corn and ground oats. One by one she surpassed the other heifer calves we were fitting until only the roan, Rare Gift, was left her superior. During the summer she was fed cracked corn, ground oats and bran, equal parts, with a little oil cake. Her first show as at the Min- nesota State Fair. When the class was lined up both our heifer calves appeared a bit small, Rare Gift landed inside the money, but Goldie's Ruby was left out. However, James Tom- son later admitted that possibly he had underrated the little red heifer. The next week at Wisconsin W. A. Dryden placed Goldie's Ruby third and Rare Gift fourth. At the last show of the season, the International, she was placed just outside of the open money and, as she was not in the futurity, she did not win a ribbon. Due to the carelessness of some of the employes of the Stock Yard company she was bred when she was loaded for home. Because she proved to be in calf she was not highly fitted as a yearling. About the middle of September she dropped a fully developed calf which, due to the length of time and difficulty in calving, did not live. She was milk- ed for the house during the next four, or five months and gave a nice quan- tity of milk. Late in the winter she showed such good form that we de- termined to give her the best chance possible. She had a large box stall, which was always well bedded. Dur- ing the hot summer months the win- dows were darkened and she had wa- ter before her all the time. The grain mixture was the same as before— ground oats, cracked corn and bran. In the cool of the evening she was walked for a half a mile, after which she was turned in a small pasture with the rest of the show cattle. Every morning she was given a good brush- ing and cleaning and was washed sev- eral times during the summer. Her winnings of this season are too fresh in your minds to need repeating.

Before the show the careful herds- man will see that the feet, the horns, the skin and the coat of hair are in the best possible condition and this will result in the bloom and general attrac- tive appearance of the beast so much desired. The animal should be well broke to the halter and carefully trained and this can be most success- fully accomplished by the herdsman who has a natural affection for and the most patience with his cattle.

The showing of cattle is an art by itself. A good showman is born, not made, it often seems, and yet the show-ring is the best teacher. Make the beast appear at its best and never give up till the ribbons are tied, then accept with good grace the judge's de- cision.

Greater Cloverland has a tremend- ous hay crop. Our measure is certain- ly filled and running over.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the ex- ception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—build- ings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

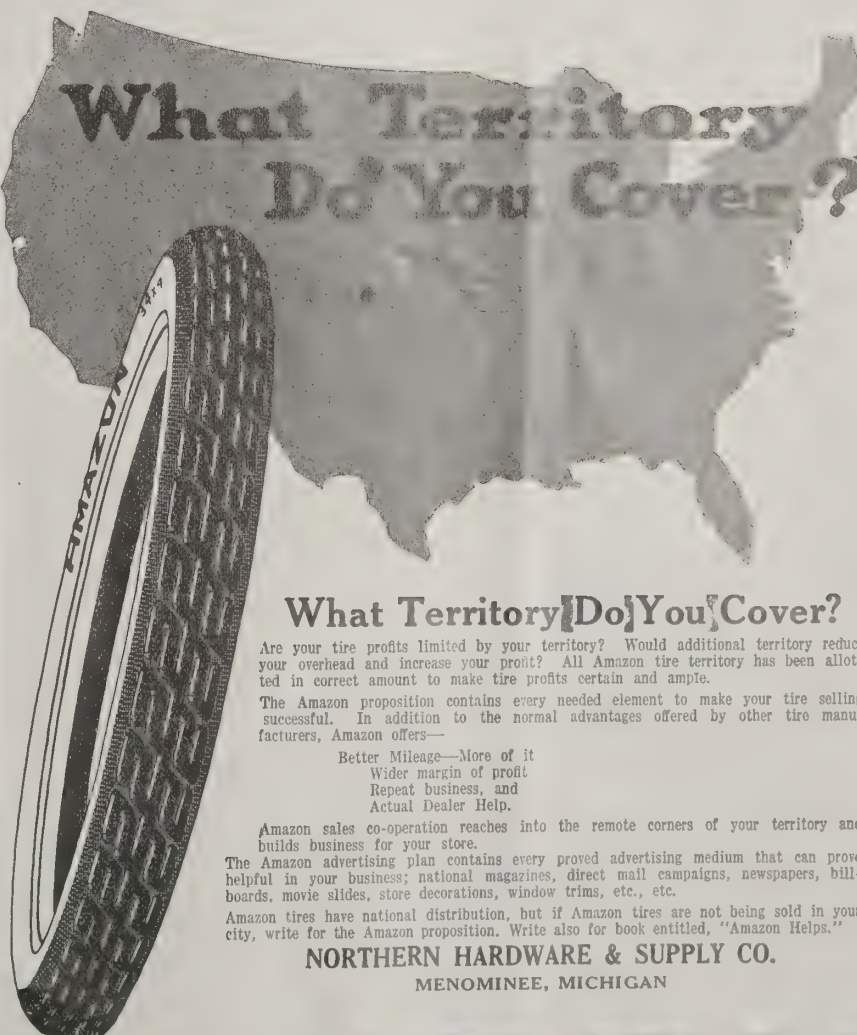
We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.



What Territory Do You Cover?

What Territory Do You Cover?

Are your tire profits limited by your territory? Would additional territory reduce your overhead and increase your profit? All Amazon tire territory has been allotted in correct amount to make tire profits certain and ample.

The Amazon proposition contains every needed element to make your tire selling successful. In addition to the normal advantages offered by other tire manu- facturers, Amazon offers—

- Better Mileage—More of it
- Wider margin of profit
- Repeat business, and
- Actual Dealer Help.

Amazon sales co-operation reaches into the remote corners of your territory and builds business for your store.

The Amazon advertising plan contains every proved advertising medium that can prove helpful in your business; national magazines, direct mail campaigns, newspapers, bill- boards, movie slides, store decorations, window trims, etc., etc.

Amazon tires have national distribution, but if Amazon tires are not being sold in your city, write for the Amazon proposition. Write also for book entitled, "Amazon Helps."

NORTHERN HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

AMAZON

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

new Buildings Excellent Equipment Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

ORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

UPPER WISCONSIN, 1,000 acres, solid body, within 4½ miles of county seat. Wagon road through it, choice cut-over hardwood land. Will sell, lease or go in on shares with parties owning cattle, sheep or goats. For particulars write McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

IN WISCONSIN'S CLOVER BELT, tracts of 40 to 2,000 acres for cattle or sheep ranches, fresh running water plentiful, grass unexcelled anywhere. \$15 per acre. Write for information and terms. J. B. Saunders & Co., Park Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—Breeding and feeding sheep. Bucks. Shetland ponies. Dogs. Pure bred Poultry. Pet stock. Write, White, the Sheep Man, Cogswell, No. Dak.

REPUTATION SEEDS — For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres sheep ranch proposition in Presque Isle county, Michigan; well grassed; watered by three small lakes; easily cleared; 80% of soil guaranteed productive; 7 miles from Detroit and Mackinac railroad. One dollar an acre down; balance can be paid with clover seed crops. Price \$10 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs. One boar and three sows born March 12, at \$20 each. Orders will be taken for five pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs born May 9, for delivery when two months old. William J. Weston, proprietor, Oak Ridge Dairy, Bessemer, Mich.

FOR SALE—600 acres, solid body cut-over land, good soil, majority easily cleared; 3½ miles from county seat, close to good road. Reasonable price and terms. Also numerous other bargains. For full particulars write, McGovern Land Company, Florence, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Coöperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

GRAZING TRACTS—Iron County, Michigan in the heart of Michigan's famous iron belt and pasture land, offers splendid opportunities to live stock men and settlers. For detail information write to Secretary Commercial Club, Iron River, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Thousands of acres Rusk county, hardwood cut-over land, clayey loam soil; also bargains in improved farms. Our literature describing this country is free. We sell on easy terms. Ellingson Clover Land Co., 200 First St., Hawkins, Wis.

FOR SALE—Hardwood cutover land, silt loam, clay subsoil, neither sandy nor gravelly, in heart of dairy country; close to town, schools, and on good roads. You deal directly with owner. Easy terms. Write for map and booklet No. 3. Northwestern Lumber Co., Land Department, Stanley, Wis.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

FOR SALE—Grazing and farming lands, lake lots for summer homes; in the beautiful lake region of Vilas and Iron counties in Northern Wisconsin. Full particulars upon request. William S. Carpenter, Menominee, Mich.

COLLECTIONS—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency, Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

CULL LAMBS—Want to buy carload cull lambs dressing around 22 lbs. Write us. Palace Market, Ironwood, Mich.

PIGS—Two March sows, pure bred Duroc-Jerseys, fine and healthy, at \$25 each, with pedigree and transfer; 7 April pure bred Durocs, at \$15 each, with pedigree and transfer. Wm. J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

Longest Mine Hoist in the World



This is a picture of the new \$75,000 engine house just completed for the Quincy mine in the Copper country. It is situated on the top of the hill just above Portage Lake. The hoisting engine is being installed. It will haul a ten-ton skip of rock from a depth of three miles under the earth. The hoisting engine will cost \$250,000, set up and running. It will be the longest continuous hoist in the world.

Barberry Spreads Rust

The barberry eradication campaign being waged by the United States department of agriculture and the department of agriculture of the University of Minnesota is bringing out some strange theories as to the cause of black stem rust of wheat. A farmer in Pipestone county challenges any one to disprove his theory that rust is caused by "cold coming out of the earth." He says that when a field of grain rusts there is frost in the ground below. He apparently is oblivious of the fact that rust occurs in the southern states where frosts are unknown. Other farmers in the state believe that the rust of grain comes from barbed wire fences or iron pipes.

Theories like this are among the things which the field men who are carrying out the anti-barberry campaign are constantly meeting, says Mark A. McCarty, one of the group of Minnesota. To offset such ideas and to stimulate interest in the campaign, the United States department of agriculture has just issued a new farmers' bulletin No. 1058, urging destruction of the common barberry. This bulletin is by E. C. Stakman, of the Minnesota Experiment station. It calls the common barberry an outlaw because it helps to spread the stem rust of the wheat, giving much evidence against it, and shows how epidemics of the rust have been practically eliminated in countries like Denmark, where the barberry has been eradicated.

Information being collected by the field men in the campaign shows that the barberry is growing wild in many places in Minnesota. This is in part regarded as the cause for the spread of the rust in many sections of the state.

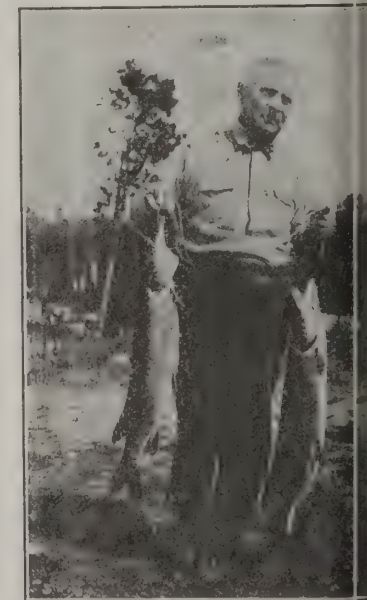
More sheep, more wool, more beef cattle, more dairy herds, mean more money in Cloverland banks.

The old building adjoining is the ing plant now in use. It is pulling skip 8,400 feet every load now. In the distance to the rear ny seen the community club house recently completed by the Quinc company. This new hoist is 125 et height, has concrete foundations feet deep and is tiled around e side like a palatial bath room.

About the biggest pickerel ever tured in Shawano lake, Wisconsin was hauled out by Ernest La Charley Fink. It weighed practically seventeen pounds.

The restoration of wage rates effect previous to March 1 has been announced by the Calumet & He Mining company and its subsidiaries.

The Commercial Club of Duluth gone into the livestock movement in Northeastern Minnesota, "up o eyes and ears."



Two fine musky caught at Sam Williams' Grindstone Lake Resort, Hayward, Michigan.

FIELD SEEDS

PINE TREE BRAND

TIMOTHY CLOVER

IT STANDS ALONE

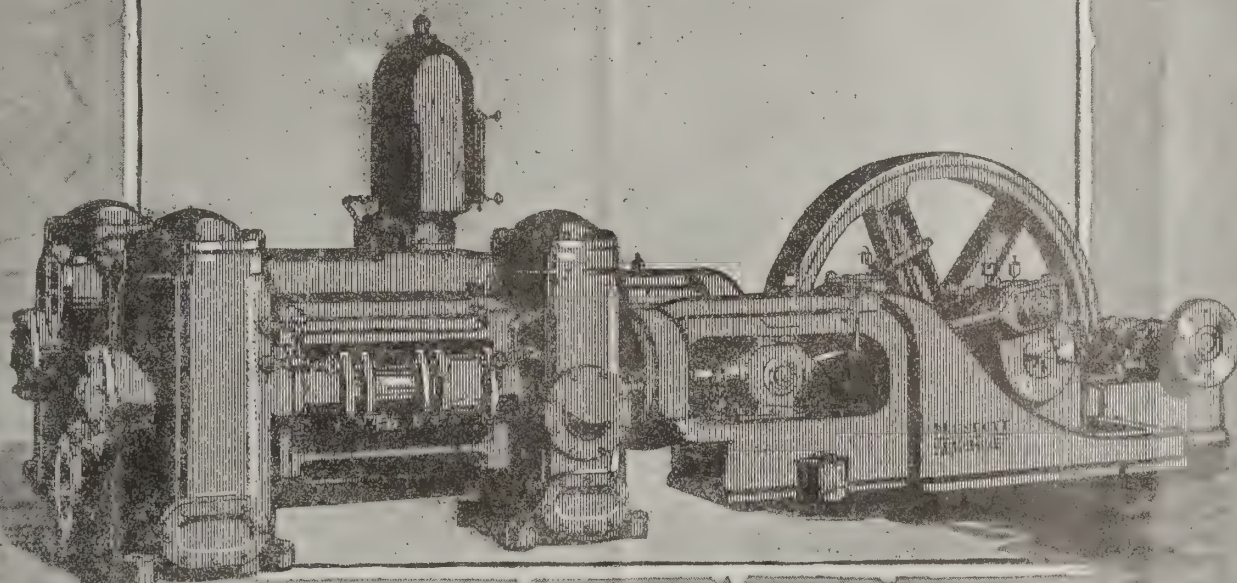
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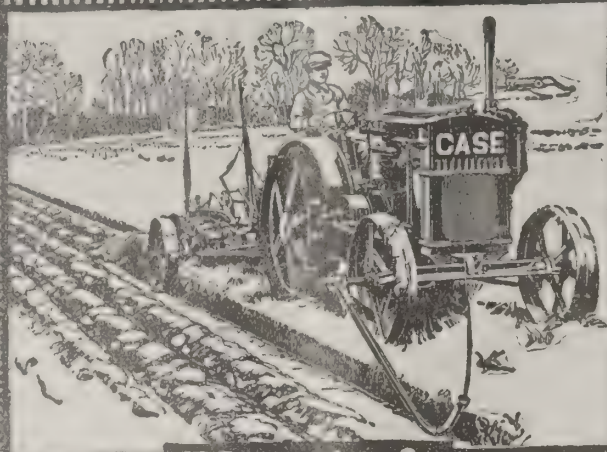
DETROIT — BUFFALO — BOSTON — MINNEAPOLIS

PRESCOTT MENOMINEE

MINE PUMPS



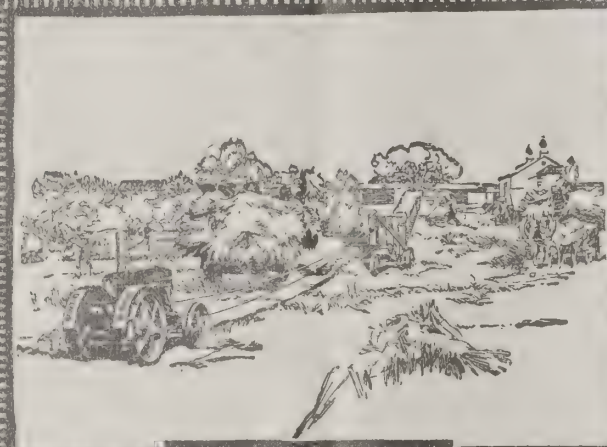
THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



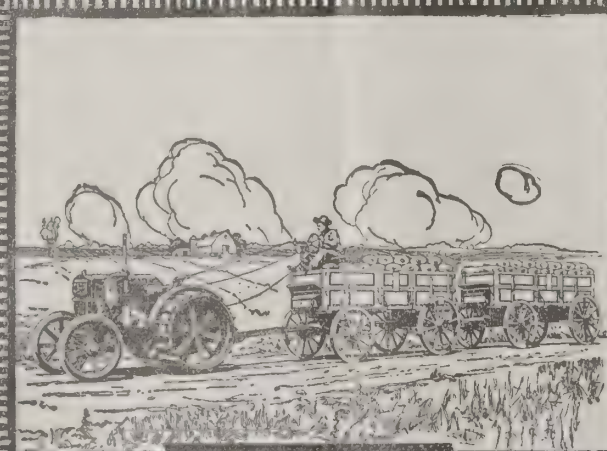
Plowing



Discing Seeding



Threshing



Hauling

How Many Days Per Year Should a Tractor Work To Be a Profitable Investment?

The number of working days for an advanced tractor like the Case 10-18 is rapidly increasing. In early days a tractor's chief duty was considered plowing. Men bought principally for that purpose twenty-six years ago, when we first began to build motor tractors.

In later years, with the introduction of our smaller sizes, men were satisfied with a maximum of 30 days' use per year.

But war-time conditions have brought about changes not only in the mechanical development of tractors, but in their adaptation to multiplied uses.

More Ways to Use Your Tractor

Nowadays many farmers attain as high as 200 days' use per year, although the average, of course, is considerably less.

Our latest and best small tractor, the 10-18, is purposely designed for maximum use. It is adaptable for all kinds of work. It represents years of study in the field, dozens of extensive investigations.

We have found that 9 out of 10 farmers consider plowing ability of first rank, then come discing, pulverizing and harrowing, belt work, shelling, shredding and feed grinding, harvesting, road work, threshing, hauling, sawing wood, cutting ensilage and silo filling, baling straw, planting and seeding, and stump pulling.

The above uses are stated in their relative importance, as tabulated in a recent investigation.* The same investigation discloses that a tractor spends 63 4-7 per cent of its time in the field, and 35 3-7 per cent on the belt.

Ever Ready

The Case 10-18 is small and compact. It weighs little more than a team of horses. Its length is 102 inches, width 56 inches and height 54½ inches. It turns in a 22-foot circle, and can get around easily. It goes through a small gate or door and easily shares the road with other vehicles.

While rated at 10 horsepower on the drawbar, it develops nearly 14. While rated at 18 on the belt, it develops up to 24. Thus one has the assurance that it

* From an exhaustive investigation made recently by Standard Farm Papers, Inc.

is ever ready for an emergency. No farmer should buy a tractor without knowing its reserve horsepower.

There are dozens of improvements in this Case 10-18. For instance, it has a one-piece main frame, with a four-cylinder engine mounted crosswise. This frame construction affords a dust-proof housing for the rear axle, bull pinion shaft, transmission and the bearings for these parts. It also provides a base for the motor.

This type of construction brings rigidity. It minimizes vibration and prevents disalignment of gears, which are all cut steel and fully enclosed. Thus we multiply strength, reduce weight and conserve power.

Greater Economy

Another feature is its economical consumption of kerosene. It has a Case Syphon Thermostat which controls the cooling system and insures complete combustion of kerosene. And it prevents raw fuel from passing by the pistons and diluting oil in the crank case.

An improved air-washer delivers clean air to the carburetor. No grit nor dust gets into the cylinders to minimize their efficiency and shorten their life.

Our illustrated booklet describes all the advanced ideas in the new Case 10-18. Get a copy by all means, so that you may judge tractors well by acquainting yourself with the latest and best practices.

We will gladly send a copy free. Or it may be obtained from a Case Dealer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc.

Founded 1842

1210 Erie Street, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

(801)

KEROSENE



TRACTORS

American Sheep & Wool Company

1501-3-5 First National Bank Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP & WOOL COMPANY is organized to help develop the unused resources of Wisconsin; to help in lessening the pronounced meat and wool shortage; and to improve a large acreage of virgin soil so it can eventually be used for cultivated crops. Incidentally, the opportunity to do these things offers unusual profits, to special knowledge of the industry, plus the control of high-class management.

That this need exists is apparent to anyone familiar with conditions regarding the supply and demand of beef, mutton and wool.

Western men made money at 15c per pound for wool, and \$2.50 per lamb. Prices now are about 55c for wool and \$12.00 to \$19.00 for lambs.

The average production of sheep and wool should be about one sheep per person of the population. The U. S. has now less than one-half of this production. Wisconsin, with its climate and feed area, should raise more than its quota, but is now short of this by nearly 2,000,000 sheep.

The development of this industry means not only meat and wool, but also more yarn, woolen and knitting mills, and clothing manufacturers.

For many years we Badgers were lumbering; but it would now appear that, in these respects, we are slumbering.

LOCATION

This company has secured approximately 35,200 acres of choice hardwood cut-over lands, at a very reasonable price, and has 20,000 acres additional under option, about the center along the boundary line of Oneida and Price Counties. Wisconsin, just north of the main line of the Soo R. R., and about half way between Phillips, on the old Wisconsin Cent. (now also Soo Line), and Hazelhurst on the Wisconsin Valley Division of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The tract contains lakes and streams, is well watered, and well-drained, with but very little swamp land, and is traversed by a Railroad from Phillips to the C. M. & St. P. Ry. The soil is ideal for sheep and cattle raising.

CAPITALIZATION

This is the day of big things. The business man of today knows all the advantages derived from having plenty of working capital.

With a large working capital and 55,000 acres of Wisconsin's very best soil, our manager will be ready at all times to take advantage of opportunities to buy whenever there is a break in the livestock market, and also to store up ample feed, at the most convenient and profitable times, so that if necessary when there is a heavy run on the market, livestock can be carried over until market conditions improve. Many a stockman suffers tremendous losses because he is forced to market his stock because of shortage of capital.

SAFETY

The safety of an investment is built upon several things, the chief of which are good management, permanent or readily saleable assets, and continuity of demand for service or production. In this Company the personnel of its management speaks for itself as giving as good as there is to be had. A large part of its assets will be lands, bought cheaply, well located as to transportation, well adapted to either grazing or agriculture, and therefore of constantly increasing value as permanent and usable property. Most of the remainder of its assets will be in sheep, widely distributed in many units over a large area; therefore subject in the least possible degree to percentage of loss or damage, and being in keen demand, for both meat and wool, will be turned over yearly so as to avoid a long time investment in depreciating assets. Other investment of capital will be mostly in improvements that add to the land value more than its normal increase. But few businesses so fully combine these elements of safety.

Profits also involve several elements, the chief of which are, again, good management, which is guaranteed by this Company's personnel; and a broad basis of operation, to secure economy, which this Company's capital and plan insure. There will be no expensive overhead nor unearned salaries.

Management

The right man in the right place is the basic principle of business success.

The American Sheep & Wool Company is particularly fortunate in this respect. Every man connected with this institution in an official capacity has a record that spells success for his every undertaking. The business control of this company is and will be in the hands of its Board of Directors, who will employ as Ranch Manager one of the most efficient, practical and experienced livestock men in the country.

MR. GEORGE A. WEST,

President of the Company, is one of the leading financiers of Milwaukee. He is president of the Lake Shore Stone Company, the Magnesia Products Company, the West Lumber Company, The Homemaker Land Company, and various other corporations in the City of Milwaukee, and a man of high standing in financial circles generally.

MR. GEORGE P. MAYER,

President and Director of the F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Company, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce and Vice-President of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, a man known for high business ideals.

HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD,

Former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, a large stockholder and officer of the North Fork Lumber Company and American Timber Holding Company.

MR. FRANK H. PARKER,

President of the Mueller & Son Box Company, an officer and director of the Parker Truck Company, manufacturers of motor trucks, a man of high standing and high business ideals in the commercial world of Milwaukee.

MR. C. P. TINKHAM,

Wholesale Cedar Products and Lumber, lumberman of recognized ability and standing in the State of Wisconsin.

MR. P. M. STARNES,

Vice-President of the North American Timber Holding Company, and Vice-President of the American Timber Holding Company and Director of several other corporations.

MR. E. G. WURSTER,

Treasurer of the John C. Becker Furniture Company, former Assistant District Attorney of the County of Milwaukee, and now practicing attorney in the City of Milwaukee, is treasurer and counsel of this Company.

MR. F. E. STARNES,

Formerly with Hogan Brothers, Livestock Dealers, a man who has made a critical study of sheep and other livestock from a commercial and scientific standpoint, spending considerable time in the West studying conditions there from a comparative standpoint.

Roasted and Packed by

THE MICHIGAN
COFFEE & SPICE
COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

Roasted and Packed by

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COFFEE & SPICE
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Menominee, Michigan

*The Fastest Selling Coffee
in Cloverland*



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CARPENTER COOK COMPANY
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CLOVERLAND

10c The
Copy

MAGAZINE

September, 1919



JUST OFF THE CARS—13,000 on Range Near Duluth



MARKETS AND RANGE



A Boiled Down Message of Cheer to the Western Rancher **COME TO GREATER CLOVERLAND**

What would a good rain be worth to your range in dollars and cents?

What would it be worth to your range to be assured that every year to follow more rain would fall in the driest years than you are averaging, year in and year out now? Yet that is exactly what Minnesota offers you.

But all the water and all the good grass in the best pasture known cannot put your sheep on the market with the bloom on, if you are three or four days from market.

Study the above map, note particularly that the livestock from the ranches in the cut-over land district of Minnesota is not to exceed twenty-four and thirty-six hours from markets, second to none in the nation. What would that mean to you in dollars and cents each year?

But look further. Answer for yourself the question as to whether land values can possibly remain at their present low level. It is America's last frontier, situated as it were, in the center of a territory that each year is becoming a greater factor in the industrial sphere of this nation.

The time will never be more opportune. Opportunity is calling. In any event do you not owe your business a visit to these parts to see for yourself the things of which we speak so boastingly.

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH

FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

For Appointment to Be Shown About

STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

CLOVER LAND

MAGAZINE

REGISTRATION OF TITLE APPLIED FOR TO U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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VOL. XII No. 1

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Wisconsin's Opportunity—and the Danger to Be Avoided

By FRED W. LUENING

Assistant Secretary Milwaukee Association of Commerce

MAKING IT POSSIBLE

Only the fact that the Association's State Development Division and Commission have been for months engaged in studying Wisconsin conditions and assembling Wisconsin lands, have made it possible to now meet the Montana, Wyoming and Utah situation. Because of this long period of work nearly half a million acres of Wisconsin lands have been assembled and are ready for sale or purchase by western men, and only the fact that previous study has been given the question places the association in a position to intelligently handle the present situation.

WISCONSIN has the greatest opportunity of her history to rapidly and effectively settle her idle lands.

On the other hand, Wisconsin faces a grave danger.

The cattle and sheep ranges of Montana, Wyoming, Utah and some other western states are badly drought stricken.

Much of the feed is eaten down to roots. Cultivated crops have been scorched under a sun which has taken much of the life out of them. Streams and waterways have dried up.

The western cattle and sheep man, in many instances, move his herds and flocks. He will either rush to market or he will take them to greener pastures.

A large number of western stockmen float the market there may be a disastrous drop in price. Furthermore, the stock is not generally in a marketable condition; is not "finished." Even at best, therefore, it cannot command anything like satisfactory prices.

If the stock man chooses the alternative—shipment into greener pastures—it means heavy expense and loss only with the most careful handling.

Wisconsin's opportunity lies in the fact that almost 10,000,000 acres of her lands are green with grasses and clover or other shrubbery. Of her 10,000,000 acres a fair percentage at least is suitable for cattle and sheep grazing. Under proper management Wisconsin can give successful and profitable ranches to the western man.

The state's danger lies in accepting indiscriminate shipments of herds and flocks; lies in offering too generously her acreage; lies in the inevitable losses that must come if western inexperienced with Wisconsin

conditions, attempt to finish their livestock here.

Such indiscriminate efforts may mean hundreds of failures. Such failures would give the state an adverse reputation from which it might not recover for years. Such failures could easily offset all of the careful work that has been done by the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, by the state's Immigration Commissioner, by the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, and by other organizations. The failures may be of two kinds: actual and heavy losses of cattle or sheep, after they get into the state, or serious financial entanglements involving men who are financially unable to move herds or flocks, but nevertheless attempt it.

The first type of failure would be most disastrous. If the land owners of Wisconsin indiscriminately offer their acreage, many tracts, entirely unsuitable for grazing purposes, will be offered western men. These men, not knowing Wisconsin, will hardly be able to discriminate. Many of them may accept. Then, when cattle are turned out upon land which cannot support them—or upon which they cannot be handled—failure is inevitable.

The other side of the question is found in accepting any and every western herd or flock. Some of these herds or flocks may be wholly incapable of withstanding the rigors of a long railway journey. The stock may already be so impoverished as to render shipment almost fatal. They may be unloaded alive on Wisconsin pastures, only to die in large numbers after they arrive here.

The Wisconsin man should remember that such a result will almost invariably be charged against Wisconsin—not the west. The western man will not consider the previous condition of the livestock, the hardships of the railway journey, nor the change of conditions. They will simply say that So-and-So's cattle died in Wisconsin. The story will be repeated and exaggerated. In the briefest time it will have attained grotesque proportions. The cattle died because of Wisconsin's adverse climate; because of Wisconsin's poisonous grasses; because of Wisconsin's wilderness pastures.

It therefore behooves Wisconsin to move with the greatest possible care in her effort to aid the western man. First of all, Wisconsin must honestly

and fairly analyze her own acreage. She must select only such tracts as really are adaptable for cattle or sheep grazing. If the western man contemplates shipments of horses, careful attention must be given to the land that will support them. It must be proper in point of topography, in point of location, and its general makeup. The same is true of cattle or sheep ranges.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce is giving these selections its most earnest attention. There have been listed with the association almost a half million acres of cut-over lands. Every acre of this property is valuable for some purpose. But not every acre is necessarily adaptable to cattle or sheep grazing.

It is because the most careful discrimination is necessary that the association has sent a representative to Montana and Wyoming for consultation with bankers, stockmen and others. It is quite as much with a view to keeping out of the state undesirable herds or flocks, and undesirable men, as with a view to bending every effort to securing the really desirable flocks and herds, and the really responsible men for Wisconsin.

After the state's lands have been thus carefully analyzed, and after her real pastures have been isolated, then it behooves Wisconsin to use the same discrimination in the west. The state may offer her best; in turn she may expect the best from among the western herds and flocks. There is no objection to receiving under-fed stock—provided that the under-feeding has not reached a nearly fatal plane. There is no objection to receiving and aiding men of comparatively small means—provided they are men of judgment, of responsibility, of experience, and of standing in their western communities.

If these two factors can be brought together—Wisconsin's most adaptable land and the west's most experienced men and suitable herds—then both must inevitably gain.

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce does not assert that the cattle and sheep industry will always and everywhere succeed in Wisconsin. It is convinced, however, that Wisconsin has acreage infinitely superior to almost any western state; that her pastures produce more succulent and nutritious grasses and clover to the acre than many sections of the west pro-

duce on ten or twenty times that area; that to the western man who does not know the Great Lakes Basin, Wisconsin pastures will be a revelation.

During the past month the efforts of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce to permanently establish sheep and cattle herds upon the lands of the state have been eminently successful. More than 40,000 head of sheep already are permanently located. More than 10,000 head of cattle have been brought into the state. All of these are permanent locations. They have nothing whatever to do with the present emergency conditions in the west. Each one of these flocks and herds have had careful individual attention from the association's representatives. Their owners have been visited; their experience and standing have been investigated; the livestock has been looked over; the locations in Wisconsin were most carefully chosen; and thereafter each herd and flock has been met at some shipping point in Wisconsin, its unloading has been watched, its location in corrals or stockades has been supervised, and advice has been given on methods of preliminary grazing. For it should be remembered that even the sturdiest western steer or lamb may die in a Wisconsin clover field if he is turned in upon it too suddenly and for too long a time. The Wisconsin farmer knows that he cannot take cattle out of the barn in spring after a winter of dry feeding and allow them freedom in a rich field of clover or alfalfa.

All of the above may seem pessimistic rather than optimistic. Nevertheless the association is perhaps the greatest optimist on this question—always assuming that it is properly handled. It believes not only that the state will achieve its most rapid settlement through the influx of cattle and sheep, but that the livestock will thrive mightily and its owners profit proportionately. It believes that the livestock industry will reach proportions within the state that must mean increased business for the railroads, a growing banking business, a larger livestock market in Milwaukee and Chicago, ocean shipments, perhaps, from the port of Milwaukee and the ports of Green Bay, Duluth and Superior, heavy purchases of farm implements, of household equipment, of clothing and dry goods and every other form of human need. The establishment of permanent ranches is a "big" affair as ordinary human en-

(Continued on Page 42)

Thousands of Acres of Idle Land Like This Await the Western Stockmen

CLOVER LAND

Sheep Grazing is Successful in Northeastern Minnesota

By ROBERT A. CROSTHWAITE, Grazer, Lake County, Minnesota

WHEN I left Cody, Wyoming, I promised many of the wool growers there that I would let them know something of this clover country as a grazing proposition. We had all heard and read considerable about it, but the "eating of the pudding" is the real test. I am stating my experiences to date to you readers of the Cloverland Magazine.

It was the advice of Editor Charles R. Hutcheson, that I came here, this season. I needed summer range, and as one of my friends out in Wyoming was personally acquainted with Mr. Hutcheson, I wired him for advice and a location to which I could ship my sheep.

After a five days' journey I landed here with 4,100 head of ewes and lambs. I have been here over six weeks now, and my sheep have done and are doing fine. They were in a pretty thin condition when they landed. Many of the lambs were weaned and many of the ewes were dry and very poor. The pictures taken today, August 21st, which accompany this article, will tell a pretty good story of the effect which the grass, brouse, water and climate of Greater Cloverland have had on my sheep.

There are thousands and thousands

of acres of excellent grazing lands all around the section in which my sheep are grazing. On these lands there is all kinds of brouse which the sheep like and do well on. I have ranged my flock over about four miles of territory, and now the feed is a great deal better where they first grazed than it was when they went over it the first time.

There is no danger of a drought here. It rains every three or four days—at least once every week, and these rains keep the grass coming right along. After having been grazed down, the clover comes back so fast that in a couple of weeks it has attained a growth of from six to eight inches, and it is ideal for sheep feed. I have found the summer climate

about by the forming of the top soil and the killing of the brush, which is in more sunlight.

The farmers in this community winter sheep. Their flocks look very good and are making money for their owners. Every farm in this country could handle sheep, as there is

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Mrs. Robert A. Crosthwaite is sitting on the stump to left admiring the flock. She says, "Our sheep have grown wonderfully." These sheep had been in Cloverland 44 days when this picture was taken. Mr. Crosthwaite says some of them have gained a pound a day.

Northern Wisconsin Proves Its Value as a Grazing District

By E. W. JENNINGS, Grazer, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

HAVING had thirty days of practical experience with western sheep on the cut-over district, I would be very grateful for sufficient space in your publication to relate the success we have had that the sheepmen of the west may know the actual conditions as they do exist.

Early in July we left Cascade, Mont., with 10,000 ewes and lambs and 2,900 yearling ewes belonging to J. B. Taylor, one of the wealthiest and most progressive of Montana's stockmen. Leaving a drouth-stricken district, our sheep were in very poor condition, and it was with much satisfaction that we observed the increased amount of luxuriant vegetation as we came eastward. Arriving at Stone Lake, Sawyer County, Wisconsin, we unloaded and grazing operations immediately began. We are in the midst of the far-famed cut-over clover district, rich in vegetation of all kinds, and in all my sheep experience of twenty years in the west I have never seen sheep take on flesh so rapidly, not even in the mountains of Idaho, recognized to be the very best of summer range.

There is a great variety of feed here and sheep do not travel as they do in

the west, and the numerous lakes afford ample water. However, the heavy dews are sufficient that one need never take the sheep to water. Contrary to the opinion and belief of many western stockmen, this is not an extreme swampy district and what few swamps there are grow an abundance of grass and sheep can and do readily get it.

The absence of alkali in this district

is another noticeable feature and for that reason sheep consume large quantities of salt.

Another very important consideration is the utter absence of predatory animals. We have not had a single sheep killed since we arrived. The distressing howl of the hungry coyote is lacking, which means much money to the sheepman whose sheep are here,



There is plenty of feed for thousands more sheep like these thousands on cut-over land in Northern Wisconsin.

as the number of sheep the coyotes usually kill in the west is enormous.

This country is not rough and hilly, but reasonably undulating and level and when once cleared will make an ideal farming community. The settlers that have purchased land here have wonderful crops, showing they too well the productiveness of the land. Sheep, the "messenger of a new era" are very valuable in helping clear the land. They seem to have a great fondness for the various weeds and small sprouts. It is quite a contrast to any portion of the range we have grazed compared to any land adjacent.

It does not take as much range here to graze sheep as it does in the west, as the immense amount of moisture and warm weather causes it to grow very rapidly.

This country is remarkably free from rock and for that reason we have no lame sheep.

This is a wonderful sheep country and for any man who has his doubts and fears it would be to his advantage to visit some sheep that are now here. Very little can be observed and appreciated from a car window and only a personal inspection of the district can produce authentic information.

CLOVER LAND

Western Cattle Kings Buy 50,000-Acre Cloverland Ranch

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

THE Cloverland Cattle Company is being organized in Schoolcraft County, Upper Michigan.

Two experienced cattle men came from the Southwest this spring to engage in the business of making beef by grazing steers on the cut-over lands, which are covered with the finest kind of cattle feed. Five thousand steers will be shipped in next spring. Over two townships will be included. This tract of land was decided upon as the best for cattle grazing after a careful survey of nine counties in Cloverland.

Y. Canon, of El Paso, Texas, and Frank M. King, of Tucson, Arizona, are well known over the Southwest range country, are the gentlemen referred to. They have selected 50,000 acres of land seven miles from Manistique on which to graze steers. They had previously investigated the possibilities of the country, but when they arrived and went into the proposition more thoroughly, they decided that there was an opening for the profitable operation of a bigger outfit than they felt like financing, so they got busy and organized a company for half a million dollars and will sell some of the stock. They have bought 50,000 acres of land which includes their original acreage of 25,000, and are preparing to place it this fall, so as to be ready for the reception of the 5,000 steers which they will place in pasture on the land early next spring. These gentlemen expect later to add from 10 to 75,000 acres to their present holdings. The tract which they will buy is well grassed and well watered. About half of the land is marshy meadow covered with a heavy growth of blue joint and red top grass; the other half is hardwood upland and an abundance of clover, timothy and blue grass growing on it. They have seeded a great deal of pure blue clover seed on burnings. Seven hundred head of Arizona cattle are getting fat on a small section of this land at the present time, and will be ready for market this season. Mr. King says he never saw cattle fatten so rapidly in any country.

At least ten thousand tons of hay are put up each year on this ranch for winter feed. A fifteen-mile ditch has been dug on the land so that it is possible to water the land with a team and pump the wild hay. This hay makes the ranch most valuable for cattle. There are very few ranches in Cloverland where there is winter feed all the time to put up.

The tract is seven miles wide and ten miles long, and it will take



Hay field on Cloverland Cattle Company's ranch. Left to right—W. T. Webb, Leo C. Harmon, B. Shannon, County Agent George Kinzing, Frank W. King.

forty miles of fence to enclose it. Four strands of the heaviest galvanized barbed wire and heavy cedar posts will be used in making the fence, which will make it strong enough to hold the biggest and wildest steers.

There are eleven lakes, two large rivers and ten good-sized branches, besides numerous springs on the place, and so distributed that the cattle won't have to go but a short distance in any direction for water, and all approaches to watering places are firm.

As stated above Messrs. Canon and

King will bring in not less than 5,000 big steers early next spring, and will turn them loose in this big pasture, and will market them in the late fall. There will be no "herding" and the cattle running at large over this large area undisturbed during the season are bound to put on great weight. The overhead expense of running them will be light as a cowboy or two to "ride fence" and another to haul salt out into the pasture, will be all the help that will be required. These gentlemen say that the only way to make money out of cattle is to put your



These western cattle have grazed on this ranch only six weeks. They were very poor when shipped in, but have already filled and smoothed out.

money in cattle, and not in fancy buildings or salaries to highly paid officials. In the West cattle ranches that are run in this manner are successful, where those run on the reverse scale are a failure. This ranch is to be run as a cow ranch. In case of emergency in this country, some farming land in connection with a ranch, is not out of place, and they have it on this ranch—several hundred acres, and more available if needed. This property is already equipped with several substantial houses, barns, out buildings and farm machinery.

While the Cloverland Cattle Company is among the biggest of the kind ever launched in the middle west, it is not half as big as it is going to be, and these men, who have every confidence in the outcome are backing the proposition with their money, time and experience. Both gentlemen are used to big things in this line, and while it is a big undertaking it does not seem so to them.

Messrs. Canon and King came to Cloverland with recommendations of the highest order from bankers, cattlemen and high officials of their country. Mr. Canon was born and raised on a cattle ranch in Texas, and has been interested in raising, buying, selling and handling cattle on pasture all his life. He has fattened thousands of head on grass during the past twenty years in Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. At present he owns a large ranch, stocked with cattle, in New Mexico, and has cattle on pasture in Colorado, but he will devote his entire time to his Cloverland interests. Being an expert buyer, he will do all the buying for the ranch and promises to land the cattle here at a price that will make money for the company. Mr. Canon is not only a thorough cattleman, but is also well versed in present day business methods, and is a man of broad experience in the banking and mercantile world. Few men have a better standing with his home banks than he.

Mr. King was also born and raised on a cattle ranch, and has handled cattle from Oklahoma to the Pacific Coast, as well as in Northern Mexico, and his experience covers running them on the range to selling them on the market. He has also built and operated stock yards. The first up to date stock yards at El Paso were built and managed by Mr. King. These yards belong to Morris & Company. His wide experience in the grass range business well fits him for taking care of cattle on Cloverland grass.

Upper Peninsula Farmer's Picnic to be an Annual Affair

THE farmers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan will hold annual picnics at the state experimental station at Chatham, establishing a get-together meeting to talk about agricultural matters over with officers of the station and state agricultural agents and among themselves, see what is being done at the station, renew acquaintances and have a good time.

It was the unanimous decision at the first picnic of the kind held at the station August 14. About 100 Upper Peninsula farmers and wives, Upper Peninsula county agricultural agents, and the heads of the departments of the Michigan Agricultural College, including President S. Kedzie and Dean R. S. were present. This was a

NEW MAGAZINE FEATURES

Cloverland Magazine introduces two new features to its readers this month—fiction serials and a Domestic Art Department.

The first serial is "Laughing Bill Hyde," by Rex Beach. This is Mr. Beach's latest novel, has been published in book form only, and has been on library shelves about one year. Critics declare it to be his masterpiece.

Cloverland Magazine has purchased the rights for FIRST SERIAL PUBLICATION of this intensely humorous and thrilling human-interest story of adventure, which carries with it such realism that the readers see his characters in human form, their hypocrisy exposed and their virtues vividly extolled. The great truths brought out have caused discomfort in more than one element that masquerades under the shield of religion, social standing,

and business prestige; presents phases of life so real that the book is beyond the class of the novel. With this story Cloverland Magazine has purchased a number of Mr. Beach's newest and cleverest short stories that have never appeared in magazine form, which will be published from time to time, giving our readers first chance at these excellent contributions to current literature.

The Domestic Art Department is launched with "Art Needlework," by Edith Owen, whose reputation for designing pretty patterns in needle work is nation-wide. The patterns are reproduced in zinc etching, which makes them clear and distinct, and detailed instructions for making each piece accompany the illustration.

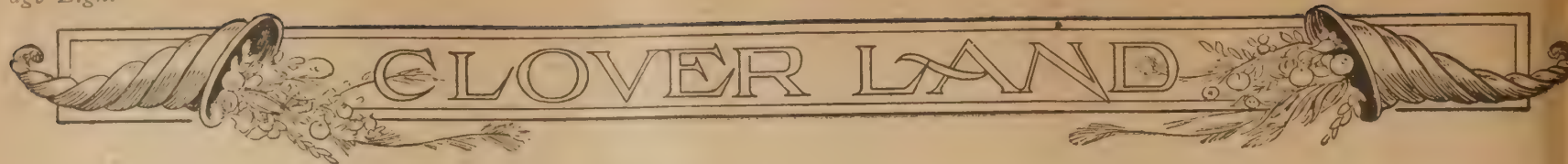
Cloverland Magazine is confident this feature will make a special appeal to its women readers.

splendid attendance considering the fact that the day previous was rainy, and the weather on the morning of the picnic was very threatening.

The forenoon was given over to a land clearing demonstration conducted by Guy G. Means, of the agricultural division, Du Pont Powder company. He gave almost a continuous lecture, accompanied by numerous demonstrations of the best methods of blasting stumps with the cheapest powder. He also gave an exhibition of ditch digging with dynamite, which attracted special interest. A Kirstin stump puller also operated on the grounds.

Those who preferred inspected the pastures and field crops at the station, and many were attracted to the potato field where J. E. Kotila, potato disease

(Continued on Page 46)



Portion of 700 head of beef cattle six western stockmen are grazing in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, to test Cloverland. They are grazing on the big 50,000-acre ranch recently purchased by King & Canon, of Arizona and Texas.

Six Western "Cow Men" Pool Interests to Test Cloverland

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE cut-over lands of Greater Cloverland with their myriads of lakes and streams, are standing the tests of western grazers. The invitation to the sturdy westerners has not been to "come and see" only, but "come and see, and try it out. Then, if you are satisfied, remain with us, become one of us."

This kind of invitation is so genuine that "tests" are being made in all parts of Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota, the territory encompassed by the Greater Cloverland boundary lines. Most of the "tests" have been made by sheep men, just why nobody knows, as the grasses and pure water of Cloverland are as good for cattle as sheep. Perhaps it is because so much more money is involved in a thousand head of cattle than a thousand head of sheep, but at any rate, an occasional "cow man" wedges in among the

sheep men for a "test," and the result is the same—both look about for a permanent range before the end of the grazing season.

Among the "cow men" now trying out Cloverland are six westerners, all in a bunch—two from up near the Canadian boundary line, and four from the borders of Mexico.

Rulon H. Davis, a son of W. G. Davis, the Idaho sheep man, who has purchased a 9,000-acre ranch in Cloverland, and O. T. Hawkins, of Idaho, are grazing 200 cows on the 50,000-acre ranch King and Canon have purchased in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, 15 miles north of Manistique.

Griscom, Thurston, Wingfield and Martin, of Arizona, have 500 steers on the same tract. This herd is all good grade stuff, Hereford and Shorthorns

predominating, with a fair sprinkling of Durham blood—all combining to make up a little better than an average range herd.

Although the grade is above the average the cattle were a sorry-looking lot when unloaded in Cloverland to celebrate the Fourth of July in the region of nine big, fresh water lakes sunk deep in the bosom of a vast area of blue grass, timothy, clover, and a lot of other green forage the technical names of which no one but a botanist knows, but all good feed. And there was an abundance of shade, a luxury unknown to most western cattle, and a valuable asset to stockmen when it can be found. So this herd of 700 did the most natural thing in the world at first—filled their stomachs with delicious green feed and pure water, then celebrated by romping and kicking up

their heels, and when they were tired, laid down to rest in the cool shade.

After six weeks of this feasting, drinking and resting in Cloverland, these animals did not look like the hungry lot shipped in from the drought stricken districts of the west. They had rounded out, were slick, and putting on fat. Their wildness was gone and they more nearly resembled a big, quiet family of livestock on a farm.

Many of these steers and cows were in better condition after these six weeks of grazing in Cloverland than a great portion of westerners sold in the late fall market, and they all live at least two more months' good grazing before them. So the gain will be marked up with dollars and cents in favor of Cloverland. Like all the other "tests" that have been made—the result is not in doubt—Cloverland wins.

What Is Happening in Northeastern Minnesota

By FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration for Minnesota

NORTHEASTERN Minnesota is not bounded by any arbitrary survey lines. As commonly used, the description applies to that portion of the northern part of the state in which practically all of our conifer timber has been grown. Northwestern Minnesota is generally regarded as that section of the state which is known as the partly developed prairie section of Minnesota, from Beltrami and Clearwater Counties west to the Dakota line, and together these counties, of Northwestern Minnesota combined with the counties of Northeastern Minnesota form what is known as Northern Minnesota.

In this territory are embraced the counties of Cook, Lake St. Louis, Carlton, Pine, Kanabec, Morrison, Mille Lacs, Crow Wing, Cass, Itasca, Koochiching, Beltrami, Hubbard, Wadena, Clearwater, Polk, Red Lake, Pennington, Marshall, Kittson and Roseau.

While the lands in the northwestern portion of Northern Minnesota are more developed this is because of the fact that that section of Northern Minnesota, lying as it does in the prairie belt, is easier to clear, so that practically every acre of good Government land and a large majority of state school lands have been taken up and are in the hands of private owners. On account of the prairie land being so much easier to subdivide, Northwestern Minnesota is being developed much faster than the northeastern part, which is in the timber belt. Lacking few essentials that go to make up a country of opportunities for farmers, the northwestern portion of Northern

Minnesota is unequalled. Millions of bushels of the best milling wheat that the world produces are grown annually on the level prairie lands of North-

western Minnesota. Northwestern Minnesota has frequently been referred to as the "Granary of the World." It is a well known fact that the Red

River Valley has earned for itself a reputation of being the birthplace of No. 1 hard wheat.

In the northeastern section of the state development is slow, which is only a repetition of the history of the timber section, but those who have traveled through Northern Minnesota ten years ago, or even five years ago, will be surprised at the remarkable progress that has been made. Wild grains such as wheat, oats, rye and barley grow abundantly on the developed lands of Northeastern Minnesota, a very small amount of grain is produced in this section of the state, farmers' attention being turned almost exclusively to raising vegetables and truck gardening, but there is one thing which both Northeastern and Northwestern Minnesota are very much alike in, and that is that both of these sections mentioned are natural dairy districts.

It is almost remarkable to notice how quickly the farmers of Northern Minnesota learn of the adaptability of that part of the state for dairying. The result is that today creameries are found in every county except two in many counties a dozen or more creameries are located. Almost as rapidly as a township is settled and partially so, a creamery is built nearly all by the farmers themselves on the co-operative plan. Creameries are sure crops in a country where all kinds of grass, both tame and wild, grow in abundance, as it does in Northern Minnesota.



Dairy herds like these six sons and daughters of Bida's May King, bred at Island Farm, Island, Minn., will follow in the wake of the grazers. The cover for this issue of Cloverland Magazine was made from a scene at the home of these fine Guernsey cattle.

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CLOVER LAND

LAUGHING BILL HYDE By REX BEACH

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MR. WILLIAM HYDE was discharged from Deer Lodge Penitentiary a changed man. That was quite in line with the accepted theory of criminal jurisprudence, the warden's discipline and the chaplain's prayers. Yes, Mr. Hyde was changed, and the change had bitten deep; his humorous contempt for the law had turned to abiding hatred; his sunburned cheeks were pallid, his lungs were weak, and he coughed considerably. Balanced against these results, to be sure, were the benefits accruing from three years of corrective discipline at the State's expense; the knack of conversing through stone walls, which Mr. Hyde had mastered, and the plaiting of wonderful horsehair bridles, which he had learned. Otherwise he was the same "Laughing Bill" his friends had known, neither more nor less regenerate.

Since the name of Montana promised to associate itself with unpleasant memories, Mr. Hyde determined at once to bury his past and begin life anew in a climate more suited to weak lungs. To that end he stuck up a peaceful citizen of Butte who was hurrying homeward with an armful of bundles, and in the warm dusk of a pleasant evening relieved him of eighty-three dollars, a Swiss watch with an elk-tooth fob, a pearl-handled pen-knife, a key-ring, and a bottle of digestive tablets.

Three wasted years of industry had not robbed Mr. Hyde of the technique of his trade, hence there was nothing amateurish or uproarious about the procedure. He merely back-heeled the pedestrian against a bill-board, held him erect and speechless by placing his left hand upon his victim's shoulder and pressing his left forearm firmly across the gentleman's apple, while with his own dexterous right hand he placed the eighty-three dollars in circulation. During the transaction he laughed constantly. An hour later he was en route for the sunny South, where being good and sufficient reasons why he preferred that direction to any other.

Arizona helped Mr. Hyde's lungs, for the random town which he selected was high and dry, but, unfortunately, it was Laughing Bill soon after his arrival, and in consequence he was forced to engage promptly in a new business enterprise. This time he raised the pay-roll. It was an easy task, for the custodian of the pay-roll was a small man with a kindly and unsuspicious nature. As a result of this operation Bill was enabled to maintain himself, for some six weeks, in a luxury to which of late he had been unaccustomed. At the end of this time the original bearer of the pay-roll tottered forth from the hospital and, dawning to overhear Mr. Hyde in altercation with a faro dealer, he was ruck by some haunting note in the owner's laughter, and lost no time in puffing his painful way to the sheriff's office.

Seeing the man go, Laughing Bill realized that his health again demanded a change of climate, and since it took nearly an hour of train time he was forced to leave on horseback. Luckily for him he found a horse convenient. It was a wild horse, with nothing whatever to indicate that it belonged to any one, except the fact that it carried a silver-mounted saddle and bridle, the reins of which were fastened to a post in front of a saloon. Mr. Hyde enjoyed the ride, for it put him out in the open air. It griev-

ed him to part with the horse, a few hours later, but being prodigal with personal property he presented the animal to a poor Mexican woman, leaving her to face any resulting embarrassments. Ten minutes later he swung himself under a west-bound freight, and in due time arrived in California, somewhat dirty and fatigued, but in excellent humor.

Laughing Bill's adventures and his aliases during his slow progress up the coast form no part of this story. It might be said, with a great deal of truth, that he was missed, if not mourned, in many towns. Finally, having found the climates of California, Oregon and Washington uniformly unsuited to one of his habits, force of circumstance in the shape of numerous hand-bills adorned with an unflattering half-tone of himself, but containing

cabin window. Bill realized that an explanation was due, for it was evident that the speaker had been watching him for some little time; but under the circumstances, even though the face in the window was round, youthful, good-humored, explanations promised to be embarrassing.

"How d'y?" said Mr. Hyde.

"What luck?" inquired the stranger.

Mr. Hyde sat back upon his heels and grinned engagingly. "Not much," he confessed. "Can't find it nowhere. This guy must be a missionary."

The new-comer opened the door and entered. He was a medium-sized, plump young man. "Oh, I say!" he protested. "Is it as bad as that?" Bill nodded vaguely, meanwhile carefully measuring the physical proportions of the interloper. The latter went on:

"I saw that you knew your business,

self, and the youth echoed his laughter.

"It IS funny," the latter agreed. "For Heaven's sake, don't spoil it. Sit down and have a smoke; I'm not going to eat you."

"See here! You don't mean—? D'you think for a minute—?" Mr. Hyde began with rotund dignity, but the other waved his cigarette impatiently, saying:

"Oh, drop that stuff or I'll page your friend 'Mac' and show you up."

In assuming his air of outraged innocence Laughing Bill had arched his hollow chest and inhaled deeply. As a result he began to cough, whereupon his new acquaintance eyed him keenly, saying:

"That's a bad bark. What ails you?" "Con," said Laughing Bill.

"Pardon me. I wouldn't have smoked if I'd known." The speaker dropped his cigarette and placed a heel upon it. "What are you doing here?" Alaska's no place for weak lungs."

Gingerly seating himself upon the narrow settee Mr. Hyde murmured, wonderingly: "Say? You're a regular guy ain't you?" He began to laugh again, but now there was less of a metallic quality to his merriment. "Yes, sir, dam' if you ain't." He withdrew from his pocket a silver-mounted hairbrush and comb, and placed them carefully upon the washstand. "I don't aim to quit winner on a sport like you."

"Thanks, awfully!" smiled the young man. "I'd have fought you for that comb and brush. Girl stuff, you understand? That's she." He pointed to a leather-framed photograph propped against the mirror.

Laughing Bill leaned forward and studied the picture approvingly. "Some queen, all right. Blonde, I reckon."

"Sure. You like blondes?"

"Who, me? I ain't strong for no kind of women. You hate her, don't you?"

The young man smiled more widely, his whole face lit up. "I hate her so much that I kissed her good-by and sailed away to make a quick fortune. I hope Alaska's unhealthy."

"Yeah?" "You see, I'm a doctor. I'm a good doctor, too, but it takes a long time to prove it, out in the States, and I can't wait a long time."

Mr. Hyde pondered briefly. "I don't see's you got much on me, Doc," he said. "I frisk 'em while they're good and healthy, and you 'take' 'em when they're feeble. I don't see no difference to speak of."

"It's an interesting viewpoint," the physician agreed, seriously enough, "and I respect every man's opinion. Tell me, how did you acquire that cough?"

"Livin' in a ground-floor apartment."

"What's your business?"

"Harness-maker."

"Hm'm! You'll do well up here."

The doctor was highly entertained. "I understand there's a horse at Nome."

"A horse!"

"Alaska isn't a stock country."

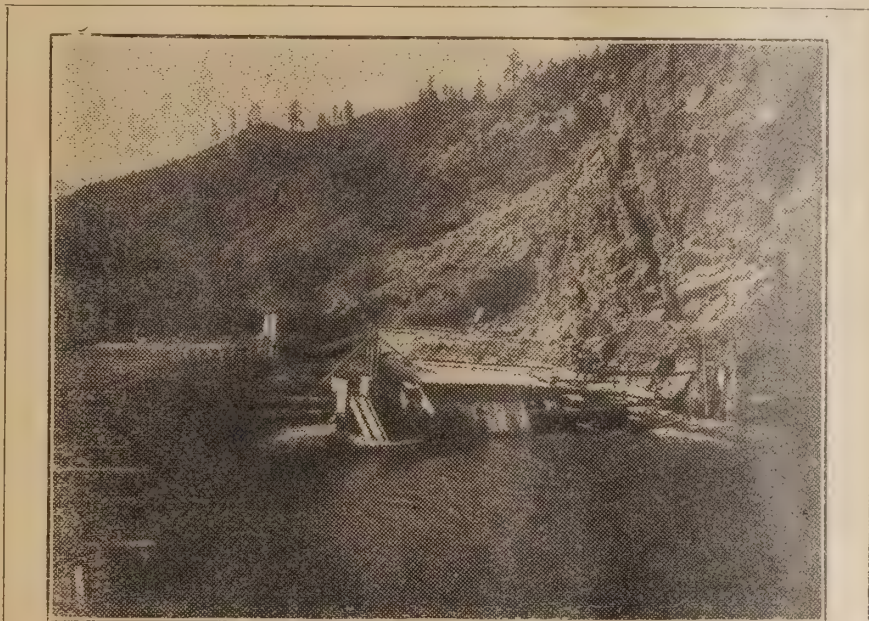
Laughing Bill was genuinely surprised. "No horses?" he murmured. "How the hell do you get away?"

"You don't. You stay and face the music."

"Now what do you know about that?" There was a brief silence. "Well, I bet I'll turn my hand to something."

"No doubt. You impress me as a

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There was no hospital in St. Michaels, so Doctor Thomas "borrowed" a cabin from the company for the comfort of Mr. Hyde, the only possible patient in that deserted village.

certain undeniably accurate data such as diameter of skull, length of nose, angle of ear, and the like, drove him still north and west. Bill was a modest man; he considered these statistics purely personal in character; to see them blazoned publicly on the walls of post-offices, and in the corridors of county buildings, outraged his finer feelings, so he went away from there, in haste, as usual.

Having never sailed the sea, he looked forward to such an experience with lively anticipation, only to be disappointed in the realization. It was rough off Flattery, and he suffered agonies strange and terrifying. In due time, however, he gained his sea legs and, being forever curious, even prying, he explored the ship. His explorations were interesting, for they took him into strange quarters—into the fore-castle, the steerage, even into some of the first-class state-rooms, the doors of which had been left "on the hook" while their occupants were at meals. No small benefit accrued to Mr. Hyde from these investigations.

One day during the dinner-hour, as he was occupied in admiring the contents of a strange suit-case, a voice accosted him over his shoulder, and he looked up to discover a face in the

and—I was hoping you'd manage to find something I had missed."

Mr. Hyde breathed deep with relief; his expression altered. "You been through ahead of me?" he inquired.

"Oh, several times; daily, in fact." The speaker tossed a bunch of keys upon the berth, saying: "Glance through the steamer-trunk while you're here and declare me in on anything you find."

Mr. Hyde rose to his feet and retreated a step; his look of relief was replaced by one of dark suspicion. As always, in moments of extremity, he began to laugh.

"Who are you?" he demanded.

"I? Why, I live here. That's my baggage. I've been through it, as I told you, but—" The young man frowned whimsically and lit a cigarette. "It doesn't diagnose. I can't find a solitary symptom of anything worth while. Sit down, won't you?"

Mr. Hyde's manner changed for a second time. He was embarrassed, apologetic, crestfallen. "YOUR cabin? Why, then—it's my mistake!" he declared. "I must 'a' got in the wrong flat. Mac sent me up for a deck of cards, but—Say, that's funny, ain't it?"

He began to see the joke upon him-

CLOVER LAND



This group of men represent employees who have been in continuous service of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad for thirty years or over and includes from the highest operating officials to the most humble servant on the job. This may be looked upon as quite a remarkable condition when you consider the Duluth & Iron Range

Railroad is one of the largest small roads in America, employing about 2,500 men, and to find that of this number 116 have been in continuous service for over thirty years, which speaks well for their loyalty and efficiency.

This group was taken at their Fourth Annual Outing July 10th, 1919,

at Ely, Minn. It has been customary for them to picnic each year with the "Vermilion Range Old Settlers' Association."

There is the distinction in this group of men which is probably unusual and that is, eleven locomotive engineers stand in the same senior position without a break for the entire

period above mentioned. It is fair to say that a loyalty can be produced through such cooperation which would be difficult to obtain in another way.

The average age of the men in the group is 58 years. Old enough and ought to have sense enough to belong to the "Cloverland Family" and help put sheep on the cut-over lands.

Idaho Sheep Man Establishes 9,000-Acre Permanent Ranch

By HENRY A. PERRY

ONE of the biggest permanent sheep ranches in Greater Cloverland is located in Schoolcraft County, Michigan, about ten miles west of Manistique. It is a solid block of 9,000 acres, with a number of lakes and streams, and broad stretches of cut-over land that has been burned over until about all that remains on a

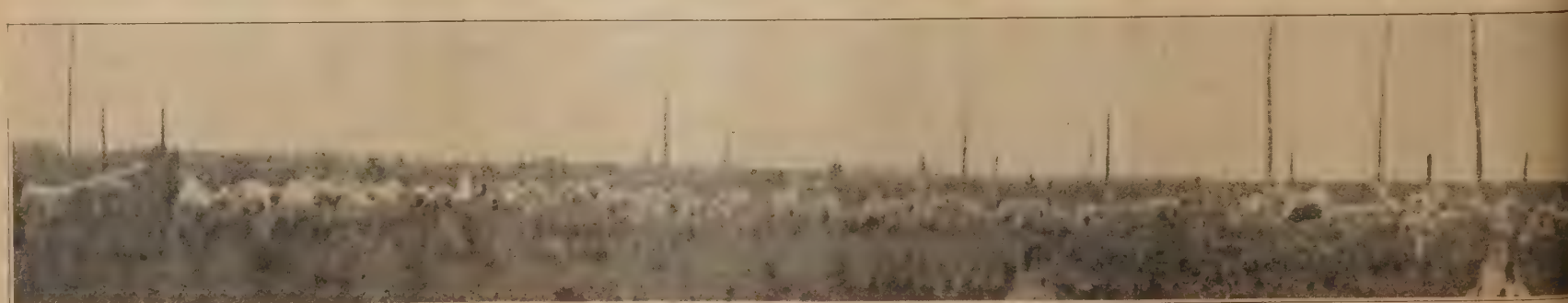
large portion of the range is charred stumps. A splendid growth of grass and clover has sprung up in large areas, and there is plenty of the browse western grazers have discovered their sheep like so well. While there is an abundance of feed for thousands of

sheep, a large acreage will be seeded to provide the very best of winter provender to bring the flocks through in good condition.

The owner of this big permanent ranch is W. G. Davis, of Idaho. Mr. Davis was "the sheep man" of Idaho,

when he visited Cloverland a little more than one year ago. After careful inspection of cut-over lands, he weighed their value against the grazing possibilities of his western range, and also considered the one night's ride on either the Chicago or South St. Paul market as compared with the loss

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CLOVER LAND

On the Menominee River with Weawbinyket

By MRS. L. T. STERLING, of Iron Mountain, Michigan

THE word perfect is most aptly used to describe the beauty of the Menominee River in its many varying aspects. Its great volume of water is gathered by its numerous tributaries that traverse and in a large part of the upper peninsula. It has always been prolific of many varieties of fish and because of wide and winding channels, with occasional bayous of wild rice and water growing plants, wild ducks and geese make of it a feeding place. In Indian times, because of its abundance and game, and the many openings in high lands that supplied an abundance of wild grasses and an opportunity to the red man to cultivate Indian corn, (as well as because it afforded an extensive water highway to a country filled with many kinds of fur-bearing animals), the river was very popular as a canoe trail. It is about three hundred miles from its mouth to the head of the largest tributary and nearly all the way is navigable for canoes, with frequent portages. Previous to the beginning of the nineteenth century it is believed that there were no permanent settlements in this part of the country by the red men further north than Menominee. It is known, however, that before this time the country adjacent to the Bays of Nocquette and that traversed by streams flowing into Lake Michigan were often frequented by the Indians from Wisconsin, who were particularly fond of this hunting ground; and it is true that later on the families settled on and near the Menominee, making permanent homes. The settlements were made at Bad Water, near the present site of Iron Mountain, at Wausaukee and at White Falls. The fame of this hunters' paradise soon spread and parties of men made trips to it. (This depiction of the Menominee is taken from a history of the upper peninsula.) In the early seventies a party of lawyers and one business man from Chicago came to this north country, the canoe trip on the Menominee being the chief attraction. The party consisted of James L. High, Lorenzo Pratt, Josiah H. Bissell and John King. Mr. Bissell was a friend of mine from our childhood days in Rochester and my interest in the account of this trip as given to the public in the form of notes and extracts from his diaries, is of course increased by this fact. Mr. King published an account in 1879 of two trips made by the gentlemen, and the greater part of this paper is taken from his notes, many being quoted verbatim. It may be well to say something generally about the regions and waters which will be mentioned in this paper. The river of Trout, the Brule or Bois Brule

"burned wood," is a small, clear rocky stream of some fifty miles issuing from Lake Brule and flowing south-east. It is described as having a series of rapids or strong water for its entire length. Near its mouth it is joined by the Paint River, and their commingled waters flowing four or five miles together and then receiving another affluent, the Michigamme, become the Menominee River which flows into Green Bay, with the Michigan town of Menominee and the Wisconsin town of Marinette at its mouth. The commonly accepted meaning of the word "Menominee" is "wild rice," or "place of wild rice" or "men who eat wild rice"; but I am told that on a map dated 1783, which was exhibited in the New York Public Library, the river is called "Rivier des Oumalowmee."

Both the Brule and Menominee rivers are boundaries between the two states. The Michigamme has its source in Lake Michigamme in the iron and copper regions of Lake Superior. Its course is southeasterly. Mr. King says, "with the exception of Hamilton & Merryman's lumber camp about eighteen miles above its mouth, the Michigamme traverses an unbroken wilderness. The Brule at the time we made our trips also ran its entire course through a complete wilderness."

A brief summary of these two trips will not be amiss. The first was by rail to Menominee, then by wagon over logging roads to Bad Water, and from that point by canoe down the river to Menominee. The second, two years later, was by rail to Republic, where guides and canoes awaited the party who made the trip down the Michigamme, then made a thirty-five mile carry to the Brule, passing through Lake Mary, several small lakes and rivers, Lake Chicagon, Lake Minnie, and thence to the Brule and the Menominee. On most of these lakes and streams they had excellent fishing. The report of the total catch is interesting. Seven hundred and sixty on the first trip, and thirteen hundred odd on the second. Many of these of course were thrown back. The extracts which are given later on are from notes of both trips. One showing the absolute wildness of the forest and river is as follows: "It is curious to record that since we left Republic until we came to Hamilton and Merryman's camp on the Michigamme, after our trip down the Michigamme and up and down the Brule we had not seen a human face or habitation, or signs of them, unless the trails we trod may be considered such signs. A trip such as ours, and

through regions as far apart with nothing in sight but all-pervading nature, and not even a single token of Man's presence serves to show the utter silence and vastness and wildness of this primeval forest. The summer livery of these forests will have many a season to decay and grow again, and again to fade and fall before much of this great wilderness is the home of the white man, and fields of grain take the place of the forests."

Already lumbering interests were at work, cutting the timber, having camps for this purpose, and on the Menominee proper were two or three such camps and boarding houses with farms attached. The forests were almost impenetrable because of the dense luxuriant growth and the fallen, decaying timber. There were numerous trails or portages between different points, and these were passable only on foot and most of them with difficulty even then. The canoe was the means of travel and all supplies must be carried that way or obtained at lumber camps. There were one or two rough supply roads for these camps, one running from Carney west to the Pemenee farm of the N. Ludington Company, and one further north between the present site of Quinnesec and the Brule. Mr. King says in a note, that in 1879, Quinnesec or Bequissenec, as the Indians called it, could be reached by railroad from Chicago in sixteen hours, via the Menominee River R. R. operated by the C. & N. W. from its junction at Menominee.

The outfit for the first trip was provided in Chicago and sent by the C. & N. W. to Section 18, a station of that road eighteen miles beyond Menominee. The team for the land trip was engaged in advance at Menominee and the canoes were to be procured at Bad Water. The guides were Indians. The canoe and the red man were the fitting complement of each other. He was a canoeist by a sort of evolution of species.

Quoting now from Mr. King:

"At two o'clock, August 10th, 1875, we shunted off and dumped the outfit at Section 18. The "eighteenness" of the section was about all there was to it; that is, its being that distance from Menominee; the rest, the odds and ends of it, was a small, rude, uncovered platform, with a log cabin and a little wheezing sawmill in the background of a bit of clearing in the woods.

Here our teamster, a big Norwegian met us, with a team of rugged, stout horses, and under his guidance we made the overland trip to Bad Water."

Mr. King says that this trip was one

of trials and discomforts. The roads were rough, almost impassable in many places. It rained steadily night and day. One night was spent at Stephenson's camp. The house was a long, low, pine log building of the most primitive order of architecture. It was fitted up inside roughly but comfortably; in one part were tiers of bunks for the hardy woodsmen and in the other the kitchen and dining room. Of all the occupants there the cook evidently made the strongest impression on our party. "He was a shyn-faced young French-Canadian, with a patois of Boston and Quebec, but he knew, as all logging camp cooks do, his business of skillet and dish."

A stop for dinner was made at Dickey's which was a trading station, lonely in its isolation, about one-half mile from Big Quinnesec Falls, where the scattered Indians gathered to dicker their furs and skins for tobacco, flour and gaudy trinkets. Dickey and his dog were the sole occupants of the post at the time the party stopped. As Mr. Bissell says: "Dickey's was a hostelry or inn in a legal sense, serving as a place where the traveller is supplied with everything he wants, provided he wants very little! He did have clay pipes and yellow paper packages of tobacco with a Milwaukee trade mark and he did give us a good dinner."

At Dickey's a canoe was bought for twenty dollars. "A first class canoe every way, a very model of beauty of water craft." From Dickey's to Bad Water the road was blocked many times with fallen trees and often standing trees had to be cut down that a passage might be opened. They reached their destination just at twilight and thus describe the scene:

"Small meadows on either side of the river with five or six Indian cabins scattered over them formed the vista before us called Bad Water, because of a stretch of rough, turbulent water. Weawbinyket is head man here, his name meaning "white arm." "Tom King" he is called by the hunters. He was the particular American native whom we wished to see and we wished his services and a canoe. Our interview was short and satisfactory. For fifteen dollars we could have the canoe and a dollar and a half per day would get him. While we were drying our clothes we took a survey of Weawbinyket's cabin. There was a good deal of the white as well as the red man in the house. One room served as dining room and bed room. The floor was covered with many colored woven grass mats. The bed covers were of the brightest and gaudiest colored patch work. He had a library of sac-

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The swirling waters of the Menominee on the brink of Upper Twin Falls is shown to the right. In the center is a view of Big Quinnesec Falls. To the left is Lower Twin Falls, showing the cliff from which an Indian chief and his squaw jumped into the rushing waters to escape capture by another tribe.

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Greater Cloverland

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SEPTEMBER, 1919

Pasture for Winter and Early Spring

We have always advocated the advisability of preparing sufficient winter feed for at least four months. This is the only safe plan, to preclude the possibility of being caught with an insufficient amount of feed and having to go to the market and pay an extra high price. If you have some feed left over you can easily dispose of it or use it during the following season.

We are desirous of finding out the most economical method of wintering stock here in Cloverland, so as to have them come out in the spring in the best possible condition.

Our blue grass cures up when the killing frosts hit it, and it is as valuable a feed as any hay that you can put in a barn. During the past several winters it has been possible to graze stock out for several days at a time, during the winter months, but in most cases, all the grass close to wintering quarters has been eaten down close to the ground before the snow comes, and in most places it is necessary to go a couple of miles from shelter to find any grass for feed. Therefore, practically no feed can be picked up by the stock as it is out exercising during these open periods. Stock likes to get out and get fresh air and exercise. It is natural for them to do this, and if they can secure feed outside, they prefer it to hay that is fed in the feed racks.

Now is the time to plan to save sufficient pasturage, and let it grow up from now until snow flies. Then, if we do have a winter similar to those of the past few years, you will find that at least a third of the time during the winter your stock can pick up enough of this grass, and the result will be a saving of one-third of the winter feed which you have stored up. This will not only prove profitable from a hay and forage saving standpoint, but it will also prove to be beneficial to your livestock. Your sheep will grow a better coat of wool—your cattle will have a more rugged constitution, a better appetite, and will thrive better on dry feed when it is absolutely necessary for them to depend on it. The records of one cattle man in Greater Cloverland show that he has only had to feed his cattle about sixty days during each of the last two winters.

I am sure that every stockman and farmer of Greater Cloverland has observed that the above statements are facts. Now is the time to prepare and save your close-in pastures.

Nature's Fattening Plan

"Say, that big deer I killed, certainly was fat, and the meat was so sweet and tender." The foregoing is a remark frequently made by many of our hunters after their annual Fall hunting trip to Cloverland.

Nature's plan for animal life is very simple indeed. In the spring of the year all wild animals welcome the coming of the fresh green sprouts. We have watched more closely such animals as the deer, which are much

sought after for human food. In the spring they are too thin to be palatable. They have just come through the winter period. People often wonder how it is that these wild animals survive. The fact of the matter is, they do just barely exist, through this almost closed season. All during the time that the snow covers the grass and the small vines, weeds and brush, they have to call on the reserve of fat and energy that they stored up during the grazing season.

The deer which abound in Greater Cloverland are thin when the first grass comes. We also find that sheep and cattle running on the open grazing lands of the West are very thin when they have gone through the long winter period.

We have noted with much interest, how rapidly the deer pick up and get smooth and fat in the early summer. It seems that the first grasses that come in the spring are the best feed and naturally furnish the proper element for the animal system after the long period when food was scarce.

Our experience of the past several seasons in grazing sheep and cattle in this section, where deer thrive and do so well, has proven that man can obtain valuable information about handling domesticated animals, by observing Nature's plan in feeding her wild animals. The best time for sheep and cattle to go onto our grasses is when they first commence to grow in the early spring. Pastures should not be allowed to grow up too rank, because the stock will tramp down considerable of it, and it will be wasted, and they do not relish it as they do the fresh green sprouts. Cattle should be grazed for at least seven months, to get best and most satisfactory gains. Ewes and lambs should be turned on the grass just as soon as it starts to grow, and changed from section to section, so as to keep the feed from getting over six to eight inches high.

Dogs or Sheep?

Wisconsin has decided in favor of the sheep. Frank Kleinheinz, the well known state sheep expert, finally won a great victory for the sheep industry, and has declared a real war on the sheep-hunting, sheep-killing dogs.

Governor Philipp signed the "dog law" July 9, just before midnight, about the same hour when dogs do their dirty work.

This law, with teeth in it, will go into effect July 1, 1920, giving dog owners ample time to study the law and adjust themselves to meet the new requirements.

In addition to new responsibilities assumed by the dog owner, he must pay a license fee of \$3 for each male dog, and \$5 for each female dog. If a dog is not worth the fee and the shouldering of responsibility it should be exterminated.

Plans for 1920

We are already receiving a number of inquiries from stockmen for locations which they may use for grazing for next year. Some may be figuring that there is a possibility of a drought in the West again next year. Many visited Cloverland last year and found it better than advertised, but did not arrange for definite contracts for grazing lands. They waited until late this summer until they were about ready to ship and then tried to make arrangements in about a week's time.

Why not be prepared? Make Cloverland a visit this month. Visit the stock that are here now from the Western states, make arrangements for your grazing lands for next year and ship your sheep in early, before the drought or the dry season comes and stunts your lambs and causes your ewes to become very thin.

The Cloverland Magazine can save you a lot of time in getting a suitable location. As you know, we are no more interested in one part of Cloverland than another, but because of our years of experience, we can help you, after you have stated your desires, to

find just what you are looking for.

Some of our grazing tracts should be burned over this Fall, and some seeding should be done, in order to prepare them for the very best grazing for 1920.

Hundreds of stockmen are wondering where they can secure winter feed. The irrigated lands of the West are fertile and produce great crops if water can be brought down to them in the irrigation ditches from the mountains, but if there is no water in the mountains crops on these lands fail. Cloverland's rainfall is ample to produce a crop for the winter feeding season, year after year. Again we call your attention to the fact that this country is dependable, but some preparations are necessary. It will not cost as much money to clear these lands here and prepare them for the raising of winter feed as it does to irrigate the lands in the West.

Now, isn't it a fact that the Western range country is over-crowded? So why not look the situation squarely in the face and come to Cloverland and get busy and prepare here a year round stock ranch where you can always be sure of getting through both summer and winter without such heavy losses as you oft' times experience in the West.

Cloverland's Modern Land Cleaners

We have land clearing specials and land clearing demonstrations. Today we have the most modern land clearing method being demonstrated on the cut-over lands in almost every county in Greater Cloverland. There are approximately 150,000 head of sheep clearing land and at the same time gaining in weight at the rate of about a half a pound a day. These new land clearers from the West have no union hours to observe, nor organization fees to pay. They never strike, and all they ask is an opportunity to demonstrate their ability.

Twenty of these modern land clearers will do as much work in clearing land covered with small brush and weeds, as one man. Therefore, the sheep that have been shipped in from the West this year will clear as much land as 7,500 men in the same length of time.

A reader who is not familiar with this method of land clearing, or who has not visited the tracts upon which sheep are grazing, has little conception of the wonderful work they are doing in preparing these idle lands for future cultivation. We will leave it to you to figure up in dollars and cents what this land clearing campaign will be worth to Greater Cloverland.

The pictures in the various issues of the Cloverland Magazine will give you an idea of the type of country that these western stockmen are using for the grazing of their flocks of sheep. A tract of land that has been recently cut over, and which is about fifty per cent in grass, would soon grow up to brush, and the shade would kill out the grass, if the little sprouts are not kept back. These little sprouts and the weeds, and the tender nutritious grasses growing on these cut-over lands, are the very best of sheep feed. And while the sheep are keeping down the young sprouts, which in a few years would grow up to heavy brush, they are fertilizing the land, helping to hurry the decay of the stumps, and making a substantial profit for their owners.

Not Ready for Soviets

We were much interested and well pleased with the following editorial appearing in the American Sheep Breeder, and reprint it:

"This paper is unalterably opposed to any legislation other than war-time emergency legislation that licenses any branch of trade. The control of such a law would be in the hands of politicians at Washington. Politics already plays too large a role in our administrative affairs. The country is

not yet ready for "Government control." The railroad fiasco and other nauseating things that have upset our big industries is prima facie evidence that Washington knows little about the necessities of big business. Live stock producers are in no mood to tolerate any more of this tomfoolery. Furthermore, livestock producers are not willing to have their business upset by a lot of theoretical ideas of Washington politicians.

"The Kenyon Bill is simply impossible. There is a way to correct abuse in the transportation and sale of livestock. So far as the ownership of stockyards is concerned, so long as reasonable charges are made, what difference does it make who owns or controls these yards? So long as reasonable charges are made for the handling of meat, what difference does it make whether the railroad company or the packer owns the refrigerator cars? The packers were obliged to organize their own refrigerator car system, because the railroads would not furnish the cars. The Pullman system is a parallel case.

"The idea of licensing commission men is preposterous. If the commission men indulge in practices inimical to the interests of the shipper, correct the evils. If the livestock commission men are to be licensed, every middle man in the United States should be licensed. You can carry this proposition to the ultimate end and even business in the United States would be in the hands of the Government. We are not yet ready for a Soviet Europe has had enough of Soviets.

"When it comes to market quotations or market news on livestock, the present Government Bureau of Markets is well handled and most effective. So far no one has complained that market quotations in the market papers are at variance with the quotations or market news sent out by the Bureau of Markets. The Federal Trade Commission and radical politicians at Washington have nothing to substantiate their claims that the 'so-called packer owned market papers' have camouflaged the livestock producer in the matter of market news. The editor of any market paper would soon lose his subscribers if he is tempted any such job. What the livestock producer wants is efficient service, and he well knows that a politically controlled system cannot give this. It is our frank opinion that an overwhelming majority of livestock producers are opposed to the Kenyon Bill.

"So far as the so-called collusion, connivance and 'tricks of the trade' in market selling is concerned, if the things really do exist, unearth them. We believe, however, that the perils of talk regarding them, is largely hazy. The crying need in the marketing of livestock is an intelligent co-operation between the producer, railroad, packer, commission man and retailer. In a long talk with Ogden Armour, I found him in a ready mood to consider a national organization along this line. The history of sectional organization, aiming to correct the evils of livestock distribution and sale, have never arrived anywhere. What is most needed is a big, broad organization, with practical co-operation of producer, railroad, commission man, packer, retailer, aided by agricultural colleges, county agents, state agricultural commissioners and state livestock board. The livestock press will assist in every way. It is the function of the Department of Agriculture to foster such movements and a Government co-operation in connection with such an organization would, in less than five years, systematize the 'meat industry' in a manner that would result in great good to the consuming public."

Thousands of tons of good swart hay in Greater Cloverland were left this year because it was not cut. A lot of this hay would have made good winter feed and brought stock through in splendid condition. The grazers who came to Cloverland to stay have taken advantage of this crop which cost nothing but labor cost, and their profit will be marked up in big figures next year.

CLOVER LAND

The Tourist in Cloverland

By JOHN A. DOELLE

TELL us about Upper Michigan's tourist traffic this year. Give us facts—no blatant propaganda." In this manner a prominent motor publication asks the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau for information on Cloverland's tourist traffic this year, and the prospects for next season. They are warning us about blatant propaganda."

"Blatant propaganda" is the easiest thing in the world to write, and not at all difficult, some of it, to read. It is the generally accepted medium through which an individual or an organization, representing certain "saleable" goods, hails the attention of the public. It does not always stick close to facts. In fact, it seldom attempts to represent conditions as they actually are. It aims to "paint" and "polish" the saleable goods to make it attractive—to make it desirable.

And so, in preparing a resume of Upper Michigan's tourist traffic this year it would be easy indeed to "paint" and "polish" the report. It could be a very simple matter to manufacture, create, and exaggerate actual facts in our possession to "put over" a striking effect. We could add a few frills to our heart's content, and many would never be the wiser.

But is it policy? Is it wise, for a country as new to the tourist as Upper Michigan, to misrepresent? And after all, is it necessary?

We estimate that 1,500 tourists visited Upper Michigan this year, who ever before have been north of the Straits of Mackinac. To the tourist Upper Michigan owes much. With the keen observation and broad perspective of the sight-seer and the traveler in a new land he has come into Cloverland from almost every section of the country. Imbued with the modern spirit and atmosphere of the metropolis, and with his mind ever alert to new ideas and creations, he has seen the virtues, the attractions of the country—and the faults, and he has told them to us, unstintingly and without sting or malice. Having traveled, probably, in other sections of the country popular to tourists, he tells us how "they do it," and gives us the benefit of what he has seen and experienced.

The greatly increased tourist traffic through Upper Michigan this year, which already has surpassed even the most conservative estimates, has laid the foundation for a bigger, better and richer Cloverland. It has awakened the country and the people in it to the vast possibilities of Cloverland for the summer visitor, or the new settler. It has advertised Cloverland throughout almost every section of the country and, after all, word-of-mouth publicity is the most effective, good and evil.

Having listened, with that restful, stirring sensation in our breasts, to the enthusiastic expressions of the hundreds of tourists who have visited the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau's offices this year, we are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that, as a stamping ground for the tourist, Cloverland ranks among the leading summer resort and outing sections of the country. It has even been favorably compared with such fashionable and favorite tourist spots as California and Florida. As for roads, scenery, ozone and good spirit, we would easily believe that Cloverland ranks second to none.

And this is not "blatant propaganda." We are not "creating" these expressions. We do not have to "manufacture" the evidence. Here are some of the expressions that have come to us, verbally and through cor-

respondence, which have brought us to the firm conviction that Cloverland, as a mecca for the tourist, cannot be over-estimated or over-talked:

"Last year we drove from Chicago to New York, through country which is truly beautiful, but it doesn't compare, in any way, with your roads, your scenery, or the bracing air of Upper Michigan."

"I have not spent a cent for lodging since I struck Cloverland. The ideal camping facilities which one finds at every turn of the road has been my over-night home, and, having traversed almost every popular touring route in the country, I can safely say that Upper Michigan beats them all in this respect. There is not a stretch of road between any of your cities which does not offer tempting inducement to the fresh-air 'fiend' and the camper."

"Your country surpasses anything I have ever experienced for its attractive features for the tourist."

"I have never yet visited the same section two years in succession though I have spent the past several summers touring. But next year I am coming back to Upper Michigan. In fact, I rather wish I didn't have to leave it."

"There is just one thing wrong with Upper Michigan. It is underestimated. Talk more, write more, DO more about it."

These expressions, and many others similar to them, have left little doubt in our minds that in boosting Upper Michigan as a good place for the motorist we are not far off the right track. In fact, adopting the suggestion of the latter expression, we are trying to "talk more, write more and DO more about it."

And the Bureau feels it is getting results, for if even a small percentage of those whose inquiries we have received visit Upper Michigan either this year or next, it will surely mark an epoch in the history of Upper Michigan's growth and development.

Praise vs. Criticism.

Praise is a lovely thing. It soothes, gratifies, rewards and dignifies—but it doesn't always tend towards greater effort and achievement. Rather it encourages a sensation of self-satisfaction and a premature realization of attainment which has spoiled many a well-laid plan. And so, we, who are vitally interested in the greater growth, progress and development of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, find it soothing and gratifying to sit and listen to the praises of our country, from the enthusiastic lips of the motor visitor. We like to hear him say that our scenery is the best, our roads distinct in their systematic and thorough construction and maintenance and that the air, and everything that breathes it, in Upper Michigan, is "A-1." But it doesn't give us much to work on. It doesn't point out our faults, our actual needs.

Cloverland has its shortcomings. So has any other section of the country. We realize that just as keenly as the tourist. But, the constructive criticism of the 1,500 or more tourists who have visited Upper Michigan this year, from every section of the country, has done more to awaken Cloverland to its vital needs, from the tourist's viewpoint, than any other element which has entered into the history of this

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Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

We Salute the Cap.

The following chunk is taken from a story in the Norway Current:

"Now that the war work in that special department is over with, she is enjoying a well-earned rest on the farm, but not for long, as Capt. — who presided over that certain branch of employment is a master of industry—president of the Holt Tractor Co., in need of a private secretary and the position being offered to the 'Cloverland lady' she accepted."

We would like to know the name of the captain. We know what that — thing stands for in a story, for instance, or maybe you can get some hints as to his name from the following jingle:

I'd like a job and like it well;
If I could get it with old Cap. —
He's a boss who pays the cash,
That prosperous, old Cap. —
And though he is a sort of crank
I like to work for Capt. —
He hails from good old Alabam',
That genial, jovial, Capt. —

There's Something Crazy About This

Can you think of a question to which you have to know the answer before you can know what question to ask? Sort of scrambled, isn't it? But we ran into just that kind of an instance.

The street car running to Calumet used to turn right around and come back again. We thought it did yet, so we asked the conductor this, thinking his answer would tell us approximately when we would get in:

"What time do you start back to Houghton?"

We asked this question at a point which could not have been more than ten minutes from the Calumet terminal and it was then about 9:45. The conductor said:

"At 10:25."
"But," we demurred, "you don't wait there half an hour do you?"

"Oh, no, we run up to Mohawk and back first before we start back to Houghton."

There's the situation. In order to ask the question we wanted to ask we had to know the answer.

Collecting Damages.

One of our friends is somewhat new as an automobile driver, and so when he tried to beat a street car to a corner he did not get away with it.

He persisted in the contention that the car was to blame, and we suggested:

"Can't you get any redress from the company?"

"Well, I did get a re-dress, but I want a re-suit and a re-radiator and some re-feelings. You see my wife was in the machine with me and they claimed her dress was the only thing that was injured."

The foregoing is one of the things that actually happen and are not awfully funny when you try to tell them. See how you like this one:

Bill Kirby was going fishing and at the railroad station he missed his watch, had left it at home. He would not know when to leave the stream in time to catch the evening train. He ran up to Jake Gottliebson, who was at the station and said:

"Jake, lend me your watch."

"It's not going," said Jake.

After the train left Jake pulled out his watch to get the time and we charged him with an untruth.

"Nothing of the kind," said Jake.

"I said the rest of it under my breath—to leave my pocket'."

Useful Cloverland Facts.

The first man that ever caught a whitefish in the Soo rapids was an Indian.

The first white child born in the upper peninsula has been dead for a hundred years.

Mail is now carried in the upper peninsula, even from Ontonagon to Detour, for two cents a letter.

The most important portions of the Calumet & Hecla mines are underground and are not visible to the naked eye.

It is an interesting fact that it is dark in the Chapin mine at Ironwood at noon every day in the year.

Automobiles have been in common use in the fifteen counties since 1910.

So far no clergyman in Cloverland has reported that a child born to a returned soldier has been christened "Baker."

Upper Peninsula lumbermen deliver their logs by floating them in the form of rafts. It is not possible to do this with the other principal products, copper and iron, because water is too thin for the purpose.

There is a shortage of bottles in some Upper Peninsula towns, probably due to the large catsup crop.

Tom Flynn, of Negaunee, has been elected secretary of the Upper Peninsula Firemen's Association.—t.f.

Editorial Note.

Various readers—We have no explanation of that "Continued on page 43" in the July number. Folks who write for a living have been accumulating reasons for killing make-up men for the last 200 years. This is reason No. 4,753,826 plus.

The Soo's Corner.

Stock in the Soo tannery ought to be quoted high these days. It now costs \$3 to have new soles and heels put on a pair of shoes in the old home town. Different from the time when most everyone in town prepared for winter by getting the tops of an old pair of boots and having a squaw make a pair of shoe-pacs out of them for two bits.

It is also interesting to note that in those days no one in the Soo ever heard of a "moccasin" or a "toboggan." The latter was known as a "traineau galeece," which is phonetic spelling if any one should ask us.

County Agricultural Agent Kunze of the Soo is boosting Rosen Rye. It used to be Chippewa Rye when Jack Moloney lived there.

A Good Customer.

Once upon a time Jake Jarvis was the village president and the justice of peace at South Range. This was in the bad old days when it was possible to get good beer and liquor legally. There was one citizen of the village, a somewhat recently expatriated Finn, who made it a point to celebrate very noisily every pay day night, making it twice a month.

Just as religiously the town marshal pinched him and hauled him before Judge Jake, who made it \$5 and costs, or about \$9.50 all told. The Finn paid it cheerfully and went on his way to earn enough for another performance.

It may have been that business was bad with Jake, or that he was trying

(Continued on Page 41)

CLOVER LAND

The Menominee County Agricultural School and Its Mission

By R. N. KEBLER, Superintendent

NOW that the smoke of the world's great battle is clearing away, revealing the crippled condition of Europe's youth and agriculture, civilization turns her eyes, blurred with the grime and dust of war, to America.

America's answer to democracy should be ten million able-bodied, red-blooded, youthful soldiers of the soil, who are the hope of the world.

Young America, will you prepare yourself for your country's call for rural leadership, or will you allow the war-weakened, narrow-visioned anarchist to invade the rural sections, as he has our cities, and destroy the liberty which democracy's great war has established?

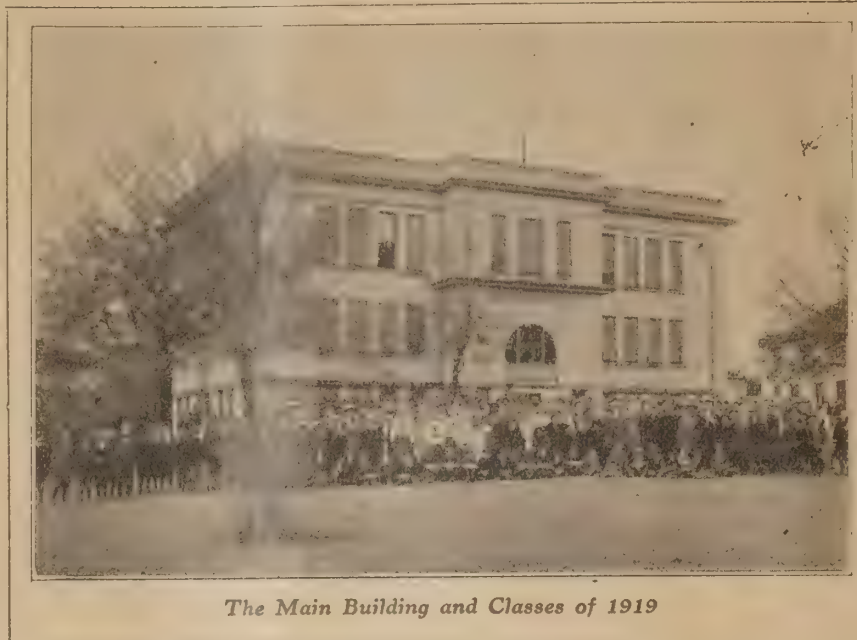
What is your answer? Will you prepare yourself for your country's call for leadership, statesmanship and fellowship? Will you prepare yourself to meet the unbounded wealth that Cloverland agriculture has in store for you, or will you become a mere store clerk, office drudge or human machine? Already our cities are crowded with these types of people, who are daily struggling to work themselves free from their blind-alley jobs. Our nation is calling for wide-awake and energetic young people willing to listen to nature's teaching and thus develop the farsightedness with which to make agriculture the cornerstone upon which the world's industry will rest.

To so equip her students physically, mentally, morally and agriculturally that they can enter the field of rural leadership standing on both feet is the ideal of the Menominee County Agricultural School.

The Menominee County Agricultural School which is located in the western part of the city of Menominee, Mich., at the corner of Stephenson Avenue and State Road, was established in 1907, immediately following the passage of the Legislature of an act providing for special schools of Agriculture, Manual Training and Domestic Economy. The main building and dormitory are so situated that they command a splendid view of the twin cities, Marinette and Menominee, and the farming country which surrounds it to the west and north.

Being on the border line between the city and the country the school is accessible to both. The ten-acre campus which surrounds the school is artistically arranged with cement walks and drives, made attractive with shrubs, flowers and the beautiful grove of native oak and pine is the favorite of the community.

All buildings are well planned, constructed of white brick, modern in every respect and equipped with all conveniences.



The Main Building and Classes of 1919

The main building is the largest of the entire group, a structure of three stories and designed for general use in the administration of the school and as center of student life. Here on the main floor are the offices of the Superintendent, County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent, also the chemical laboratory, mechanical drawing room and domestic economy department.

The chemical laboratory is equipped with all chemicals, glassware, microscopes, balances and scientific apparatus needed for the courses offered.

The domestic economy department is arranged into sewing laboratory, dining room, pantry, food laboratory and laundry.

The sewing laboratory is equipped with cutting and drafting tables, several standard sewing machines, pressing board, electric iron, dress form, mirrors, supply cupboards and other conveniences.

In the dining room, dining table, chairs, buffet are to be found. This together with the pantry and kitchen adjoining makes this an ideal place in which to practice housekeeping.

The food laboratory has both wood and gas ranges, kitchen cabinet, cupboard, individual gas plates and all modern cooking utensils.

The laundry off from the kitchen and food laboratory has all modern fixtures.

In fact, the entire department is a practice home, which each student in turn is asked to take in charge. Meals

are prepared and served and its proper management and care give opportunity to put into practice the principles learned in the class room.

On the first floor is the wood shop with benches, tools, lockers, circular saw, wood lathe, emery, grindstone, making it ideal for the purpose it is intended. Here also will be found the dairy with a large variety of cream separators, Babcock tester, churn, butter worker, refrigerator and adequate lockers for laboratory glassware and students' supplies.

A projecting wing of the main building houses the steam heating plant for the main building and dormitory.

On the third floor is the large assembly room, class rooms for academic work, library, botany and farm crops rooms. The library has nearly all of the elementary reference books pertaining to the home and farm. It is a branch of the Spies Public Library of Menominee, making it possible for students to obtain reading matter along any line. The complete list of Farmers' Bulletins and bulletins from the various state agricultural colleges are properly classified and form a part of the reference library which enables the student to study all modern and up-to-date experiments and discoveries. The farm crops laboratory is equipped with seed testing and germination apparatus, a specimen collection of all grasses, grains and legumes common to the state. There is also a seed cabinet containing the threshed samples of all grasses, grains and le-

gumes grown in the state. A weed seed sample case helps the student in identifying weed seed in grain samples.

The Farm Mechanics building was especially planned by the architect for the purpose it is being used. It is a one-story, well-ventilated and lighted building, having six forges, a workbench with smith's vise, a tool rack containing hot and cold cutters, swages, flatters, set-hammers, sledges and all other tools to do practical farm blacksmithing. A large entrance on the south admits farm implements and engines onto a concrete floor where assembling, repairing and studying of gasoline engines, binders, mowers and other power and field machinery may be done.

The farm is provided with a strictly modern, two-story gambrel-roof dairy barn, capable of housing eighteen cows. The first story is built of concrete, having steel stalls, litter carrier, feed carrier and every device for sanitation and ventilation are found in the barn. The barn is intended to serve as a model which may be copied upon any scale by farmer who desire a building embodying the best principles of efficiency and sanitation.

Adjoining the barn is a cement block silo and a wood stave silo. They are constructed in such a way as to permit the running of the feed carrier directly into the silage chute. There is also a concrete manure pit in the process of construction, which will be adequate both as an outside run for stock and a manure storage.

The main barn is a large, modern two-story, gambrel-roof structure, one section of the lower floor of which is used for the young stock and the farm teams. The remainder of this floor space is utilized by a harness room, a large granary and feed room.

The piggery is a one-story, gambrel roof structure with a concrete floor.

All farm machinery is housed in the simply but neatly constructed tool shed.

The poultry plant constitutes several buildings, each of which functions in some phase of the work.

All buildings are conveniently arranged around the main barn and are well constructed and attractive in appearance.

The Superintendent's residence, a modern nine-room bungalow, is situated on the south side of the main building. This, together with the seven-room bungalow occupied by the employees, constitute the residence buildings on the campus.

The Students' Home is all that the name signifies, being a home-like building designed for the accommodation

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Copyright Photo by Detroit Publishing Co.

The year 1919 has been the greatest in the history of Mackinac Island, so much so, that most elaborate plans are being made for 1920. The two nine-hole golf courses now in use were not sufficient to meet the demands of the season, and a new 18-hole course will be constructed for 1920. The Grand Hotel added sixty rooms with bath this year, and next year this popular hostelry will be enlarged by 100 more rooms of the same character. In addition to these and other improvements, a great bath-house in connection with the hotel will be constructed at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The new owners of the hotel are determined to make Mackinac famous for comfort and modern

equipment, so as to maintain an ever-increasing popularity.

The State Mackinac Island Park Commission is working with Islanders for improvements, and the old fort museum will be equipped and opened to the public next year. Some of the oldest and most interesting historical relics in Michigan are on exhibition.

Frank Kenyon, superintendent and resident manager of the State Mackinac Island Park Commission, is a great believer in permanent improvements on the island, as the popularity of Mackinac increases annually with each new colony of recreation seekers and delegation of tourists.

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Dependable,
Permanent
Range?



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WHERE sheep and cattle have green, nutritious grass all summer, an abundance of pure water; no droughts; clover hay yields three tons per acre; best winter feed in the world for live stock; plenty of late bluegrass that puts on the hard fat; winters are ideal for wool production; western stockmen and farmers trying out Cloverland are successful.

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PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"

Cloverland Boy Lands a \$20,000 a Year Federal Bank Job

By HOMER GUCK, of Houghton, Michigan

THE United States government established the federal reserve bank system with some doubts as to how it would work. All bankers agreed that so much depended upon personnel, particularly the personnel of the men at the top.

They were right. It did. When it was agreed that none but high-grade, experienced bankers could be selected for governors, it likewise was agreed that the compensation ought to be substantial enough to attract men of the type desired.

When they announced the appointment of Roy A. Young, as governor of the Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank, naturally there was some wonder as to the man selected for this \$20,000 job. Jobs paying \$20,000 a year are not found in the government employ every day. They are not found on raspberry bushes outside of the government, either.

And rarely are they grabbed off by 37-year-old boys. Roy Young is the youngest man holding so important a position anywhere in the United States, I venture to state.

Don't four-flush.

Don't pretend to be financially able to do a lot of things you know how to do but cannot afford to do.

Be honest with yourself as with your business associates and your neighbors.

Figure out each day how to be of service to somebody else, for in that way you are of greatest service to yourself.

If I were to ask Roy Young for some advice to young men who are just starting out on business careers he would look at me in astonishment and tell me it would be preposterous for him to give advice, that advice is not in his line, that the last thing he ever would do would be to lecture or sermonize.

Yet I know Roy Young well enough, personally, to know that if we were having a heart-to-heart talk he would say just those things to me. You see I do know him pretty well. I have known him for a good many years, intimately, too. And so do thousands of other people here in Houghton and throughout the Copper Country. We all rejoice exceedingly in his success, in the good judgment of the government in selecting Mr. Young, one of our old home boys, for this important position.



Roy A. Young, Governor of the Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank

Of course, we know he is going to make good. All of our Copper Country boys make good.

To jump from a job as messenger in a Marquette bank at forty dollars a month to a job as governor of the Federal Reserve bank at Minneapolis in fifteen years, is going some. And the details may be worth repeating.

Roy Young started as messenger in the First National Bank at Marquette; went with the Marquette National when it was organized in 1901 and eventually became assistant cashier of that institution. Six years later he came to the Copper Country as assistant cashier of the Lake Linden National. In 1913 he became vice president and manager of the Citizens' National at Houghton. In October, two years ago he went to the Federal Reserve Bank as assistant to the governor. After one year they made him deputy governor.

When Theodore Wold resigned they made him governor without hesitancy. He had progressed with the progress of the bank. A peculiar thing about his career is the fact that he had held every kind of an office around a bank, but he has never held the title of cashier.

It is a common thing for bankers to tell people to be honest. Roy Young's life has been one steady evidence of being honest with himself as a slogan for success. He never spent money before he earned it. He never spent more than he earned. He never indulged weaknesses that he could not afford to indulge.

And Roy Young made it a practice all his life to be of service to somebody else, never with a selfish motive in view, never with a thought to personal advantage, never expecting a return on that sort of an investment. The result was that when the Minneapolis Reserve Bank sought a young man for the important position as assistant to Governor Wold, Roy Young was one of the many considered, the one selected. He made good. That is the answer to all questions which may naturally arise. And the folks back in the old home town are proud and happy and rejoice with him.

And all Cloverland may feel honored to have a son at the head of such a great financial institution—a bank that links the commercial and business interests of Cloverland into a chain of prosperity.

The "Big Four"—Grazing, Touring, Roads and Waterways

By ROBERT G. MURPHY, JR.

THE Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan has adopted four great lines of development—grazing, touring, good roads and waterways—as leaders in its activities. These ponderous undertakings Secretary-Manager John A. Doelle has aptly termed the "Big Four." Clustered about these four cardinal subjects for development are all the auxiliary lines of enterprise, so that focusing special attention upon the "Big Four" for direct and immediate development, the benefits automatically spread to diversified industries, giving new life and vitality to every community in Upper Michigan. The lesser details of development are not neglected,

but the force of the Bureau is concentrated upon the "Big Four," and in turn the various localities come in for their share of the good results.

Secretary-Manager Doelle sets out very clearly in a recent resume of his work in the Bureau just what the Bureau is doing, what it has accomplished, and outlines some of the splendid results that will accrue from the work already done. The report says:

If it's worth having, it's worth boosting, and:

Whenever or wherever you see a herd of cattle or a band of sheep, peacefully wallowing in a green-coat-

ed, clover-laden tract of Upper Michigan's cut-over land, you can safely assume: "The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau had a hand in that," or

Whenever, in Upper Michigan, you see a motor car, loaded with passengers and baggage and flaunting the pennant of another state, you can safely soliloquize: "The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau is doing this for Cloverland"; or

Whenever or wherever, throughout Cloverland, you see a gang of men hard at work repairing or constructing a stretch of road, and your car has to bump along over the freshly-strewn

rock in first speed, don't grumble and cuss, but think: "It's a part of the 'good roads' campaign which the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau has helped to put over, and is still driving away at"; and, finally,

Whenever or wherever two or three wise heads are gathered in a discussion of the great project to link the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River, you aren't far wrong if you jump into the confab and declare "The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau is behind this, and is pushing it with every ounce of its official energy."

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Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 9)

an of resource." The doctor's eyes twinkled and Bill smiled. A bond of kindly understanding had already rung up between the two men. "Now, en, I'm interested in your case. I've notion to try to cure you."

"Nothing doin' on the fees. I'm a ad card."

"Oh, I won't charge you anything! I'm merely interested in obscure ailments, and, if I'm not mistaken, you suffer from more than one—well, disease. I think you need curing about badly as any man I ever saw."

Now Laughing Bill was not skilled in subtleties, and his relief at extricating himself from a trying predicament finished any resentment he might have felt at the doctor's double meaning. Since the latter was a good-natured, harmless individual he decided to humor him, and so, after they had sited for an hour or more, Mr. Hyde discreetly withdrew. But, oddly enough, during the days immediately following, Laughing Bill grew to like the young fellow immensely. This in itself was a novel experience, for the convict had been a "loner" all his life, and had never really liked anyone. Dr. Evan Thomas, however, seemed to fill some long-felt want in Hyde's angry make-up. He fitted in smoothly, and despite the latter's life-long bit of suspicion, despite his many rough edges, he could not manage to hold the young man at a distance.

Thomas was of a type strange to the wanderer; he was educated, he had unfamiliar airs and accomplishments, but he was human and natural. He was totally ignorant of much that Mr. Hyde deemed fundamental, and yet he was mysteriously superior, while his indifferent good nature, his mild amusement at the antics of the world about him covered a sincere and earnest nature. He knew his business, moreover, and he revolutionized Bill's habits of hygiene in spite of the latter's protests.

But the disease which ravaged Mr. Hyde's constitution had its toes dug in, and when the steamer touched at Michaels he suffered a severe hemorrhage. For the first time in his life Laughing Bill stood face to face with sickness. He had fevered memories of going over side on a stretcher; he was dimly aware of an appalling weakness, which grew hourly, then an agreeable indifference enveloped him, and for a long time he lived in a land of unrealities, of dreams. The day came when he began to wonder dully how and why he found himself in a freezing cabin with Doctor Thomas, in a cap and arctic overshoes, tending him. Bill pondered the phenomenon a week before he put his query in words.

"I've had a hard fight for you, old man," the doctor explained. "I couldn't live you here to die."

"I guess I must 'a' been pretty sick." "Right! There's no hospital here, I took this cabin—borrowed it from the Company. We don't burn much fuel, and expenses aren't high." "You been standin' off the landlord?" "Yes."

There was a considerable silence, then Bill said, fervently: "You're a regular guy, like I told you! But you your pill business to attend to. I'll all right now, so you better blow." Thomas smiled dubiously. "You're hangin' way from all right, and there's no place to 'blow' to. The last boat sailed two weeks ago."

"Last boat for where?" "For anywhere. We're here for the winter, unless the mail-carrier will take us to Nome, or up the Yukon, and the trails open."

"I bet you'll do a good business out here, when folks see what you can do for me," Bill ventured.

"Just wait till you look at the town deserted warehouses, some young healthy watchmen, and a Siwash village. You're the only possible patient in all of St. Michaels."

Bill lay silent for an hour, staring through the open cabin window at a gray curtain of falling snowflakes; then he shook his head and muttered:

FORETHOUGHT

The force that started Wisconsin definitely towards her present position as the most prosperous and progressive dairy section on the face of the earth, was *forethought*.

Her prestige didn't just happen. It isn't the result of mere cut-and-try experiments, but of scientific principles discovered by patient research and practically applied to every phase of the dairy industry. Of system in production and breeding and in marketing both the products and surplus stock.

This spirit of enterprise and adherence to plan and purpose, inherent in Wisconsin's pioneer dairymen, still persists in their descendents and promises even greater things in the expansion of the world's fundamental industry, *dairy farming*.



"Before Babcock's Discovery"

is the title of a fascinating chapter of Wisconsin's early dairy history, appearing in *The Dairy Farmer* (Formerly *Kimball's Dairy Farmer*) Issue of September 1st.

The records of these early achievements carry an interest not alone historical, but personal and profitable to every individual dairy farmer in Wisconsin or elsewhere.

Other articles of absorbing interest and practical value in this special issue are: "Getting a Stand of Alfalfa"—by one of America's foremost alfalfa experts; "Permanent Crossings for Farm Streams"—presenting a simple plan for solving a long standing problem in farm economy.

The purchase and use of a great dairy magazine is an evidence of forethought.

Send five cents in a letter and secure a copy of the September 1st issue of *The Dairy Farmer*, containing these money-making articles and all the news and doings of the dairy world.

Subscription Price:

18 Months, \$1.00; 3 Years, \$2.00; 5 Years, \$3.00

The Dairy Farmer

(Formerly Kimball's Dairy Farmer)

WATERLOO, IOWA

"Well, I be danged!"

"Anything you want?" Thomas inquired, quickly.

"I was just thinking about that gal."

Bill indicated the leather-framed photograph which was prominently featured above the other bunk. "You ain't gettin' ahead very fast, are you?"

This time the young medical man smiled with his lips only—his eyes were grave and troubled. "I've written her all the circumstances, and she'll understand. She's that sort of a girl." He turned cheerfully back to his task. "I found that I had a few dollars left, so we won't starve."

Mr. Hyde felt impelled to confess that in his war-bag there was a roll of some seven hundred dollars, title to which had vested in him on the northward trip, together with certain miscellaneous objects of virtue, but he resisted the impulse, fearing that an investigation by his nurse might lead the latter to believe that he, Bill, was not a harness-maker at all, but a jewelry salesman. He determined to spring that roll at a later date, and to present the doctor with a very thin, very

choice gold watch out of State-room 27. Bill carried out this intention when he had sufficiently recovered to get about.

Later, when his lungs had healed, Bill hired the mail-man to take him and his nurse to Nome. Since he was not yet altogether strong, he rode the sled most of the way, while the doctor walked. It was a slow and tiresome trip, along the dreary shores of Behring Sea, over timberless tundras, across inlets where the new ice bent beneath their weight and where the mail-carrier cautiously tested the footing with the head of his ax. Sometimes they slept in their tent, or again in roadhouses and in Indian villages.

Every hour Laughing Bill grew stronger, and with his strength of body grew his strength of affection for the youthful doctor. Bill experienced a dog-like satisfaction in merely being near him; he suffered pangs when Thomas made new friends; he monopolized him jealously. The knowledge that he had a pal was new and thrilling; it gave Bill constant food for thought and speculation. Thomas

was always gentle and considerate, but his little services, his unobtrusive sacrifices never went unnoticed, and they awoke in the bandit an ever-increasing wonderment. Also, they awoke a fierce desire to square the obligation.

The two men laid over at one of the old Russian towns, and Thomas, as was his restless custom, made investigation of the native village. Of course Bill went with him. They had learned by this time to enter Indian houses without knocking, so, therefore, when they finally came to a cabin larger and cleaner than the rest they opened the door and stepped inside, quite like experienced travelers.

A squaw was bent over a tub of washing, another stood beside the tiny frosted window staring out. Neither woman answered the greeting of the white men.

"Must be the chief's house," Thomas observed.

"Must be! I s'pose the old bird is out adding up his reindeer. 'Sapolio Sue' is prob'ly his head wife," Laugh-

(Continued on Page 38)

The Pipeless Furnace with Abundant Air Space

DUE to the *greater air spaces* between and inside its casings, the Gilt Edge Pipeless furnace heats so much better and at so much lower cost than other furnaces of its type as to make it *the ideal heater for most farm homes.*

Considered in connection with the Gilt Edge reputation, the exceedingly durable construction and many special features such as the Two-piece Firepot and Anti-Clinker Grates, the Gilt Edge Pipeless is bound to be accepted as the leader in its class — *the furnace that far-seeing folks will insist on having installed.*

GILT EDGE Pipeless Furnace

No matter whether you are living in a home that has been built for years or are looking into heating equipment for one you are just building, the Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace will squarely meet your needs. It will keep your rooms comfortably heated and well ventilated all winter long on less fuel than the stoves you would be obliged to have to heat the same rooms — saving you work and freeing your rooms from the messiness, coal dust, gases and stuffiness that stove-heated homes can't escape.

The Gilt Edge Pipeless has no warm air pipes to take up space in your walls or basement and spoil foodstuffs in your cellar. There's just one piece of carpenter work necessary to install it — cutting a hole for the central register in the floor above the furnace. It can be placed in the smallest of cellars or (by digging out a small pit) in homes with no cellar at all. It is efficient, economical of fuel — easy to run — and will do all any Pipeless Furnace will do and more.

Let us show you at how reasonable a cost your home can be heated with a Gilt Edge Pipeless Furnace. Write today for descriptive booklet and name of nearest Gilt Edge dealer.

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277 CLINTON STREET

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For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

The Menominee County Agricultural School

(Continued from Page 14)

tion of those who live at a distance from the school. It consists of two stories and a basement. In the basement are store rooms, laundry equipment for students' work, cooling room for meat and provisions for incubator work.

On the main floor is a large dining room joined on either side by girls' and boys' reception rooms. There is also a well-arranged kitchen and pantry equipped with all modern home conveniences.

The upper floor is the students' rooming apartments, where arrangements can be made to house sixty students. Each room contains a dresser, two chairs, a table and a bed equipped with mattress and pillows; reception rooms are provided with chairs, reading tables, and all rooms are electric lighted and steam heated. The bath accommodations are ample.

This is under the direct supervision of the Matron, who not only consults with the housekeeper regarding menu and table supplies, but has charge of all matters pertaining to the well-being of the home. In order that there may be harmony among those who live in the home and the rights of all conserved to the end that the life there may be as pleasant as possible and the best work accomplished, it is necessary to establish certain regulations. The matron, assisted by the housekeeper and by the teachers who live in the dormitory, will see that these regulations are carried out. This makes the Students' Home a perfectly safe place to which parents may send their boys and girls. Some of these regulations are the following:

Orderly conduct about the school and dormitory must be maintained at all times.

Students must rise promptly in the morning, be on time for meals, unless unavoidably detained elsewhere; must retire not later than 10:15 o'clock; must not use tobacco about the premises—cigarette smokers will not knowingly be enrolled as students—and are expected to attend the church of their choice regularly.

Students may not be away from the dormitory evenings without permission, and those in charge shall satisfy themselves as to where those to whom such permission is given are spending the evening. As a rule not more than one such permission shall be granted to a student in a week. Certain hours shall be devoted each evening to study.

Ninety-five acres of land, the property of the school, is adjacent to the school campus. This land is used for the purpose of demonstrating to the students the solution of practical farm problems, as well as for growing pure and well established seed grains to be distributed among the farmers of the county. A general system of farming is being carried out with especial attention given to dairying.

A full equipment of improved farm machinery furnishes an excellent opportunity to study farm machines and become familiar with their actual use in the field.

About four acres immediately adjacent to the school are devoted to fruit growing and vegetable gardening. The orchard contains such varieties of apples, plums, cherries as may be most successfully grown in this section. Sufficient small fruit is grown to enable the students to learn the essentials in this branch of horticulture.

The plot used for vegetable gardening is divided into a number of small gardens, each under the direct management of a student. The types of vegetables here grown are such as are best adapted to this section of Michigan and Wisconsin. A neighboring commercial greenhouse furnishes the students with excellent practical training in under-glass culture.

The livestock consists of a trio of well bred work mares, and one young mare not yet broken, a high-class herd of registered Holstein and Jersey cattle, a herd of pure-bred Duroc Jersey

hogs, flocks of White Rock, Barre Rock, Royal Rhode Island Red and Blue Andalusian poultry, and a small flock of Muscovy ducks and pheasants. A small flock of pure-bred sheep will be purchased this fall.

Boys and girls who have finished the eighth grade of the public school especially those from the rural school should attend this school. While a attendance of a boy at this school does not imply that he must necessarily become a farmer, the education received here lays the foundation for successful farm practice. At the same time a student who finishes the work offered by this school may go on to a high school of the county, receiving full time credit for the work here, and graduating from high school in the same time required if all the work done there.

In every community there are young people who have passed the usual public school age without having received the education which the public school offers. At a mature age they realize that they cannot do what they might with more education. The school is especially adapted to such and they are invited to come and take up such work as their training will permit.

There are many young people who have had high school training, who wish a course in agriculture or domestic economy, which this school offers. Perhaps they have but a few months, perhaps a year or more to spare for such work. They are welcome here. They will be allowed to take any work and as much work as they are capable of carrying.

Applicants for the regular course must have the following qualifications:

1. They should be at least 14 years of age; children under 14 may be admitted if thought advisable by the Superintendent and parents.

2. They must be of good moral character and in good health.

(Continued on Page 35)

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FLORENCE COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS

for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars, write PETER McGOVERN LAND CO., Florence, Wis.

1 SAW MILL COMPLETE, WITH 3 HEAD BLOCK

carriage with rope feed, capacity 35,000 feet.

1 single Block Shingle Machine (Challenger) complete with knot saws.

1 Lath Machine.

1 Edger.

1 24" Planer.

1 Moulding Machine, 12".

1 Trimmer with complete set of knives.

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E. F. Brown, President; J. C. Kimberly, Vice-President; W. J. Cudlip, Second Vice-President; F. J. Oliver, Cashier; Leo H. Mortensen, Assistant Cashier; J. W. Franson, Assistant Cashier.

Directors:

E. F. Brown, J. C. Kimberly, W. H. Scandling, A. Bjorkman, W. J. Cudlip, R. W. Pierce, Jr., R. C. Brown, G. O. Fugere.

YOUR JOB

AS AN OWNER and breeder of livestock you are the executive department of a business, no matter what the size of your operations may be. To you falls the task of analyzing the future of your business.

That the livestock industry is seeking new fields is apparent.

Greater Cloverland offers the last natural grazing frontier in the United States. **Twenty thousand sheep have come into Northeastern Minnesota from the West this year.**

Have you seen what Minnesota has to offer you and your stock? If not, now is the time to investigate. Do not wait until Spring. You can make just as good arrangements this fall for trial range as you can next spring and every one has more time to look things over thoroughly.

Be prepared to ship in the spring of 1920 to this new sheep and cattle grazing country that has made good its promise to those that shipped this year.

Northern Minnesota has the land. You have the livestock. Does not your business demand that you visit Greater Cloverland. If so, plan to do it this fall.

Wire or Write

Commercial Club of Duluth
Duluth, Minnesota

The Success of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager

THE Upper Peninsula Development Bureau of Michigan, organized in 1911 as an association devoted to the growth, progress and development of Upper Michigan's varied industries, is at last "coming into its own," if the expressions of those who have directly felt or realized its benefits, and the prospects for its future, are significant. Developments, in a progressive way, during the past three years particularly, many or possibly most of which are directly traceable to the Bureau's activities, have brought us to this conviction. It has been a long, hard grind, for a development bureau is yet a new thing, but the results (and the fruit of all effort is results) are beginning to show in a manner which is surely gratifying.

If I were to review the work of the Bureau from the strictly historical viewpoint, which I know I am expected to, I would, of course, begin with the date of the organization's inception, and end with my presence here today. I will do that, later on, but in chronicling the events of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, as closely and correctly as I can trace it from the records and other available sources, it is only natural that I desire to dwell, for a moment, upon those individuals who have been instrumental in its work and maintenance. And it is only natural that you, who must patiently wade with me through the facts surrounding the Bureau's birth and present-day status, should want to know, first, who started the whole affair.

To Roger M. Andrews, editor and publisher of the Cloverland Magazine, and one of Upper Michigan's most prominent newspapermen, and Leo C. Harmon, prominent lumberman of Manistique, and the Development Bureau's president today, are due much of the credit for the Bureau's present prominent place among similar organizations throughout the country.

Mr. Andrews, from his desk in the

office of the Menominee Herald-Leader at Menominee, of which paper he is also the editor, has pounded faithfully away at the advantages of Upper Michigan for the agriculturist, the grazer, the manufacturer and the tourist. He has

staid with it zealously, and through the columns of his publications has driven home the message of "Cloverland for results." Much of the nation-wide publicity which Cloverland has gained for its many-sided adaptability for production is credited to the pen of Roger M. Andrews.

Mr. Harmon, one of the fathers of the sheep and cattle grazing movement which today

promises to be Upper Michigan's premier industry, has given liberally of his time, energy and money in the interests of Cloverland. Through his wide business and social acquaintance, he has done more, probably, than any

one man, during the past three years of his presidency, to promote the varied industries of the Upper Peninsula, and has taken an active part in almost everything worth while that savored of progress and development for Upper Michigan.

The two, then—Messrs. Andrews and Harmon—working in perfect harmony toward a common ideal, constitute, probably, the most potent "boosting" team that ever set the pace for Clover-

land. There are others—Col. Charles W. Mott, Thornton A. Green, George W. Rowell, Jr., and others, who, at some time or other during the past eight years, have worked hard and faithfully for the organization's interests.

The Upper Peninsula Development Bureau was organized at a meeting held in Menominee, February 21, 1911, and Mayor Frank P. Sullivan was named temporary chairman, with Robert A. Douglas, of Ironwood, temporary secretary. There were in attendance prominent business men from every section of the state, and some from Wisconsin and Illinois.

The Bureau's purposes and aims, which still maintain, were outlined in the articles of incorporation drawn up upon the organization's inception as follows:

"The purposes for which it (the development Bureau) is formed are to encourage, and advance, agricultural, manufacturing and industrial interests of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is the intention to work impartially for the development and benefit of all the counties and members of this association, to thoroughly advertise and promote the advantages of the Upper Peninsula, and to always keep the management of the Bureau free from political domination."

Menominee was named as the headquarters of the Bureau, and the time of existence of the corporation set at thirty years from the date of organization. The board of directors according to the articles, were composed of seventy-five members, five in each county, who were to hold office for such term as the laws of the state should provide, and until their successors were elected and qualified. The officers were to consist of a president, vice-president, second vice-president, secretary and treasurer. An executive committee of fifteen members, one from each county, was named, and was further decided, and approved.



Leo C. Harmon, president U. P. Development Bureau, on a Cloverland range



John A. Doelle, secretary-manager

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51,449,100 feet of lumber.*



A. W. Blom, the first manager

the by-laws, that any corporation or association of any kind may become a member of the Bureau upon the payment of a membership fee of \$1.00. Hon. A. T. Roberts, of Marquette, was the first signer of the by-laws.

Following is the Bureau's first board of officers:

President, Thornton A. Green, Ontonagon County.

Vice-President, Patrick Flanagan, Dickinson County.

Second Vice-President, A. T. Roberts, Marquette County.

Secretary, H. W. Reade, Delta County.

Temporary Manager, A. W. Blom, Menominee County.

Under Mr. Green's energetic guidance the organization formally entered upon its campaign for a "bigger, better and richer Upper Michigan," and the first year's work was vigorous and effective, though carried out under

a considerable handicap, financially.

These early days of the Bureau's existence were fraught with difficulties, and stumbling blocks sprung up on every hand. There was the usual drawback—lack of money. There was criticism, and lots of it. One of the principal difficulties was in convincing the people of Upper Michigan that the movement was not for the benefit of any one man, or any one business firm, or even any one city, but for the whole of Upper Michigan, and all of its varied activities—industrial, commercial and recreational. Mr. Green's annual address at the expiration of the first year outlined these phases of the work, and predicted better days.

He said: "Of course, the first question is 'what have we done?' It is not easy to answer that question fully. In the first place, it took quite a while to organize the movement and raise the money, and it was not until June that we obtained a manager. The work was new to him, and to all of us, and he had the work of getting out our first advertising medium, a book named 'Seven Million Fertile Acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.'"

President Green in the same address predicted a bright future for the Bureau, and emphasized the agricultural phase as deserving of stress in the Bureau's advertising and publicity campaign. His closing words, "stand shoulder to shoulder a few years more

in this movement, and the future of this country is assured," are particularly significant at this time, as they predicted, to a nicety, the very situation we are now just beginning to realize—results.

Meetings of the directors and of the executive committee were held regularly during 1911, on the following dates: February 21, Menominee; April 27, Marquette; May 27, Iron Mountain, and June 23, Negaunee.

The Bureau's first annual meeting was held in the city hall at Marquette,

February 6, 1912. About 150 members were present. A new board of directors was chosen, the work of the past year reviewed and a program discussed for the year 1912.

Charles W. Mott, of Milwaukee, manager of the Bureau for four successive years, first entered into the activities of the organization at a meeting of the executive committee held at Escanaba, April 18, 1912. Mr. Mott addressed the session, and, at a special committee meeting, was considered as an applicant for the position of manager. He was appointed May 1, 1912.

Meetings were held during 1912 as follows: February 6, annual meeting at Marquette; March 18, Houghton; April 18, Escanaba; May 11, Menominee; June 6, the Soo; July 6, the Embagaard Farm, Marquette; Sept. 2, Munising; November 18, Menominee, and December 5, Marquette.

The possibilities of encouraging the



Roger M. Andrews, publisher of Cloverland Magazine



Thornton A. Green, the first president

support, interest and co-operation of the land owners, to promote the agricultural interests of Upper Michigan, first occurred at a meeting of the executive committee held at Marquette, December 5, when landmen from various sections of the peninsula were permitted to give their views. Final action in the matter was deferred, but later taken up and approved. Now the land companies are among the Bureau's most energetic supporters, and are working hand in hand with us to develop and cultivate Upper Michigan's 8,000,000 or more acres of clover-laden, grass-coated cut-over lands, formerly known as "waste areas."

Manager C. W. Mott, in a forceful address at the annual meeting in Marquette, February 4, 1913, voiced an urgent appeal for more active support on the part of the cities, townships and counties of Upper Michigan in the

(Continued on Page 24)

WIRE FENCING

CLOVERLAND'S Greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,
Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come write or telephone. We

want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

MENOMINEE

MICHIGAN



Minnesota—The Natural Vacation Ground of North America

By CARLOS AVERY, of St. Paul, Minnesota

TRAVELING for enjoyment and recreation is one of the favorite methods of relaxation and relief from cares of business the world over in all civilized countries. In early times this privilege was enjoyed only by the favored few who could afford such luxuries, but with the great increase in general prosperity among all the people, particularly of North America, pleasure travel has come to be almost universal and has developed into a tremendous movement which constitutes a great factor in the commerce of the country.

The exploitation of the beauties of nature and the physical attractions of various localities as a means of attracting this profitable tourist trade and pleasure travel is universal the world over. Nearly every country offers some interesting features as a lure to the seeker after new, strange and novel things as well as the beautiful and grand in nature. These features vary from prehistoric ruins and relics to the sublime and imposing scenes of grandeur found in nature's work. The human animal is ever seeking a change. Wherever he may dwell, some other place is always enticing him and calling him to move about from place to place. To the dweller in the city, it is the sum of all joy to spend vacation days in the rural districts, while the country resident obtains exhilaration and pleasurable excitement under the glare of white lights and in the garish glamour of the city. It is this instinctive desire for change and new experiences which affords Minnesota her great opportunity to reap a rich harvest, until now, largely neglected.

It is Minnesota's good fortune to be advantageously located geographically to profit by her natural physical advantages and to capitalize her attractive features to the pleasure seeker and vacationist.

Throughout the entire Mississippi valley there is no place to compare with Minnesota in such attractiveness and we have lying immediately adjacent, within a day's ride, the states of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, with an area of 560,000 square miles and a population of over twenty million prosperous people. Outside of this inner circle are great portions of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, with another twenty million of people, besides all the balance of North America which may be drawn on to some extent for tourist travel. The field then is unlimited and need only to be taken advantage of by the employment at ordinary rational methods of advertising and publicity.

In all the states above mentioned, there is nothing to compare in the slightest degree with Minnesota's great lake and forest region which is of sufficiently vast extent to accommodate all who may come seeking recreation and relief from heat, dust, and discomfort and respite from the cares of work and business during the sultry summer months.

Minnesota, lying about the source of the "Father of Waters," clothed with luxuriant verdure during the entire season and over her entire area, forested over half of her surface, traversed by myriad streams and mighty rivers, and most interesting and unique of all, covered over with innumerable beautiful, cool, entrancing lakes, is bound to be the mecca of forty million people less fortunately situated in our immediate vicinity.

Legitimate incentives to vacation travel which may be exploited in Minnesota in advertising include canoeing, boating, hunting, fishing, camping, motoring, bathing, golf and tennis and so forth. These may be indulged in more generally throughout the state than anywhere else in the country, thus affording opportunities for their enjoyment by a very large number of people without crowding or congestion of any one place.

While the fishing offered is one of the chief attractions, it should not be



A Sunset on One of Minnesota's 10,000 Lakes

exploited to excess, and other features which can be indulged without endangering the supply of wild life, should be given more prominence in advertising, such as canoeing, camping, motoring, and so on.

Fishing should be indulged in in moderation not only by tourists but by residents as well so that there may be no waste or excessive taking of fish which are the property of all the people of the state in common in their sovereign capacity and constitute a heritage which should be transmitted unimpaired to our children and future generations. There is a tendency to recklessness and wanton extravagance in the taking of fish which should be checked and we should come to realize the danger of such waste. We should nurture this asset of our state as carefully as we look after our personal estates and the property of our own families and for the same reason.

Hunting should not be advertised as an attraction to tourists in Minnesota except possibly in the case of migratory water-fowl and possibly deer. We do not have enough of the upland gallinaceous game birds to supply our own needs to say nothing about using them for outside hunters. We have been obliged to close the season on hunting of grouse of all varieties in Minnesota for a period of years which should remind us that there are many species of wild animals and birds which are approaching the vanishing point and will ultimately disappear unless great care is taken to prevent it, just as the buffalo, the wild pigeon, the wild turkey, the elk, the curlew, and other species once common in Minnesota have entirely disappeared.

The lake and mountain region of eastern North America and the Rocky Mountain Park region of the western part of the country, due to intensive and extensive advertising, are probably the most famous and best known resorts of North America. Many of these most frequented and far-famed playgrounds have been so extensively exploited by the luxury loving public that they have lost their greatest charm, the original wilderness, and have become more or less artificial. The expensive and imposing summer homes and hotels of the region have sprung up and have transformed the wilderness and the wilderness type of vacationist and pleasure seeker to such an extent that the vacation activities at these places are centered about ball rooms, formal dining rooms, tennis court, golf links and motor boats with their inevitable accompaniment of formal grounds and all other adjuncts of luxurious civilization. While these expensive trappings are all well enough in their way, and should be provided for those who want them, it is a source of satisfaction and relief

that in Minnesota we still have opportunity for the enjoyment of vacations in the wilderness as nature made it.

This is not to say that provision should not be made for the more luxurious tastes of those who look for these things and there should be more provision made for this element and class, as it is a highly profitable department of the business. There should be more elaborate hotels, more golf links and tennis courts, and as these opportunities are afforded there will be no lack of people to take advantage of them. It has been observed that the best and more expensive resorts are more largely patronized. Furthermore, the development of this class of summer business relieves the drain upon the lakes and streams which is a factor to be considered.

To the great majority of the middle class of people of this country, now nearly all prosperous and well-to-do and able to afford motor cars and vacation trips, there is no place in the United States more fitted as a natural playground than Minnesota.

The thousands of lakes nestle snugly in timbered tracts of virgin pine, spruce, deciduous forest and second growth timber, and their cool, clear waters abound with muskellonge, bass, pike and other game fish. Well stocked trout streams abound in various sections of the state. The forests of the north are plentifully supplied with big game, both deer and moose, and partridge are fairly numerous. A good many of the lakes furnish ideal nesting and feeding ground for wild waterfowl and are great inducements in directing the line of flight of Canadian bred, migratory game birds. Navigable rivers penetrate through this region and the most delightful canoe trips on the continent are available following their winding courses through this land of enchantment. Climatic conditions during the vacation period are ideal. The air is pure and bracing, the days warm and bright, the nights cool and refreshing.

While the tourist business is in its infancy in Minnesota, the day is not far distant when this will take its rank with the really big and important commercial enterprises of the state. Colorado reckons her tourist trade as amounting to over forty million dollars a year, and the third or fourth largest industry in the state, exceeding the value of its gold output. Colorado claims to stand first in the tourist industry in the United States, having entertained in 1917, 117,186 tourists who came to the state in 22,423 motor cars. Colorado has a system of checking its tourist visitors which might well be employed in Minnesota. Every tourist car entering the state is checked and its occupants counted so that by this method the volume of the traffic can be fairly accurately measured.

By stationing checkers at all of the important highways entering the state, this could be done and while it would be a greater task in Minnesota than in Colorado, it would not be impossible. It is difficult to obtain it in any other way.

One of the oldest states in the tourist business is the state of Maine. There are but two states in the Union that have more inland waterways than Maine, and practically the entire resort region is accessible to automobiles. Maine has 1,800 lakes and ponds compared to Minnesota's ten thousand, and about 600 brooks and streams. Two hundred fifty thousand non-residents annually visit inland resorts in Maine and spend thirty million dollars within the state every year. Non-residents own ten million dollars' worth of summer homes, camps and cottages. Maine and railways entering New England have for many years exploited the work done by the New England states and the federal government in fish propagation and artificial planting of fish as an incentive to fishing tourists. Minnesota and Minnesota railways might profit by this example, as I will indicate later.

Michigan has been a popular resort state for many years, but she only has five thousand lakes with a total area of seven million acres and only a comparatively small number of streams where fish may be found. Michigan enjoys a large tourist trade from middle western cities such as Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and so forth, the upper portion receiving the bulk of this trade, and the chief attraction being the climate and scenery.

Wisconsin has also long enjoyed a great popularity as a resort state. She offers many attractions similar to those in Minnesota. It is estimated that three and one-half million pounds of fish are caught annually with hook and line in the lakes of Wisconsin, and that the tourist trade of Wisconsin results in leaving nearly \$5,000,000 in that state. Being immediately adjacent to Chicago, Wisconsin received a great deal of trade from that city. Special trains are run into the various lake regions of Wisconsin from Chicago, two trains in particular carry at least 150 persons each night, into the Wisconsin woods. In 1916, there were 27,000 non-resident angling licenses sold in the state of Wisconsin.

California reaps the richest golden harvest of all the states from her tourist trade, this probably being the chief factor in the commerce of the state. It is estimated that this traffic brings to the state one million dollars a day. Being chiefly a winter resort, her attractions do not come into competition with Minnesota's.

There are several essentials which must be provided before Minnesota can realize in its fullness her rightful proportion of the tourist trade. First and foremost of all these essentials, as you undoubtedly know and realize, is good roads, and we have a long way to go yet in Minnesota particularly in the southern part of the state before we will have the right kind of highways which will stand up under all sorts of weather and traffic. Any of you who have tried to travel in a motor car in southern and central Minnesota during the past few weeks will realize the importance of road improvement. The country highways, except for a few really well constructed ones, are for the most part nearly impassable at the present time, and this condition will cost the state of Minnesota enormous sums of money in loss of business this year of 1919.

I would say that the first essential to bring about the right highway conditions is the adoption of the Babcock amendment. By no other method except that outlined in this measure can really permanent roads be established in this state. Our resort districts must be easily and readily accessible at all times under all conditions of weather to the motor car tourist.

(Continued on Page 32)

THE PICTURES TELL THE STORY

THIRTY DAYS IN CLOVERLAND

JUST AS THEY
CAME OFF THE
CARS, JULY 14,
1919, AT SHIELDS,
MINNESOTA—
13,000 IN ALL,
FROM MONTANA.



OWING TO
DROUTH, EWES
DID NOT HAVE A
CHANCE TO FILL
OUT BEFORE
SHIPPING.
NOTE LAMBS
STOOD TRIP
SPLENDIDLY.
ARRIVED IN GOOD
SHAPE.

HERE THEY ARE,
THIRTY DAYS
LATER, AUGUST
14, 1919.
SUPERFICIAL
COMPARISON IS
ALL THAT IS
NECESSARY TO
NOTE SPLENDID
RESULTS



WHAT THESE
SHEEP HAVE
DONE YOUR
SHEEP CAN DO.
WE OWN
THOUSANDS OF
ACRES AND WILL
MAKE LIBERAL
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE USE AND
PURCHASE OF
THESE LANDS.

WRITE US TODAY.

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

The Success of the U. P. Development Bureau

(Continued from Page 21)

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US
We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Biesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

ESCANABA

Is the leading city in Cloverland.

The leading bank in that city is the

Escanaba National Bank

Correspondence invited.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrell.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County.
Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County.
Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Bagole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

work of the Bureau. "If a community is lagard and does not enthuse over the opportunities existing in their location," said Col. Mott, "that community will go back and become of no value to themselves or others." Col. Mott pointed out the advantages of Upper Michigan for the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the tourist, and emphasized the vast possibilities open to this section for growth and development. He urged that every town form advancement associations, and "get in line" with the efforts and aims of the Bureau. Emphasizing the agricultural phase, he illustrated why Cloverland is, in truth, cloverland in every way, and pleaded that the people, the business firms and corporations, and the cities, get together in the great movement. Col. Mott also outlined, in this address, the work of the Bureau during his term of office to that date, showing that at that time agriculture was the primal issue, and was the phase of the development work upon which most stress was laid.

Various resolutions, practically all tending toward the promotion of the agricultural interests of Upper Michigan, were passed at the annual meeting held in Marquette, February 4, 1913.

Pounding away at the Upper Peninsula as a good place to live in, the Bureau, during 1913, spread broadcast facts and figures from results obtained through Cloverland's factories, mills, mines and firms. Thousands of circulars, letters, booklets and other printed material were sent out, and with the motto, "what's worth having is worth advertising" the close of the year found many new settlers above the straits and hundreds of letters of inquiry in the manager's files.

Money, to some "the root of all evil" but a positive necessity in work such as the Bureau had undertaken to do, was, as usual, the bone of contention during 1913, and new ways and means for financing the Bureau's program during the successive year, or years, were devised. During the latter part of 1913 steps were taken to employ a field representative in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, to go about among the new settlers, and to visit Upper Michigan's industries, gathering development material and keeping the Bureau and the press informed of the progress which Cloverland was making through the medium of the Bureau's advertising. During December, 1913, a campaign to oppose the tonnage tax, then a much-discussed issue, was opened and carried out with effect.

During 1914 and 1915 more attention was given to advertising than ever before, and the support of the newspapers and magazines was solicited, with excellent results. Early in 1915 the publicity department was created in the Bureau, with the purpose of preparing, for the newspapers and magazines, articles and stories pertaining to Cloverland's growth and development. This was carried out with success and is still in existence. It is an effective medium through which to encourage interest and support in the Bureau's work and, at the same time, a means by which the public is kept informed, at all times, of the bigger things occurring every day throughout the Upper Peninsula, in which the Bureau is interested.

Early in 1916 ill-health prompted the resignation of Col. Mott, as secretary-

manager, and no successor was named until July 13, of that year, when George W. Rowell, Jr., an energetic newspaper man, of Menominee, was appointed to the position. Mr. Rowell a firm believer in advertising as the effective method of getting results wrote extensively, through newspaper articles and other correspondence about the varied activities and advances of Upper Michigan. Mr. Rowell's knowledge of advertising and publicity proved an effective factor in the Bureau's activities.

After a long and efficient term as president, Thornton A. Green was succeeded, in April, 1916, by Leo C. Harmon, lumberman, of Manistiquie. Mr. Harmon was chosen through his active connection with various development projects throughout the northern peninsula, and during the past three years as the Bureau's executive head he has left nothing undone to put Upper Michigan on top. He is at present spending several weeks in the sheep and cattle states of the far west, offering free summer pasture to the drought-stricken stockmen of that section.

As the Bureau grew, so did the demands upon it, and, from an organization which aspired primarily to make Cloverland the premier agricultural section of the country, it has branched out, and is now boosting this county as the nation's most fertile grazing section for cattle and sheep. The tourists, too, has come in for a great deal of consideration, and booklets, newspaper articles, maps and other material have been prepared, outlining the best routes through Upper Michigan—describing the scenery and giving interesting reference to the country's historic appeal.



George W. Rowell, Jr., former secretary-manager, now advertising manager for the Lloyd Manufacturing Co., of Menominee, Mich.

After almost three years of successful and highly satisfactory work with the Bureau, Mr. Rowell, in December, 1917, resigned to enter the service, and he was succeeded, early in 1918, by John A. Doelle, that time secretary and manager of the war resources in the Upper Peninsula and formerly superintendent of the Houghton system of schools.

We cannot justly compare the work of the Bureau year by year. The few years of its existence were devoted primarily to putting it on a firm basis and convincing the people of Upper Michigan of the organizations worth to the community, and we cannot, for instance, reasonably compare the almost striking results of the past three or four years with the early days. We, in the Bureau today, are, in a measure, reaping the harvest of the first few years of hard toil, and the grind of establishing the Bureau fully as an institution which has evoked progressive interest in Upper Michigan at heart.

When we take, then, the past few years, because of the almost remarkable results obtained, and outline a work of that period, briefly, we are belittling the work of those who have efficiently paved the way for the organization's present place among worthy institutions of the peninsula. Let us review, then, what the Bureau has done, or tried to do, during 1917-18 and thus far this year.

Taking up, early in 1917, the project to advertise, with truth and faith, Cloverland, as the greatest grazing country in the world, the Development Bureau has never, for a moment, slackened in its efforts to get results. And the results are already evident of 1918.

extent to which this campaign has been pushed.

Spurred on by all they have heard, read and seen, some of them, of Cloverland's vast acreage of available grazing lands, about fifty new settlers, with herds of cattle and bands of sheep, have sojourned to this great north country, in search of new pastures, and relief from the continued drouth throughout the sheep and cattle sections of the far west. Facing almost certain ruin and the loss of their entire holdings, some of them, they have found an oasis in Cloverland, and are here to stay.

The past two and one-half years has placed over 30,000 head of sheep and 2,000 head of cattle on the so-called "waste lands" of Northern Michigan—lands which a few years ago were a "dead issue," and upon which, every year, rich yields of wild grasses and clover thrived—and died—because we hadn't realized the great possibilities.

Over 40,000 head of sheep and 2,000 of cattle are promised, in addition to the above, for Cloverland, before the snow flies. This is practically a guarantee, and is surely conservative, for it does not include the justifiable estimate of the stray sheep and cattle which it is confidently expected the smaller livestock owners will bring in, in the wake of the shipments now on the way.

And 300,000 acres of Upper Michigan's "waste lands" are booked or almost immediate use as summer pasture, this year. What does it mean in land values? Every day brings new inquiries and new settlers. Every day the land owners report additional sales, and Upper Michigan's 1,000,000 or more acres of "waste" cut-over lands are coming to be recognized as the country's greatest asset—the richest investment man can make today, and the solution to the west's great problem, the drouth.

And the Bureau's efforts are redoubled, encouraged by the results. It would be difficult, indeed, to estimate in words, lines or even pages the publicity matter and correspondence which has gone out from the Bureau's offices, at Marquette, on the subject of raising alone. It would be a huge task to trace through the files the Bureau's actual share in this great movement. Through the newspapers, magazines, and companies, corporations, business men's clubs and institutions of all kinds and descriptions, which are in any way connected with the country's development, the Bureau has heralded the truth about Upper Michigan's advantages to the farmer, the grazer, the manufacturer and the tourist.

As concerns the future for Upper Michigan's tourist traffic the Development Bureau is pleased to look, and, possibly settle back just a trifle, and smile, for the hardest part is over. Surpassing the highest expectations, Cloverland has this year proven a veritable playground for tourists from every section of the country. Hotels are overflowing and the service capacity of the garages is taxed to the utmost. It is estimated that 1,200 tourists visited Upper Michigan this year who had never before seen this country.

Here, again, the Development Bureau is pleased to accept at least a share of the credit. Through the feature and news columns of the leading newspapers of the country, as well as the touring magazines and other publications devoted to the tourist traffic, the Bureau has kept up a rapid-fire volley of publicity and correspondence. Pictures, maps and pamphlets, with



Charles R. Hutcheson, former live stock and extension specialist for the Bureau, now Editor Cloverland Magazine.

other material of value and interest to the prospective tourist, have been spread broadcast, and here again the incoming correspondence tells the tale.

Both the Blue Book and King's Guide, this year's editions, and the two most widely sold road guides in the country, carry attractive advertisements of Cloverland's routes and scenery. A recent Touring and Vacation Number of the Wisconsin News, published at Milwaukee, carried a quarter-page advertisement on Cloverland, with a half-page story, and illustrations, accompanying.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, in its Sunday motor supplement of July 20, used a Cloverland touring story, with a road map. The Detroit Free Press is devoting a department, every Sunday, to Upper Michigan's roads, scenery, industries, etc. William K. Gibbs, well known feature writer and manager of the Gibbs News Service, Chicago, Ill., upon arrangement with the Bureau, recently completed an exhaustive tour of Upper Michigan, following which he will prepare a series of articles, with illustrations, for distribution to newspapers and magazines throughout the country. And in the meantime, the Bureau, through its own publicity department, is keeping Upper Michigan's newspapers and magazines "fed up" on stories and articles affecting the various phases of the development work.

Realizing that the revenue to be derived from Upper Michigan's heavy investment in good roads must, after all, come mainly from the tourist traffic, the Development Bureau, through its advertising and publicity methods, took a prominent part in the recent highway bonding issue, which found such overwhelming favor in the April elections. Again the newspapers were appealed to for support—and gave it freely. Again the steady stream of letters—arguments for "good roads"—to the boards of supervisors, school teachers, woman's clubs, business men's clubs, business houses, and, in fact, every organization, individual or group of individuals who might reasonably expect to profit from the good roads investment, poured forth, and whether this fact is significant or not, Upper Michigan's "aye" majority showed a six per cent increase over that of the vote below the straits. We have estimated, conservatively, that during the several weeks immediately preceding the April elections, the Development Bureau sent out three-quarters of a ton of literature and letters "boosting" the issue.

And now the deep waterways bill. Realizing the almost inestimable benefits which Upper Michigan, and the head-of-the-lakes region, generally, would derive from a through waterway route to the Atlantic seaboard, the Development Bureau is hard at work, pounding out the arguments and spreading the doctrine of "lakes to ocean" to every accessible and effective point. The state legislature, in its last special session, approved a bill providing a commission of seven to promote the "deep waterways" project in Michigan. Trace the origin of that bill, if you will.

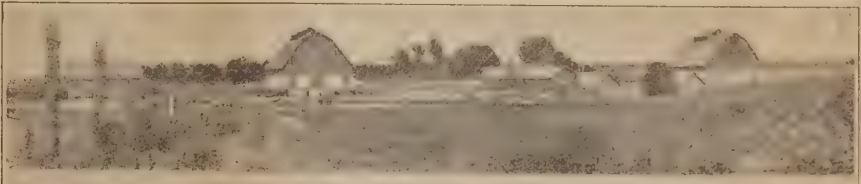
The "Big Four"—grazing, touring, roads, and waterways—has monopolized the attention, but there are other things. In fact, ask yourself, "What does Upper Michigan need most right now," and, if your answer is at all reasonable and actually in keeping with the demands of the times, you can depend on it that there is correspond-

(Continued on Page 28)

COME to Menominee County NOW! and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.

The 1,600 acre farm is sold



This 520 acre farm almost entirely developed with 35 head of pure bred and grade Holstein cows, fully equiped for \$52,500.00

Improved farms, all sizes and prices. Send us your name for free Cloverland books and lists of farms.

Menominee County has the shortest haul to market, the longest growing season, the lightest snow fall, the largest number of farms, and is the most southern point and gateway to Cloverland

SALES DEPARTMENT
Menominee Abstract & Land Company
Menominee, Michigan. Box 64

Become a Trained Nurse

and receive pay while you are in the training school

St. Joseph's Hospital

Menominee, Michigan

One of the largest and best equipped hospitals in the Northwest,



offers a three-year training school course for nurses, admitting to registration in Michigan and Wisconsin, and including a complete course in training under the supervision of competent instructors and a corps of physicians.

A splendid opportunity for young women of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin to become trained nurses without the necessity and undesirable features of going a long distance from home. Open only to young women of good character, High School graduates or two years' High School work. This Training School is non-sectarian. Applications invited from young women between the ages of 19 and 35.

For circular, application blanks and full information, address,

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES,
St. Joseph's Hospital Training School,
Menominee, Michigan.

The Domain of Cloverland

in the

Upper Peninsula of Michigan

and

Northern Part of the Lower Peninsula

is open to the homeseeker, the settler, the western grazer. Its wonderful agricultural resources, the rich pastures in the great areas of cut-over lands, the many streams of pure water, the hundreds of spring and brook-fed lakes, the fertile soil that is untouched by the plow, all beckon to the man with ambition, energy, and determination to succeed.

Equally inviting to tourists and pleasure seekers are the shaded macadam highways through stretches of virgin forest; the resorts that abound on the shores of Lake Michigan, Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and deep in the woods on crystal inland waters; the camping out places that hold the enchantment of the wilds without leaving civilization; the fishing streams that abound in trout, and the lakes with their wealth of black-bass and pike; the great iron and copper mining regions.

Include Cloverland in your plans for seeking new fields for industry and a home.

Include Cloverland in your itinerary of travel this summer.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

Historical Sketch of the Beautiful Pictured Rocks

By THOMAS B. WYMAN, of Munising, Michigan

TO CLAIM a true conception of the historic significance of the geological formation known as the Pictured Rocks is not the purpose of this sketch. Nor is it my purpose to bring out facts and fancies and present them to you as authentic. The Rocks, though widely known, are little known and my desire and only hope is that this brief review may heighten Michigan interest in a Michigan possession, the better to place its claims to prominence before the world at large.

We of the human race, guided by the sense of sight and impressed by the important part which we play in the world's history, have come to adopt the monument of stone as a fitting permanent reminder of our existence upon this earth. Vegetable life can be traced to remote ages by means of the petrified forms common to certain geological formations and locations. Very often do we find perfect reproductions of leaves and stems from vegetable life, as well as shells, etc., within a solid piece of coal, mute but conclusive proof of an existence unbelievable

foreseen the active life which was destined to come upon the Earth. She must have recognized that same no matter how wonderful, become monotonous and so she adopted the plan of breaking the series of perpendicular walls by certain projection coves, caves, cuts, castles, falls and portals. In addition she arranged the courses of two streams so that they would enter Lake Superior through depressions in the rock formation, thus affording features both of service and safety as well as offering an invitation to land and explore.

Rising gradually from Sand Point, the natural breakwater in the east channel of Munising Bay, the first series of rocks ends in what is called Miner's Castle and Nature must have anticipated the need of such a prominence as a point from which generations come might properly view the grandeur of the fresh water sea and offer their praise to the Great Spirit who made such grandeur possible. Miner's River seeks the lake just beyond the Castle and at the foot of the succeeding bluffs which rise from one to three hundred feet above the lake and, wor-



A Cataract Near the Shores of Lake Superior

were we dependent upon the word of man.

Nature, like her progeny, has written page after page and volume after volume, but were we to depend upon the perishable page of history to recount the accomplishments of the dim ages our understanding would, in truth, be limited. Mother Nature, recognizing the frailties of the perishable page, has seen fit to erect to herself in many places monuments so permanent, so exquisite and so remarkable that men, endowed with the concentrated wisdom and developed intellect of recurring ages is able to grasp in a remarkably accurate way the story of the raised stone figures upon Nature's "Book of Knowledge."

And so it is that we find, as one of the monuments erected by Nature, that great series of precipitous, mineralized and spring-watered cliffs which, because of the characteristics here mentioned and when acted upon by the rays of the sun, are recognized as "pictured" and hence named the "Pictured Rocks."

In the production of the Pictured Rocks, which lie along the south shore of Lake Superior from a point opposite the thumb of Grand Island eastward some twenty miles, Nature must have

ing gradually seaward culminate in the Grand Portal, which, though unrepeatable in human language, could not have satisfied its maker, for Nature has destroyed the mighty landmark by the same chisel with which she fashioned it—water.

To the east of the Portal lies a charming retreat known as Chapin Beach, and, holding within her door Pulpit Rock, from which pulpit Nature has preached many a sermon to her children both animate and inanimate.

Geologically, the history of the Pictured Rocks would form a volume itself and could only be gleaned from a detailed search of such authors as Dr. Douglas Houghton, Hon. Peter White, Dr. L. L. Hubbard, Henry Schoolcraft and those others who have made the geology of the Upper Peninsula known to the world.

Many and varied are the personal incidents of history, the Indian legend, the early examination of the Rocks by the first explorers; the search for minerals; the overland mail route; these and countless others are tied to the history of the Pictured Rocks in a manner which necessitates treatment by a literary artist and therefore are out of the range of the possible in this brief sketch.



Scenes Enroute to Pictured Rocks

Feed is Abundant: How About Feeders to Consume It?

THE Fall feeder-buying season for cattle and sheep is in full swing. Filling orders is an important feature of our business—a separate, highly-organized department. On the market at all times, our men are naturally awake to every condition that operates to the customer's advantage. A letter describing your needs is sufficient. You do not need to consume time and money (so valuable these days) in personal trips to market. Your order in reputable hands is all that is essential.

We Give What We Advertise
SERVICE

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO, ILL. SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. KANSAS CITY, MO. SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, DENVER, COLO. SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. FORT WORTH, TEXAS EL PASO, TEXAS



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.

The Success of the U. P. Development Bureau

(Continued from Page 25)

ence, and lots of it, relative to that thing, in the files of the Development Bureau.

What is it all for? What is the great aim? Here it is: "Cloverland—the greatest grazing country in the world; the logical center for manufacture; the tourist's mecca; the home of real roads, and the home of all things

worth while."

And yet we are only in the very infancy of what is destined to be a highly developed farming and livestock country, barely on the threshold of a tremendous development. It no longer requires a pioneer's vision to see the future—the new era is present.

Counting Our Livestock

By **WILL C. BARNES**, in American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

ON February 1, 1919, the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued its annual estimate of the number of livestock in the United States January 1, 1919.

This has been an annual performance for many years past and the report is always received with intense interest by those who seek to discover whether the production of meat, hides and wool in this country is keeping pace with our rising population.

For certainly these three articles are fundamental requirements of the civilization of today, especially that represented by our own land. Americans are meat eaters and wool wearers and wooden shoes will never be popular with us.

Perhaps a word as to how these estimates are worked out will not be amiss, for be it known there are those among us who profess to discount everything of this kind that emanates from a Government bureau. Critics of livestock statistics issued by Uncle Sam love to scoff and cry "pure guess work" and attempt to show by some laborious process of deduction that the whole thing is wrong, because they perhaps know of some isolated instances where the number reported does not conform to their preconceived

data from every nook and corner of the whole country. Some counted young lambs and calves, some didn't; some were taken in the spring, some in the fall. Finally the whole matter of livestock figures was placed in the hands of one single bureau, and out of many plans the present method of securing reports from over one hundred thousand so-called "crop reporters" was the result.

The Crop Reporters

Just a word as to these crop reporters. This army of 100,000 free workers for Uncle Sam is scattered over the whole country. Their estimates are based on townships, counties and state reports, and then as a final check a certain number of selected stock owners in each state report by numbers their personal holdings at the time the reports are taken.

Each of these four groups of figures are tabulated separately and then on large sheets they are arranged by townships, counties and states. Take, for instance, the reports from a certain county in a western state, which I looked over. Eight different men estimated the increase or decrease in sheep for the county by townships. Their average loss, taking 100 as a fixed point, was 97.8, a loss in sheep



How many sheep are in this picture? A Cloverland scene

ideas of the facts. They can't realize their limited horizon, they know nothing of the law of averages and so forsooth the whole schedule is wrong and not to be depended upon.

But listen, friend critic. It is so very easy to find fault with the system used by the Government, but have you anything better to offer in its place that will prove itself?

If you have, there's a man named Leon M. Estabrook, Washington, who will be glad to know your plan, for he is always seeking some way to make his figures more nearly correct.

I doubt if there is a bureau chief in Washington who works harder than does the one at the head of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. He is a slender aesthetic looking man who takes home almost every night from his office a big, fat carrying case full of work, that he hasn't had time to take up during office hours. Lots of bureau chiefs in Washington do this, but Estabrook, perhaps, does more of it than any other. He is a marvel at figures and behind him is a trained force of expert statisticians who back him up with their brains and enthusiasm. And mark you, he doesn't call his figures a census or an enumeration. Not he. They are "estimates" and given out as such. But these estimates are arrived at by such a careful system of intelligent deductions and eliminations and such well worked out methods of computation that the results are always so close to the actual conditions as to justify full faith and credence being placed in them.

This system of estimates was begun some years ago when there were several sets of Governmental figures issued each year as to the number of livestock in the United States. No two of them agreed, not one was the result of a careful system of obtaining

in that county of 2.2 per cent.

Then two other men reporting for the county as a single unit, averaged it at 98.4, while the man who reported the actual number of sheep owned by him in that county showed an increase of about 1.2 per cent over his last year's record. Finally the special state agent of the bureau, a paid employee who lives in the state and spends the whole year studying livestock conditions there, estimated the year's increase for the whole state at exactly 1 per cent. So the whole range of estimates was between 97.8 and 101.2. Now statisticians have discovered that uniformly individuals making estimates of this kind under, rather than over estimate. 'Tis a curious phase of the human mind for which no explanation can be found, but years of handling such reports has proven this to be a positive fact and one that must be given full weight in arriving at a final decision on such data. Right here the trained statistician steps in and takes these figures from the four different independent sources, reads between the lines of each report, and with almost uncanny skill decides the exact point at which to place the average gain or loss of all the figures submitted. In the above case they agreed on 99.5, or a loss in sheep of exactly one-half of 1 per cent in the county under investigation.

I looked over a number of sheets of such figures in Mr. Estabrook's office and was astonished at the remarkable close grouping of the estimates coming from these wholly different sources.

In beginning this work originally they first of all had to determine as a starter what was then the approximate number of livestock of each kind in the whole United States.

This was eventually worked out by

ing the various sets of figures, the census reports, records of the old bureau of statistics, those previously gathered by other bureaus of the department, and the state assessment and by adding here, comparing and reducing in another place, arrived at a basis which was as nearly correct as it could be made. In the federal census gave them a satisfactory lot of information which to check up these figures, from that date Mr. Estabrook is able to face anyone who doubts the correctness of his estimates.

These estimates come in from every nook and corner of the country, for reporters are scattered among the towns, hamlets, county seats and isolated farms, giving them a wide range of observation and conditions.

The Finished Results

When all these thousands of reports have been tabulated and arranged by Mr. Estabrook's skillful force, to whom figures are almost living things, like fitting together a "cut up" puzzle. If there is an error in anybody's calculations, the pieces won't fit and the bureau people look about to find out why. The results of this sort of estimating are simply wonderful. Several years ago the Forest Service wanted some figures on livestock. The Bureau of Crop Estimates was asked to secure the data through a "questionnaire" to their crop reporters. We thought to get check on this by send-

In the southern states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, where some of the best propaganda work was done, the farmers seem to have failed to respond, for in the same time they have added but 141,000 sheep to their number.

The eleven western range states, comprising Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona have 27,244,000 sheep, an increase in the two years of 510,000, although due to the inroads of the homesteaders and various other reasons, it was confidently expected that these states would show a heavy falling off in their sheep population. In 1913 this group had 28,364,000 sheep to their credit; in 1910, 35,287,000, so there is still quite a gap between 1910 and 1919.

Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, which I have placed in a group by themselves, show a net loss of 55,000 sheep, Oklahoma and Arkansas having made slight gains, while Texas lost no less than 96,000 head in the two years. Most of this Texas loss, however, was due to the shipment of large numbers out of the state during the drought that has lasted over two years.

The New England states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut have even gained a few sheep, their



ing a like one to several thousand of stockmen permittees and our foremen officers, and although the answers were secured from an entirely different point of view, the results when tabulated were so close to the bureau's figures as to be absolutely convincing and thereafter we were never inclined to doubt the accuracy of their estimates.

The Sheep Figures.

These estimates for January 1, 1919, show some interesting facts. Take the sheep figures, for example. Up to a couple of years ago we were running down hill all over the country in sheep numbers, the low mark being recorded in 1913. In the West it was the closing of the open range that was held responsible for it; in the East it was dogs, lack of interest, farmers turning to dairying and other reasons. Within the last three years, however, the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has undertaken to stimulate sheep raising. That agitation has been productive of results is clearly shown by the figures for January 1, 1919, for during the years of 1917 and 1918 we have increased the number of sheep in the country about 2,247,000 head, or almost 5 per cent, the totals on January 1, 1917, being 47,616,000, and on January 1, 1919, 49,863,000.

The campaign for increased sheep production was mainly directed against the farmers in the East and studying the returns the money and labor spent in the work seems to have brought results. Taking the farmers of the Mississippi and Missouri valley states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota and South Dakota, they have gained in the two years, 1917 and 1918, over 1,370,000 sheep.

number having moved from 340,000 in 1917 to 378,000 in 1919. Not a large gain in numbers, but still it is 11 per cent, which isn't bad for them. As a matter of historic interest, it is well to remember that in the year 1840 the state of Vermont alone had 1,681,819 head of sheep, mostly pure bred Merinos, the rams of which brought as high as \$2,000 each and were shipped to Australia, South America and every part of the known world where sheep raising was followed. By the present count she has but 107,000 head. "How have the mighty fallen."

The following table shows the standing of the first five states in number of sheep January 1, 1919, together with the number on January 1, 1910:

	1919	1910
Wyoming	4,018,000	7,316,000
Idaho	3,234,000	4,248,000
New Mexico	3,135,000	4,729,000
Montana	2,984,000	5,747,000
Ohio	2,980,000	3,909,000

The tremendous changes which have taken place in these states between these dates shows the trend of the sheep business in the West. Unfortunately, as far as the range states are concerned, there seems to be little hope of improvement. It is a well established saying that where the plow goes the sheep leave. This has proved true all over the world, in Australia, the Argentine, in Russia and now with us. The future of the sheep industry in the United States unquestionably lies in the eastern and south-eastern states.

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs of St. Louis county Minnesota, held their annual convention in Duluth, July 19. More than 100 little farmers and farmettes, who did such heroic work to help win the war with their war gardens, attended the convention.

Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which explains how our system of Banking by Mail is made both safe and convenient.

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Livestock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

The Transition of the Original Cloverland Trail

By THOMAS CONLIN, of Crystal Falls, Michigan



Dan Patch
Glove
No. 24.

For service
with good style

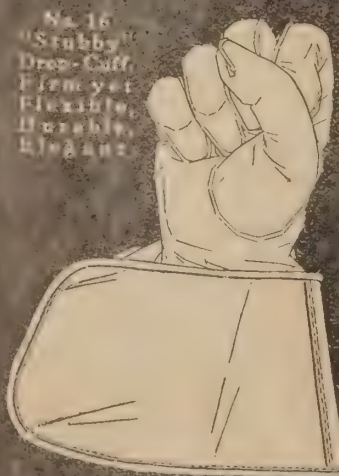
HERE is exactly the right thing for the man who wants a motoring glove that will also give good general service with correct fit and fine appearance. It may be just your favorite model out of the 500 styles in

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For riding, too, or at work, give yourself Hansen comfort; give your hands Hansen protection against injury and exposure.

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No. 16
"Stubby"
Dress-Cuff
Glove
Flexible,
Durable,
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Member of
Milwaukee Association of Commerce

THE name "Cloverland Trail" was first applied to that part of the Menominee Range-Gogebic Range highway which was built to connect Iron and Gogebic counties. By common consent the term was later extended to include the road all of the way from Escanaba to Ironwood and at a meeting of the Upper Peninsula Road Engineers' Association, later the Upper Peninsula Road Builders' Association, the territory of the Cloverland Trail was extended to include all of the trunk lines between Ironwood, the Soo, Marquette and the Copper Country.

My narrative has to deal only with the highway which first bore that name—that between Crystal Falls and Iron River in Iron County and Ironwood and Bessemer in Gogebic Counties. This stretch of road, with a mileage of slightly over 100 miles, was completed in 1915 and opened for general traffic with a barbecue in 1916, given by the people of the two counties at the county line between Gogebic and Iron Counties. The road is one of the best in Cloverland and its completion was extensively advertised and the barbecue was attended by several thousand of the citizens of both counties as well as road men from other parts of the state.

The name "Cloverland Trail" was coined by Robert A. Douglas, editor of the Ironwood News-Record, new judge of probate of Gogebic County. He suggested it in an issue of his paper about the time the road was completed and his suggestion met with prompt acceptance by the newspapers of the two counties.

The trail has the distinction of having on its center line at a point about two miles west of the Iron-Gogebic boundary a large, graceful white pine tree. The road authorities forbade the cutting of this monarch of the forest and have surrounded it with an iron fence which is closely picketed so as to preserve the tree from injury from souvenir seekers. It is intended that it shall stand as a monument to the early days in the Upper Peninsula when the millions of its specie standing on the fertile lands of the peninsula attracted man to this section and lead to the subsequent development of Cloverland in iron, copper and agriculture.

The Cloverland Trail as first known was a road built to connect Iron and Gogebic Counties and to give Gogebic County people an outlet to the other parts of Cloverland. Its building was a direct result of the coming of the automobile.

My story deals with another trail which I have termed the "Original Cloverland Trail." It grew out of the desire of the people from Iron County to get to Gogebic County that they might assist in the bringing to light the rich iron ore deposits that lay hidden there. I refer to the old trail leading from Iron River to the Gogebic Range. The Gogebic end of the trail had several terminals, the last one at State Line, where it remained until the railroad was extended from Iron River to Watersmeet, thus linking up by railroad the Menominee and Gogebic ranges and removing from use an interesting route that had enabled many to lay the foundations of big for-



The New Cloverland Trail—A Perfect Boulevard Running Through Miles of Picturesque Virgin Forest

tunes and assisted in opening up for the use of the people of the world a most valuable producing section.

The Gogebic iron range was explored and opened up for iron ore shipments between the years 1881 and 1886. Information pointing to the existence of iron ore in the territory of the Gogebic range existed in the records of the government survey of what is now the Gogebic range as early as 1850. A year or so later a geological survey of the district by Brooks & Pumpelly called attention to the probable existence of iron ore in quantity in that region. Nothing was done toward exploring the region until 1881 and the principal reason is that furnace practice among the iron smelters of the day held back the development of any iron ores excepting the hard ore of the Marquette range. The soft hematites were set aside as worthless and called "mud" by these men. Some of the more venturesome, however, experimented with them, found that they could be used and then followed the demand for these soft ores that led men to seek them wherever existing. The exploration and development of the Menominee range between 1878 and 1881 followed and while it was thought by many men in the iron business of the day that the discoveries on the Menominee would glut the ore market with a supply that would last for many years into the future, there were other men of broader

vision who believed that they would see the expansion of the iron industry of the north follow the expansion in the supply of iron ore and these pilots (the exploring workers) pushed out into the unknown wilds of the Superior country in quest of ore of the "mud" had been set aside but a few years before.

The Gogebic Range was seen to the port of Ashland, Wis., and was by small lake from that place to the mouth of the Montreal lake. The overland trail was comparatively few miles between the two regions and the lake that the people of the first explorers reached the range, but their discovery became no longer about, the iron who had led the exploratory procession up the Menominee valley were influenced to pursue onward to the Gogebic and proved to be the mainstays in their exploration and subsequent development of the Gogebic range.

The Iron County section of the Menominee range was in the infant stage when, in 1882, the news came that the important discoveries of rich iron ore had been made in the Gogebic country. It was in that year that the Chicago & North-Western railroad was completed and opened up to traffic as far west as Iron River and Crystal Falls. Iron River was the farthest west that any iron formation had been met with and it was at that point the road rested. Iron River was 74 miles distant from the new region and outside of Ashland, was the closest point by rail.

The work of the pioneer, the man who makes up the skirmish line of the more settled colonist following had just about been completed on the Menominee range. He was bagged by the oncoming rush of capitalists and miners that his discoveries brought to the country and he turned his eyes further into the forest for new adventures which he found on the Gogebic.

Distance and hardship have no discouragement for this type of man. In fact, he thrived under difficulties and overcame distances by main force and endurance. Access to the depth of the



Log Bridges Over Tamarack Creek on Cloverland Trail

minee forests had been made eas-
or him by the tote roads of the
r. This avenue of connection
denied him on the Gogebic for
were no connecting waters be-
the Menominee and the Gogebic
ms and access to the new range
be had only via the water route
Ashland or by breaking a new
across the 75 miles of hills and
ps that separated Iron River
the new discoveries. The latter
mediately proceeded to do and
there came into use that old trail
en Iron County and Gogebic
y, the "Original Cloverland
" the forerunner of the present
rland Trail. It was opened for
ame purposes that the beautiful
obile road was later opened for
afford an avenue of communica-
between the Menominee and the
pic iron districts.

first railroad to tap the Gogebic
came from the south. It was the
aukee, Lake Shore & Western, a
extending along the shore of Lake
gan from Milwaukee to Mani-
and thence northwest, crossing
orth-Western railroad at Apple-
unction and continuing on in a
al northwesterly direction to Wa-
eet, Bessemer, Wakefield, Iron-
and Ashland, where it ended.
piece of road is now the Lake
c division of the Chicago & North-
ern railroad. Its construction oc-
pi the years between 1882 and
a period contemporary with that
e opening up of the Gogebic
a. The road reached the present
e of the village of Watersmeet in
Wakefield in 1885 and through to
nd in 1886. As the road was ex-
l along its course it became more
ore accessible to the traveler
any who went to the Gogebic in
days went to Appleton Junction
North-Western and then to the
f the track on the Lake Shore,
g the balance of the journey on

great majority of the explorers
ainers on the Menominee range
ered this round about route too
nd too expensive, so they plung-
to the wilderness over the old
carrying their blankets and grub
eir backs, and in a remarkably
time negotiated the distance be-
the two sections.

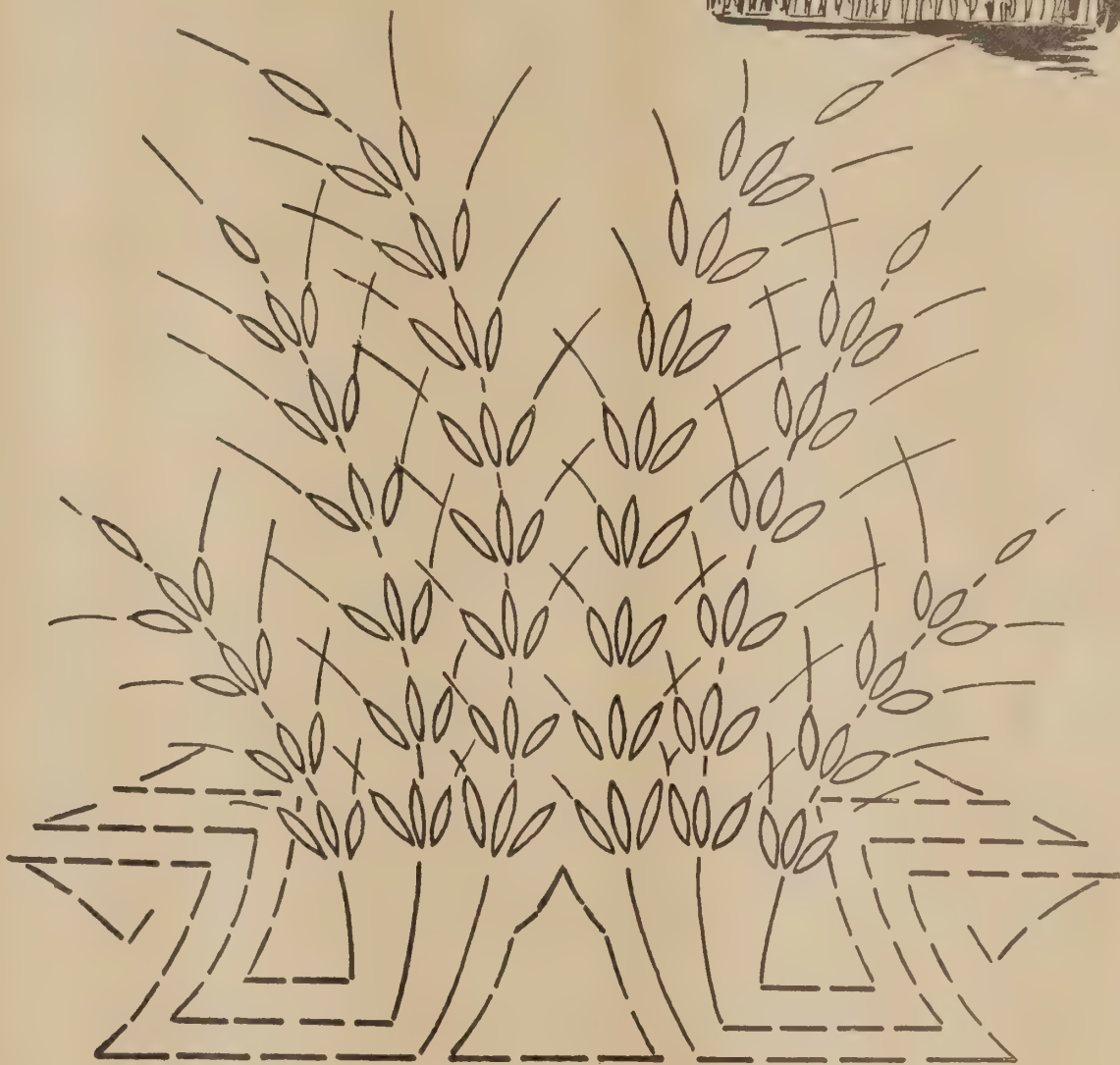
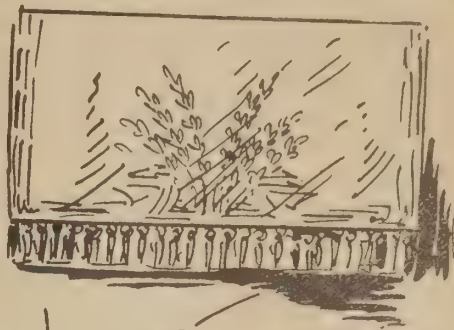
y a good man hit that trail. The
owes very much to those hardy
rs, for they brought into use an
re that, for richness and purity,
o peer. Its usefulness was am-
onstrated during the great war
it became an object of great de-
because its composition was
hat the very best steel could be
out of it in the shortest time
ne was everything in those hur-
rley days.

old trail was not as congested
hway nor was it negotiated as
ely as is the new one which pa-
it about ten miles distant, but
s who traveled over it had a pur-
mind other than pleasure, the
object of travel today. They had
hinds set up on the bringing in-
lit of the buried treasures of
s depths that they might aid civi-
a. They smote the rocks of the
ness and brought forth richness
ivals the wealth of Indus or of

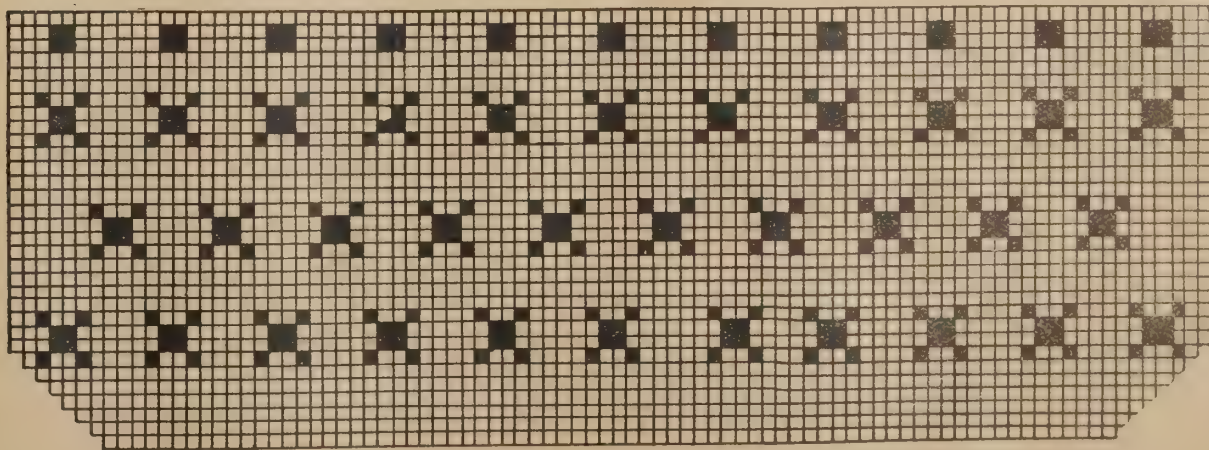
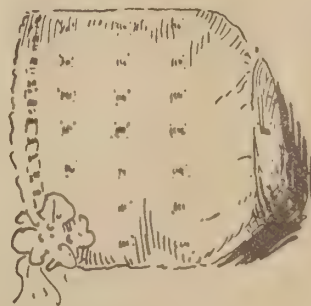
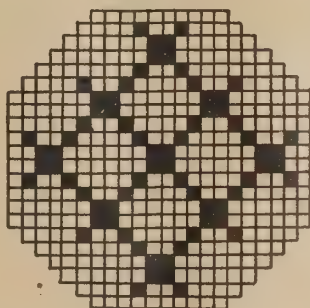
were big men, too. Many of
n developed into captains of in-
although when they made the
er that old trail they were poor
known. A story is told of how
an who later became wealthy
minent in the business and po-
ircles of the northwest, appro-
at Iron River a pair of boots
dn't belong to him in order to
his feet for the arduous journey.
trail left Iron River's main
at its west end. It continued on
hat was then known as Welmer
d led off in a general south-
ly direction toward the Brule
The portion of the trail be-
Iron River and the Brule is now
paralleled by a state trunk line
y which is to connect with the
sin state trunk line at the Brule
ie town of Alvin, Wis. Along

ART NEEDLEWORK By EDITH M. OWEN

AMONG the most popular embroideries are always the wheat motifs. This design is very pretty when applied to scarfs or sofa pillows. The wheat can either be done in the loop or wheat stitches, the rest being in darning stitch. A border is made entirely around the scarf in darning stitch along straight lines one-quarter of an inch apart. Deep rich yellows and browns are used.



Crochet cotton No. 70 is used for this dainty baby's cap and needle No. 14. It is made to fit the face by ribbon placed through the slots. The slight fullness of the front is gathered to fit the crown. Finish edges with single crochet and picot edge and ribbon rosettes.





POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (*Indiana*) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

Because of the inherent qualities of **POLARINE**, and because of the fact that automobile engines are now so thoroughly standardized, **POLARINE** will lubricate perfectly—both summer and winter—the engines of 258 different makes of passenger cars and trucks.

At extremes of temperature, it shows the least change in body of any lubricant on the market, maintaining the correct lubricating body at all motor speeds and temperatures.

POLARINE has the correct adhesiveness to prevent its being sucked into the compression chamber during the intake stroke. It maintains a perfect seal during the compression and power stroke, preventing the escape of power past the rings.

POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

The Perfect Motor Oil

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.
Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Minnesota—The Natural Vacation Ground of America

(Continued from Page 22)

Second, only to the providing of the roads is the proper marking of them so that the stranger passing through the country can readily and easily find his way. Nothing is more discouraging and aggravating to the motor car tourist than to be constantly obliged to stop at some farm house or garage to inquire his way. I believe that a good start has been made in Minnesota in marking and establishing the trails, but the importance of maintaining these road signs should not be lost sight of.

Along with the providing of roads is the need for a larger number of really good resort hotels and stopping places. In order that a tourist resort may give satisfaction to its patrons it is not necessary that there shall be tile floors, marble finishings, or other costly and expensive furnishings and buildings. It is necessary, however, that there shall be genuine hospitality and comfort.

First of all in the essentials for comfort is good and wholesome food. Your tourist seeking his pleasure and recreation wants fresh milk, butter and eggs (fresh laid), fresh vegetables and good meats. No one who operates a summer resort can expect to satisfy his patrons on canned milk and tinned fruit and such artificial food products, nor is there any necessity for such imposition. Every such proprietor should have his own dairy herd, and poultry flock, his own well kept and cared for vegetable and fruit garden, and he will have no lack of favorable comment and abundant patronage.

There must be cleanliness and competent service also. The tired tourist wants a bath and a clean bed next to his good square meal. Hotels and cottages should be so constructed to provide plenty of sunlight, pure air and pleasant surroundings. The prices for such service and accommodations are secondary considerations. Furnish what the traveler wants and he will be ready and willing to pay the price.

There should also be provision made for the proper kind of advertising. Of course the best advertising of all is the satisfied customer, who will tell his friends and spread the news far and wide of the treatment he receives, good, bad, or indifferent. We have in Minnesota an organization designed to give publicity to the tourist attractions of the state in a general way, which has already accomplished tremendous things in its brief experience. The Ten Thousand Lakes Association has justified its existence many times over in the favorable notice it has attracted to Minnesota, but I believe there should be aside from this general organization a more specialized association of the proprietors of the 600 odd summer resort hotels in Minnesota who should collaborate and co-operate in their advertising in such a way as to make it possible to issue an artistic and attractive illustrated directory of all of these resorts. Such a directory would undoubtedly result in bringing more publicity to all the resorts therein at a far less cost than for each hotel to provide its own individually printed advertising matter. Carefully selected photographs and illustrations and preparation of the material by trained writers would result in a publication of inestimable value from an advertising standpoint.

One of the activities of the state which is an important and necessary factor in maintaining the supply of fish has heretofore been lost sight of in advertising the state's fishing. There

are few states in the Union which compare with Minnesota in the success and development of fish propagation work. Through this activity some of our most desirable varieties of fish have been distributed widely over the state in suitable public waters which were formerly and originally confined to only a few localities. The varieties of trout which are propagated are becoming established and provide delightful opportunities for angling in large sections of the state where trout were not native and never known until they were introduced from the state hatcheries.

The same is true of wall-eyed bass and crappies. While generally distributed in many localities, the wall-eyed pike has been introduced into great many lakes where it was never known and in many of these it has become established and plentiful. The crappie was formerly found but rarely in northern Minnesota, but is now abundant in lakes that have been stocked with that species and there is no more delectable pan fish than the crappie.

This work of extending the distribution of useful varieties of fish is carried on continuously and will be from year to year. It has become a recognized fact that persistent fishing even by angling will deplete the fish in any of our small lakes in a few years if not encouraged and increased by artificial propagation and other methods.

The Game and Fish Commission is bending every effort to meet the needs of this situation.

Southern Minnesota feels the need for it more keenly than Northern Minnesota, where the virgin lakes are practically untouched, are still numerous and abundant. The means of artificial planting of fish for good fishing can be maintained.



A Basketfull of Minnesota Speckled Beauties

definitely if reasonable restrictions are observed, and the extensive operation being done by the state in this relation is legitimate material to be set in publicity.

Merely as an indication of the growth of the fish propagation work in this state, I would cite that in 1917 the output of the fish hatcheries was 332 million fish, which were planted in lakes and streams. This has been increased to 332 million in 1918. There is under way construction of new hatcheries and extension of others providing for enlargement of this work. Its importance has been recognized by the legislature of the state, which body has increased the appropriation therefor and provided for additional hatchery plants.

A conspicuous example of what can be done in fish propagation with a small investment is furnished by the little pike hatching station which has been in operation five years at the power dam between Cass Lake and Bemidji. The money for the establishment of this small plant was provided by private subscription and no investment has ever been justified by greater or more profitable results. This little hatchery has been distributed pike fry for the stocking of lakes throughout all of this region to the number of 111,552 during the past five years. I am glad to be able to state that the legislature has made provision so that a permanent plant of this capacity may be established at a place to extend and continue this work.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for fish for stocking lakes and

(Continued on Page 34)

Seeing Is Believing



This photo was taken by J. E. Matson on Nov. 16, 1917, in Lake County, Minn. Notice no snow on the ground. Land has hardwood stumps; very easy to clear.

"Northeastern Minnesota is twice as good as it has been represented to us—people back home won't believe it," said Robert A. Crosthwaite, of Cody, Wyoming, the next day after his sheep had been unloaded at Alger, Lake County, Minnesota, eight miles from Two Harbors, and 38 miles from Duluth.

Mr. Crosthwaite's sheep came from dry pasture in Wyoming to the well grassed cut-over lands in Lake County, Minnesota, where there is feed going to waste that would fatten hundreds of thousands of sheep in the western states.

LAKE COUNTY, of which Two Harbors is the county seat, has more than one and one-half million acres of cut-over lands. Most of it is high, very free from swamps. There are hundreds of spring fed creeks and lakes. Clover, timothy, blue grass and blue joint grow wild where the fires have burned off the slashings and the sun has got to the soil.

Soil clay and sandy clay give our county its foundation for the greatest agricultural future of any county in the entire Greater Cloverland section, which district is known throughout America today as the *"best grass country in America."*

WE WANT STOCKMEN TO VISIT LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA. We want you to know the truth. We are interested in the development of our county. We have no land for sale but we will help you get the best lands in the county at the very cheapest prices possible.

Mr. Crosthwaite came and saw, his sheep are getting fat. He has found a new live stock and agricultural empire.

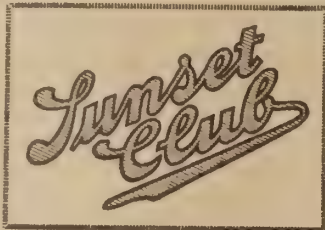
Come and see for yourself. Write us for any information you desire. If you come we will show you the county at our expense. We will put our money against your time, and you will be pleased.

BUSINESS MEN OF TWO HARBORS
LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA



Truly a Quality Coffee

*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
ing by coffee experts.*



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

**The Ways
it Profits
a Man to
Handle
Amazons**



**1 Better Mileage
More of It**

2 Wider Margin of Profit

3 Repeat Business

**4 Actual Dealer
Helps**

THE four extra profits that you get on Amazon tires are not only large and bankable but continuous. Your profits on Amazons are never reduced by complaints, criticism or come-backs. The Amazon adjustment policy was conceived in your interest, for your benefit. Amazon tires roll thousands of miles beyond their unusual guaranty.

We have a 32-page book for you that is free for the asking. It is entitled "Amazon Helps"—it tells how. Write for it.

The Northern Hardware & Supply Co.
Menominee, Mich.

AMAZON

Minnesota—The Natural Vacation Ground of America

(Continued from Page 32)

streams and maintaining this source of food supply and fish for recreational purposes, it is necessary to continue the development of the hatchery work. There are some varieties of fish which cannot be supplied in sufficient numbers by any known means of propagation, but others can be supplied in tremendous numbers if the equipment and necessary plants are provided.

The trout fishing of the state of Wisconsin has been heralded far and wide and the state has become famous for this sort of angling. Minnesota furnished equally good opportunities for trout fishing, the only difference being that Minnesota's advantages have not been exploited and advertised. There are virgin lakes and streams peopled with trout in Minnesota which scarcely yet have known a fisherman. The trout streams in the older and more easily accessible portions of the state are used excessively, but there is an opportunity awaiting those who will make accessible those remote waters abundantly supplied with the more attractive and desirable of all fish to anglers.

I hope I may be pardoned for sounding a note of warning in the use of our fish resources. We must be constructive in the treatment of our resources, use them in moderation and maintain the supply without depletion, in order to avoid the rightful condemnation of future generations.

There are certain laws of nature which must be observed and we have called attention to these laws on our statute books. That fish may not be depleted it is necessary that they be unmolested and not interfered with during the periods of reproduction, therefore the law provides closed seasons during the spawning periods of different varieties of fish. It is just as destructive, unnatural and wicked to destroy fish in a spawning period as it is to kill birds in the nest, something which we have outlawed in Minnesota for many years and which is generally recognized as the limit of vandalism. Fish do not begin their reproductive operations until they attain a certain age and size, consequently it has been placed in the law that fish of various kinds must have attained a certain size before they may be legally taken and used. The killing of immature fish has the same effect upon the supply as destroying the young of any other form of animal life. Excesses which will be indulged in by the thoughtless and by the greedy in taking excessive quantities of fish when opportunity offers have been guarded against in our law by the fixing at certain limits the number of fish which may be taken in one day, and the same reason has prompted the establishment of rules and laws regulating the

methods and means by which fish may be taken.

While it may seem at times unreasonable and unnecessary to enforce these restrictive regulations everywhere and under all circumstances yet careful consideration will reveal their necessity. Suppose, for instance, that these regulations should be removed and everyone should be at liberty to take fish in any quantity, at any time, by any method; what would be the result? There could be only one calamitous result of such freedom of license, and that would be total extermination within a very short period of time. The perpetuity of our better varieties of fish has also been safeguarded by the prohibition of the sale of such fish from our inland waters. Commercializing and traffic in black bass, trout and wall-eyed pike cannot be tolerated, and is therefore prohibited by law.

We have safeguarded to the fullest extent, by means of artificial propagation and restrictions on taking fish, this wonderful supply of food and this priceless feature of our recreational advantages, and I wish to appeal for support in the administration of this work. The wisdom and necessity for it must be recognized by the general public before it can be fully effective. Such public commendation and support are constantly increasing and improving, but there is need yet for more education and more knowledge of the needs of the situation on the part of the general public.

I appreciate the opportunity your organization has afforded me to submit this phase of this question to the consideration of your body.

Breeding Ewes in Demand

Market reports covering the last few weeks show that the supply of breeding ewes has not met the demand. This indicates that many farmers are placing sheep on the farm. Many breeding ewes and small bands of sheep are being purchased through county agricultural agents, and there are many demands from these sources for carlots. The western range men who were farsighted enough to bring along a few carloads of breeding ewes to Greater Cloverland will make a handsome profit on any of them marketed in the immediate neighborhood of their respective ranges.

Pure bred rams also are in big demand.

No use talking, western grazers just can't keep away from Cloverland. Instead of paying 75 cents to \$1.50 a head for grazing in states that have pastures to offer, they get free grazing in Cloverland. Can you beat it?

(Editor's Note: The lake trips of this company are the finest vacation trips in the Central West. In 1917 Cloverland Magazine sent a prize winning party of fourteen young ladies on a cruise on the "Juniata". It was a most enjoyable trip and the service everything the vacationists could desire. We recommend the lake trip on these boats most heartily. Editor Cloverland Magazine.)

Vacation Cruise

Via. Great Lakes Transit Corporation Steel Steamers "Octorara," "Juniata," "Tionesta" sailing every three days from Duluth, calling at Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Visit Niagara Falls

The best and cheapest way to travel and on the finest steamers in the world. ORCHESTRA—DANCING. Meals and berth included in fare. Make reservations today. Address,

GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CORPORATION

at Houghton or Duluth.

General Offices, Marine Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Menominee County Agricultural School

(Continued from Page 18)

Holders of eighth grade diplomas or certificates will be admitted to the regular courses without examination.

Students who have not completed the eighth grade work in school will be admitted as specials until such as they may make up work equivalent to an eighth grade graduate, or may take special work and graduate as a special.

Students having completed the eighth grade or the high school may take just the practical subjects and come a graduate in one year.

Short course students have no entrance requirements, as each student is allowed to choose such subjects as will furnish a practical education.

Each student must make a deposit of two dollars on entering school as a rantee fee for the return of borrowed and rented articles. The same will be refunded at the end of the year, when the work is finished and articles returned.

Text books used in the school are purchased by the school at wholesale prices and sold to the students at actual cost. These books can be resold at the school, the total expense for books should not exceed \$2.00 if all books are resold in good condition.

Board and room, including heat and light, at the dormitory cost \$3.25 per week. Two students occupy each room when necessary. Each student entering the dormitory is required to furnish three sheets, two pillow cases, blankets, three or four towels and other articles, such as comb, soap and brush. Students may do their own laundry work, but must supply soap.

Tuition is free to residents of the State of Michigan. Students from other states are required to pay a tuition of \$2.00 per month.

Students wishing to work for their board and room in private families are urged to make application early, so that all arrangements can be made. There are many opportunities for wide work for young people to earn their way through the school.

The subjects offered in agriculture cover every phase of that work and are arranged so that the student who follows the plan outlined will proceed in the simplest and most elementary studies to those which are more advanced. They are also arranged in a way as to bring the subjects in which instruction through out-of-school activity is prominent at those seasons of the year when such work is possible.

It is the policy of the school in its courses and instruction to meet the needs and interests of individual students as far as is consistent with efficient organization and the fundamental purposes of the school under the law.

Students are advised to take the regular course, but those who do not wish to do this but wish to concentrate upon particular lines of study are permitted to do so as special students. Such students are, however, required to take the subjects at the time when they are given in the regular school work.

Feature of the year's work at Menominee County Agricultural

School which should appeal to a large number of the young men and women of the county is the Short Course. This covers the period of the winter term. At this time courses are open to receive the student who is unable to be in school the entire year but who desires to spend the winter months in study. Many a young person could, by a few months of special work of this kind, fit himself for better and more profitable farming. Many a young man from factory or lumber woods would find in this winter course the opening to a more independent livelihood.

Every spring we are asked by dairymen, orchardists, or other specialized farmers for young men who are proficient in some particular line, willing to pay liberally for the right kind of help. We are unable to supply the demand. This spring a call comes for young men to enter the service of state cow-testing associations. The work is pleasant and the pay liberal, and the demand for such men is increasing. With a winter in the County Agricultural School any bright young man can be prepared for that work. This is but an example of the opportunities that come to the students who have the training which one or two winter terms can give.

The subjects covered by the courses of study are: botany, or plant study; farm crops, soil and soil fertility; horticulture, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, insect and orchard practice, animal husbandry, livestock—types and breeds, judging and feeding livestock, dairying, poultry, farm management, farm mechanics, mechanical drawing, carpentry, forging, farm machinery; drainage, domestic economy, girls' handicraft, cooking, serving, dietetics, sewing, laundering, home decoration, household chemistry home nursing, millinery.

Studies in the academic department include arithmetic and farm accounts, English, general science, chemistry, applied physics, commercial geography, history and civics.

Following is the faculty:

R. N. Kebler, (Superintendent), Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College—B. S.

Harold F. Thayer, Agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College—B. S.

Fred A. Volker, Farm Mechanics, Kalamazoo Normal.

Irma C. Moore, Domestic Economy, Michigan Agricultural College—B. S.

Ethel Ayres, Academic Department and Matron of Dormitory, Valparaiso University, Northern State Normal, and University of Michigan.

Fred Sundstrom, Engineer.

Walter Forsberg, Farmer.

Mrs. Clara Carlson, Assistant Matron.

Extension Department.

E. G. Amos, County Agent, Michigan Agricultural College—B. S.

May E. Foley, Home Demonstration Agent, Michigan Agricultural College—B. S.

School Board.

G. W. McCormick, President; James Muma, Secretary; Ira Carley, M. B. Harris, Paul Perrizo.

If interested write to the Menominee County Agricultural School Menominee, Mich., for catalogue.



The Farmer **The Lumber Dealer** **The Hemlock Manufacturer**

Your Lumber Dealer

is a man of service. He keeps in stock the various items of "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Lumber (which has been the farmer's standby for about 300 years) where you can get what you want on short notice.

He supplies the channel through which our HEMLOCK forests, cut into lumber, can get from us to you. He buys in quantity and so can give you the best prices. He enables us to distribute to you our 9 FREE BUILDING BOOKS and 27 large size building plans for all kinds of buildings. He knows all about lumber and you can take his advice with confidence.

Put your building problem up to your local dealer and he will supply you with a book and plans for just exactly what you want to build, house, barn, hog or poultry house, silo, machinery shed, almost anything. This service is worth looking into and so is "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK if you don't know about it already.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS

(of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan)

Offices, 312 F. R. A. Building Oshkosh, Wisconsin

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

"WE FOOL THE SUN"

TENTS | AWNINGS | FLAGS

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

- Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.
- A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.
- A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.
- Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.
- Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.
- Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.
- An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock,
Truck Gardening, Grains,
Root Crops

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$7 to \$10 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.

Palate Pleasing Delicacies

Almond Short
Chocolate Eclair
Tutti Frutti *(Chocolate dipped)*
Chocolate Twilight Dessert
Chocolate Angel Food

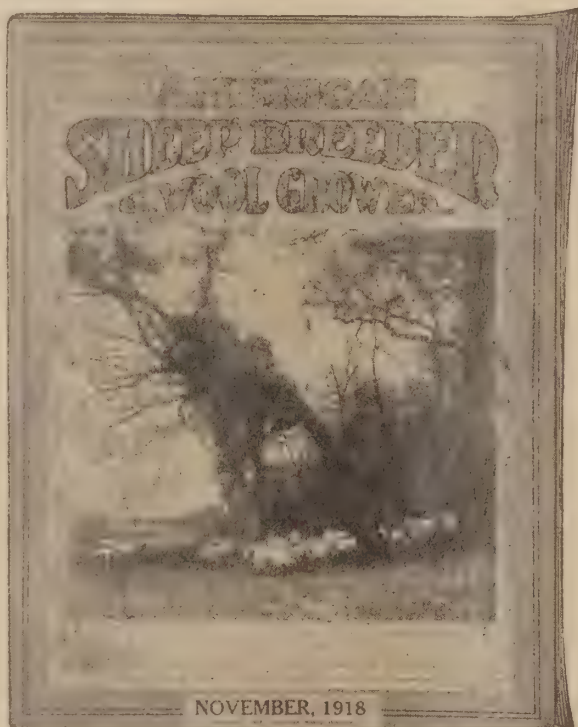
High-class dealers in Cloverland vouch for the Superiority of these distinctly different sweet biscuits.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.

"Famous for Biscuits"

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE



The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower

tells you how to feed and care for your ewes and lambs, keeps you posted on wool and mutton prices, informs you of the most efficient practice in combating disease, gives you others' experience as to breeding, shearing, feeding, shipping, winter care, equipment, buildings.

Put yourself heart and soul into the game and join the brotherhood of shepherds.

Only \$1.25 per year. Subscribe now, mentioning this ad, and get fifteen months for the price of twelve.

Clubbed with Cloverland Magazine, \$2.00 per year.

The American Sheep Breeder Co.

U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

Five for One in Two Years

By M. F. JAMAR, JR., Secretary-Manager F. A. Patrick & Co.

BEGINNING with a flock of four ewes in February, 1918, and the proud owner of a flock of nineteen sheep today, after selling two young rams, is the record of Julius Olson, an eighteen year old boy living at Bear River, Minnesota, north of Hibbing.

In addition to this remarkable increase of five for one, Julius Olson has had two wool clips which have netted him more than one-third of the original cost of his four sheep.

It is particularly interesting to note the financial returns in this instance, which is as follows:

careful management, good luck at lambing time, and care through the year. It is particularly interesting to note that two other boys, members of the Patrick-Duluth Sheep Club, were close seconds to Julius Olson, each one of whom multiplied his flock within two of the results obtained by Olson.

The average of twenty-five boys in the Patrick-Duluth Boys' Sheep Club up to the present time since January, 1918, have been three hundred and fifty per cent and would have been higher had the boys sold off their rams



Julius Olson, the Successful Young Shepherd and His Flock

Received wool 1918\$ 8.96
Received wool 1919 18.20

\$27.16

Received for two ram lambs
sold in 1918\$22.00

Total cash received\$49.16
Present value of 19 sheep at
\$15 per sheep\$285.00

Total value\$334.16
Original cost of flock 65.00

Gross profit\$269.16

From this, of course, would have to be deducted the winter feed of the sheep and added to this is the increased value of his land in the brushing out of the same and the fertilization.

The present flock is all the result of the cumulative increase of the four original ewes.

Results Above the Average.

It is, of course, conceded that the results of Julius Olson are the maximum that might have been obtained by

lambs and substituted for them ewes in their places.

Opportunity for Settlers and Homesteaders.

The foregoing demonstrates possibilities for every homesteader and farmer who has from five to ten acres cleared of a few sheep in a land. In many instances they can be handled by the boy, or by the housewife, and require year in and year out but a minimum of care.

The Value of Blooded Sheep.

From the picture it is interesting to note the excellent appearance of Julius Olson's sheep, all of which came from plain grade mothers, bred on thoroughbred ram. It is also interesting to note how round and plump all the sheep are although they were sheared but less than two months previously and the picture is of particular interest when compared to photographs of flocks on western ranges where the sheep now are scrawny, thin, and run down from lack of food and water.

The Big Four—Grazing, Touring, Roads, Waterways

(Continued from Page 16)

Briefly, then, grazing, touring, good roads and the deep waterway project form the four-cornered star from which has radiated the Development Bureau's energetic advertising campaign, through publicity and personal correspondence, during 1918 and 1919. There are many "side issues," all being pushed with a corresponding degree of vigor, but the "Big Four" still holds sway, and doubtless will until the great aim is reached: "Cloverland—the greatest grazing country in the world; the tourist's mecca; the home of real roads, and the root of all things worth while."

Taking up, early in 1918, the project to advertise, with truth and facts, Cloverland, as the greatest grazing country in the world, the Development Bureau has never, for a moment, slackened in its efforts to get results. And the results, already obtained to a highly gratifying degree, are strikingly evident of the extent to which this campaign has been pushed.

And 300,000 acres of Upper Michigan's "waste lands" are booked for al-

most immediate use as summer pasture, this year. What does it mean for land values? Every day brings new inquiries, and new settlers. Every day the land-owners report additional sales, and Upper Michigan's 8,000,000 or more acres of "waste" cut-over lands are coming to be recognized as the country's greatest asset—the richest investment man can own today, and the solution to the westerner's great problem, the drouth.

As concerns the future for Upper Michigan's tourist traffic the Development Bureau is pleased to look, and possibly, settle back just a trifle, and smile, for the hardest part is over. "They came; they saw—we conquered" (with apologies to Caesar).

Through the feature and new columns of the leading newspapers of the country, as well as touring magazines and other publications devoted to the tourist traffic, the Bureau has kept up a rapid-fire volley of publicity and correspondence. Pictures

(Continued on Page 40)

TURN WASTE INTO PROFIT!

THOUSANDS OF ACRES of cut-over lands in the heart of Cloverland in Oneida County, Wisconsin, have hundreds of tons of clover, timothy and blue grass going to waste. Don't ship your sheep to market this fall and let the farmers of the corn belt



PART OF A FLOCK OF SHEEP
ON ONEIDA COUNTY CUT OVER LANDS.

finish them off. They make a greater profit than you do. Ship them to Oneida County. Finish them off yourself and make a double profit.

We want you to come and see that our lands are just what we claim for them. No drought; abundance of nutritious grasses and clovers, and plenty of pure water. Average rainfall for past fifteen years 36 inches. This is why the thousands of acres of pasture lands in Oneida County offer you an opportunity for profit in sheep and cattle grazing.

The profit for you is in the finish, and you can get that finish in Oneida County—one night's ride from Chicago or St. Paul. All inquiries will be promptly taken care of by

W. D. JUDAY, County Agricultural Agent

RHINELANDER

Oneida County

WISCONSIN

On the Menominee with Weawbinyket

(Continued from Page 11)

red literature; the New Testament in English which he could not read and the same in Ojibwa which he could read, but apparently did not. He handsomely played host to us, and his tawny spouse, though speechless, performed her part as hostess with a pantomime of features most effective. She won our hearts by the excellent supper she set before us. The fried, dried venison was a native dish most appetizing. The sauce of raspberries picked from neighboring bushes and the syrup from the tap of maples of the hill were delicious and a fit accompaniment for the corn cakes. Early in the morning after a fine night's sleep under the butterfly spreads and a breakfast of corn cakes and syrup, we paddled north under Weawbinyket's guidance and shortly afterwards I caught my first fish on

the trip. Close under the falls, in the moisture of the spray, I cast my bait. It had scarcely sunk under the foam when I felt the pull of a big fish. After a gamey fight I slowly worked him in. He proved to be a ten-pound pickerel and the catch made a sensation. While rounding a bend an exciting view presented itself. On the point of an island, directly facing us, and a fair mark in gun range, stood a doe and twin fawns. The sun on the water must have dazzled them for they were motionless a couple of minutes. The sight was fascinating and we too held ourselves motionless for fear of breaking the spell. Suddenly the doe pricked up her ears, scenting danger, whirled around, followed by the fawns, and all stampeded into the bushes."

(To be Continued)

Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 17)

ing Bill ran an interested eye over the orderly interior. "Some shack, but—I miss the usual smell."

Neither woman paid them the least attention, so they continued to talk with each other.

"I wonder what she is washing," Doctor Thomas said, finally.

The figure at the window turned, exposing the face of a comely young Indian girl. Her features were good, her skin was light. She eyed the intruders coolly, then in a well-modulated voice, and in excellent English, she said:

"She is washing a pair of sealskin pants."

Both men removed their caps in sudden embarrassment. Thomas exclaimed:

"I beg your pardon! We thought this was just an ordinary native house, or we wouldn't have intruded."

"You haven't intruded. This is 'Reindeer Mary's' house." The girl had again turned her back.

"Are you Reindeer Mary?"

"No, I am Ponatah. Mary befriended me; she lets me live with her."

"Allow me to introduce Mr. Hyde. I am Doctor Thomas. We were very rude—"

"Oh, everybody comes here." The men recognized instantly in the speaker's face, as well as in her voice, that education had set its stamp. "Will you sit down and wait for her?"

"You overwhelm us." After an awkward moment the physician queried, "How in the world did you learn to speak such good English?"

"A missionary took an interest in me when I was a little girl. He sent me to Carlisle."

Laughing Bill had been an attentive listener, now he ventured to say: "I know this Carlisle. He's a swell football player, or something."

Ponatah smiled, showing a row of

small, white teeth. "Carlisle is an Indian school."

"What made you come back?" Thomas inquired, curiously.

Ponatah shrugged her shoulders. "There was an end to the money. What could I do? At first I thought I'd be able to help my people, but couldn't. They will learn from white people, but not from one of their own kind."

"Your parents—?"

"They died when I was a baby. My mother took me in." The girl spoke in a calm, emotionless tone.

"It must be tough to come back to this, now that you know what life is like," said Thomas after a time.

Ponatah's eyes were dark with tragedy when she turned them to the speaker. "GOD!" she cried, unexpectedly, then abruptly she faced the intruder once more. It was a moment before she went on in fierce resentment:

"Why didn't they leave me as they found me? Why did they teach me their ways, and then send me back to this—this dirt and ignorance and squalor? Sometimes I think I can't stand it. But what can I do? Nobody understands. Mary can't see why I'm different from her and the others. She has grown rich, with her reindeer; he says if this is good enough for him, it should be good enough for me. As for the white men who come through, they can't, or they won't, understand. They're hateful to me. Petersen, the mail-carrier, for instance! I don't know why I'm telling you this. You're strange. You're probably just like Petersen."

"I know why you're telling me this," Thomas said, slowly. "It's because we're NOT like Petersen and the others; it's because I—we can help you."

"Help me?" sneered the girl. "He?"

(Continued on Page 44)

FOR SALE

The Big Kroll Farm at Kenton, Michigan.

240 Acres Highly Improved, also

840 Acres cut and Burned-over Land seeded to Clover and Timothy. (Not wild stump-land.) All well watered. Large Hay Barn and Granary. IDEAL for Sheep Raising.

Quick Rail Connections to Chicago Markets.

VAN ORDEN BROS.

Houghton

"Cloverland"

Michigan



THE NORTHWEST'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

THIS IS the Northwest's largest Department Store, [wholesale and retail.] Our service will quickly show why we have won the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.

Write for our new Furniture and Housefurnishing Catalogue just off the press

LAUERMAN BROS. CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

To our Cloverland Grazers and Farmers

It will be of great benefit to you to have your name on our mailing list and receive price lists and quotations on whatever you need



WHOLESALE BUILDING

The Biggest Cattle Ranch in the Middle West

Cloverland Cattle Company

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000.00

The above company is being organized by J. Y. Canon of El Paso, Tex., and Frank M. King, of Tucson, Ariz.

Ranch is Located 7 Miles North of Manistique, in Schoolcraft County, Michigan



This ranch will take in approximately 4 townships; 50,000 acres are being fenced, ready for a spring shipment of 5,000 big steers.

Mr. King has spent over four months in Cloverland at various intervals during the last two years investigating the cattle range possibilities of the cut-over land sections, and has selected this location as being ideal for raising and fattening of cattle.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Canon have had life-long experience in cattle raising and fattening in various parts of the West and Southwest, in herds of from 5,000 to 30,000 head per year, and they are well equipped by practical experience to manage and supervise the business of this,

CLOVERLAND'S LARGEST CATTLE COMPANY

Watch for our ad. in the next issue of this Magazine

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

**No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.**

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

**SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.**

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.



Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

TRADE



MARK

BEST POSSIBLE

Men's Shoes

Ask in your shoe store
**BEALS-PRATT SHOE
MFG. COMPANY,**
Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.

The Transition of the Original Cloverland Trail

(Continued from Page 31)

the line of this old trail between Iron River and the Brule there are now many good farms, but at that time there was only solid forest with occasionally a homesteader's cabin and this only very rarely and close to Iron River. One of the homesteaders along the route was John Stanley, whose cabin stood on the old trail near Stanley Lake, a body of water that occupies a large portion of Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, T. 43 N., R. 35 W. This was the last habitation of a white man between Iron River and the exploring camps.

From the Stanley homestead the trail struck off to the southwest and approached the Brule River near the Indian burying ground on Section 15, 42-36. From there the trail took a westerly direction to the south end of Brule Lake, the source of the main Brule River and the point at which the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, the celebrated "Cram Line," starts off. The boundary line was followed in the main, the first great interruption being at a lake called Long Lake, in Michigan, and Smoky Lake, in Wisconsin. This is a long, narrow body of water that cuts across the boundary, the line crossing near the middle of the lake.

A half-breed, whose cabin was located on the west bank of the lake, greatly assisted the travelers during the summer time by ferrying them across. The procedure was to approach the east bank of the lake and attract the attention of the Indian by shooting or shouting and he would row over and ferry the wayfarer across. His cabin was frequently made the point of the first night's rest, but occasionally the travelers were unable to get the man's attention and then a long and arduous detour was necessary to get around the end of the lake and back onto the trail again.

From Long Lake the trail set out toward Lac Vioux Desert which is crossed by the boundary line. There was no ferry across Vioux Desert and the trail led around the north side of the lake to the Indian village, where it crossed the Ontonagon-Green Bay trail, known as the Vioux Desert Trail. This later trail was followed by the mail carriers in their transportation of the mail between the two places mentioned.

From Vioux Desert the trail followed the boundary line to a point where it crossed the survey of the M. L. & S. W. railroad. Here the travelers who made the journey in the early days branched off and followed the transit line to the northwest to a point close to Gogebic Lake. The point is now Gogebic station. There it branched off the rail line to Gogebic Lake which was crossed by a boat and the trail resumed to Sunday Lake and along the range.

The railroad was constructed quite

rapidly and by the winter of 1888 the end of the rails was at Watersmeet. In 1885 the end of the track was at the present village of Wakefield. From 1885 to the time of the completion of the extension of the North-Western from Iron River to Watersmeet in 1888, the northern terminal of the old trail was at State Line, and during these years that the great rush was on. State Line is generally spoken of as the Gogebic end of the trail. After Watersmeet got underway and lodging accommodations began to be had there, the trail was not allowed to State Line. A new trail was broken from the point on the old trail closest to Watersmeet to that at State Line and travelers hit for there direct.

The travelers who made the trip in the early days when they were compelled to hike all the way through the exploration camps were there four days on the road, but when the rail accommodations were started from State Line to Ironwood, the trip was made easily in two days. A St. Paul Falls gentleman who made the trip in the spring of 1888 says that he and his companion left Iron River the afternoon and stopped at Stanley's cabin for the night. Stanley was Polish and he, his wife, their children and other domestic animals lived together in the small cabin. They were given the privilege of going to bed with the chickens, but they preferred to sit up. The old couple were insistent, however, and the men finally had to lie down while Stanley and his wife sat up all night. It was in April and the snow was still on the ground in the woods. The Stanley's made hot coffee for them in the morning and they ate their own grub which they had brought along with them. They resumed their journey at daybreak, crossed Smoky Lake on the trail and arrived at Watersmeet at 5 o'clock that evening, pretty well exhausted. They were unused to trail walking and were unable to walk for several days after getting to their destination at Marenisco.

When they returned that fall they were given a ride on a gravel road which was being used to ballast the newly laid track between Watersmeet and Iron River.

The fare from Iron River to Marenisco, via Appleton Junction, was \$1.00 and many of the miners seeking employment in the mines of the Gogebic walked the trail rather than pay the high cost of transportation.

With the opening of rail communication between Iron River and Watersmeet the old trail passed from usefulness and exists now only in memory. There are many men in Iron and Gogebic counties who traveled over this trail in olden days, and the stories of their adventures, their hardships and accomplishments are very interesting.

The Big Four—Grazing, Touring, Roads, Waterways

(Continued from Page 36)

maps and pamphlets, with other material of value and interest to the tourist, have been spread broadcast, and here again, the incoming correspondence tells the tale.

Realizing that the revenue to be derived from Upper Michigan's heavy investment in good roads must, after all, come mainly from the tourist, the Development Bureau, through its advertising and publicity methods, took a prominent part in the recent highway bonding issue, which found such overwhelming favor in the April elections.

And now the deep waterways bill. Realizing the almost inestimable benefits which Upper Michigan, and the head-of-the-lakes region, generally, would derive from a through waterways route to the Atlantic seaboard, the Development Bureau is hard at work, pounding out the arguments and spreading the doctrine of "lakes to ocean" to every accessible and effective

point. The state legislature in its last special session, approved by providing a commission of seven to promote the "deep waterways" project in Michigan. Trace the origin of that bill, if you will.

The "Big Four"—grazing, to improve roads and waterways—has "hooked" the attention, but there are other things. In fact, ask yourself, "What does Upper Michigan need most, now?" and, if your answer is at a reasonable and actually in keeping with the demands of the times, you can depend on it that there is correspondence, and lots of it, relative to the thing, in the files of the Development Bureau.

Well, we've gone and bragged—been ly boasted. But our doors are always open, and the "welcome" on the mat is brushed up every morning. We invite visitors—invite their interest, inquiry and inspection, if so desired.

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee

Michigan

MANUFACTURERS OF

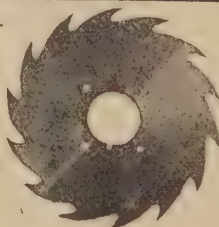
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SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS



The Tourist in Cloverland

(Continued from Page 13)

man's development. The sane, reasonable, plausible suggestions, prompt, a forcible reality of Cloverland's, are answering the questions of time, and are solving the knotty problems which have worried the heads for years.

The Upper Peninsula Development is pleased, even eager, to accept this kind of criticism. It gives something to work on, and the man at this moment is planning an aggressive campaign to correct the flagrant of these inefficiencies.

Probably the best, most concise expression of the true conditions in Michigan, as they exist and are seen by the tourist, comes from Mr. Parraith Miller, Jr., of the Monarch Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, who recently completed a tour of Cloverland. Mr. Miller is an "average tourist," with a keen observation sense of justice and wise business principles. He sees the good in the country, and the faults, and frankness of both.

After ten days spent in motoring through Cloverland I must express to the delight we found in the wonderful country and splendid roads," says Mr. Miller. "That Cloverland is the Adirondacks and Southern California cannot be denied. The Copeland country is even more beautiful than either of these famed places. The Keweenaw peninsula is magnificent. Your country should become a paradise of the middle western tourist."

I am not going to let you off entirely, praise, because there are a few things that should be given prompt attention. Your roads are not well graded. Especially is this true through cities and villages. Where repairs are necessary no attention to grading the roads is in evidence. For example, the route from Houghton to Ontonagon. The signs are few and in many cases indistinct. I had a fine road map and could find my way, but even then I had trouble getting out of villages. In each village I had to inquire my way out. I was given inaccurate information, resulting in going a considerable distance out of my way.

The Wisconsin Highway Commission has put up a fine lot of road markers showing the principal routes and also all turns. Intersecting roads are designed showing where they lead. The route through each city and village is also plainly marked. If the Upper Peninsula would do this it would make motoring much more pleasant.

Better hotel accommodations are really needed. It is difficult to find a place that serves meals between Ontonagon and Houghton. In the most places the hotel accommodations are small. I am sure that it would pay to put some good hotels. Without them you can't expect to get a great number of motorists. At Houghton, Ironwood, Iron Mountain and Menominee the hotels are turning away people every night. Friends of mine who tried to make advance reservations, were pretty badly. Even Marquette is not a good hotel, in this respect. I believe you will find that the most important thing for an advancement

bureau to undertake is to see that the people attracted to your country can find a clean, safe place in which to sleep and fair restaurant facilities.

"I am a hardened motorist, and can get along pretty comfortably on very little, so what I have written does not apply to my own case. I offer it only as a suggestion as to what the Upper Peninsula should do if it wants to have a large number of people visit Cloverland each year."

Already at Work.

This tourist is helping to educate Upper Michigan. He has enough interest in the natural beauty and attractiveness of the country to want to see it grow. Mr. Miller has given us something to work on. He has furnished us with a new perspective, a fertile field for action.

Already there are evidences of a betterment of the conditions outlined in Mr. Miller's letter. State Highway Commissioner Frank P. Rogers, in a recent communication, informs us that steps have been taken to provide every county in Upper Michigan with road markers for trunk lines. These will be up and ready for the tourist next year. In several of Cloverland's cities, where the inefficiency of the hotel accommodations were most keenly felt, there is a movement for better hotels, and in some instances actual plans are laid for construction, or improvements. Hotel men are beginning to realize what a betterment of conditions will mean to them, and the wise ones are acting on the "hunch." The railroad administration at Washington recently instituted a flat rate of \$4 per car, with \$1 dockage at each end of the trip, for ferrying automobiles across the Straits of Mackinac, from Mackinac City to St. Ignace. This is a boon to the tourist. Automobiles are no longer charged according to their weight and baggage carried.

These are only a few of the movements now on foot to enhance the natural attraction of Cloverland to the tourist. The work is only begun. And not until the influx of motorists increases to such an extent that Upper Michigan cries: "Halt—we can't hold any more"—will these efforts cease. "Cloverland—the Tourist's Mecca" is the aim, and indications convince us that we will not have to look to the next generation for the realization of that aim.

Four-Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 13)

to reform his compatriot—Jake also being a Finn. In any event he varied the program on one occasion and made it \$15.

The Finn settled and as he walked out with the marshal he asked:

"Why he raise the price?"

"I don't know," responded the officer.

"He s'ouldn't to t'at," said the now sobered culprit, "I been darn goot customer him."

Under the new Wisconsin "dog law" all dogs must be kept at home between sunset and sunrise.

ROSECO BRAND

food products are the standard of excellence in Greater Cloverland



Follow the Sign of the Rose

ROACH & SEEBER CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CALUMET, MICH. MARQUETTE, MICH. HOUGHTON, MICH. IRONWOOD, MICH. WATERLOO, WIS.

Grazing Lands in Cloverland

Good soil; fine water; solid groupings; near settled communities; good roads; excellent schools; excellent shipping facilities.

For Sale or Lease

Prices and Terms Right

The CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY
NEGAUNEE, Land Department MICHIGAN

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings Excellent Equipment Splendid Faculty
College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

Write for information and bulletin

DRIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

WE are keenly interested in the development of the agricultural and grazing opportunities of Cloverland. What helps any part of this Empire of the North helps it all.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Company

JAMES McNAUGHTON

Vice-president and General Manager

CALUMET MICHIGAN

Wisconsin's Opportunity—and the Danger to be Avoided

(Continued from Page 5)

deavors go. The modern ranch man not only builds substantially and thereby uses all the tools of the builder, but he clears large acreage, employs power machinery, equips his home with electricity and water, thus purchasing the product of the machine shop, of the engine works, of the motor manufacturer, of the harvesting plant, as well as the goods from the shelves of the jobber and merchant.

The modern ranch is an extensive plant, employing numbers of persons. After its establishment the smaller settler locates around it. Therefore these ranches are not only valuable to the agricultural sections of the state, but quite as valuable to the cities within their reach.

It behooves Milwaukee to get ever closer to the balance of her state. The city is located in a remote corner. It is primarily an industrial—a manufacturing—city. Its interests and its work center about the factory, and yet a large proportion of Milwaukee's people may fairly expect to profit as the state develops.

It often is said that St. Paul and Minneapolis are keen rivals in the trade fields of Wisconsin. This is only partially true. St. Paul and Minneapolis are as active as other American cities—probably no more so. But it is true that the Twin Cities are geographically located in the immediate path of the western man as he travels into the Great Lakes basin. They are his natural, and almost inevitable stop-over. To them he gravitates, and out of them he travels into the northern tier of counties of Wisconsin. Their railway connections are better than Milwaukee's and it is easier to reach a large section of Wisconsin (from the west) through St. Paul and Minneapolis than through Milwaukee. Their rivalry, therefore, becomes keen only as the western man forms the habit of centering his activities and his busi-

ness in these cities. That habit can be fairly distributed between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and the smaller northern cities, including Ashland, Green Bay and similar towns and Milwaukee.

But to establish the habit of business transactions, Milwaukeeans must be in the field. They, as well as the people of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, must extend the hand of friendship when the western man first comes. They must make themselves known throughout the northern counties. Milwaukee is ready to serve, and make plain that Milwaukee has the facilities of every nature quite equal to any other city.

It is toward these ends that the Association of Commerce is working. It is not an easy task to maintain the interest, in Milwaukee, in a territory which is, after all, almost 100 miles from the boundaries. Nevertheless, if the city hopes to participate in the increasing cattle and sheep shipments, in the growing demands by stock men, and in the established business which is building up, Milwaukee must continually remain active in this development.

Finally, the Association of Commerce does not look upon the rearing and cattle movement as the ultimate and final form of Wisconsin agriculture. The state is too rich ever to come a truly cattle and sheep nation. It is primarily adapted to intensive farming, and particularly to dairying. However, so long as 10,000,000 cows are raw and new, nothing can subdue them than thousands of it and sheep. They will roam over the land, will browse on the foliage, will eat down brush and weeds, will enrich the land, and will prove the finest pine element that could possibly be brought into a new country.

The ranches which in turn will

(Continued on Page 45)

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre.

Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan

The Sheep Man Establishes 9,000-Acre Permanent Ranch

(Continued from Page 10)



This picture shows Cloverland grass has fitted Mr. Davis' sheep for market.

from Idaho, its cost of unloading, feeding, and the enormous loss in shrinkage. He was not carried away by reports of the good things in Cloverland—he merely verified the results to his own satisfaction, and then made his decision to transfer his business to the industry on cold, business facts and figures.

Davis is a very quiet, unassuming man who lets the other fellow do the talking while he does the thinking. He is a little to say during his inspection of Cloverland, and the more he talks the less he talked. He was so deliberate in looking around that it is likely many persons doubted that he really contemplated grazing a few hundred sheep in Cloverland, to say nothing of purchasing outright the big acreage for a sheep ranch that has been recorded since Cloverland was placed on the grazing map. So his announcement that he has a 9,000-acre permanent range in Schoolcraft County is brand new news in Greater Michigan, although he and his associate George C. Morris, have 4,500 sheep now running on the Cloverland ranch.

The sheep are running in two herds. They are doing so well that Mr. Davis and Mr. Morris are satisfied they can bring from the west has been a profitable one, and they have confidence in a very bright future in their new home.

Like all other westerners who have moved to Cloverland, they changed their plans, are doing many things they thought they would not do, and are doing things they thought they

would do. These alterations, however, are to fit into conditions of range, winter feeding, climate, and the markets, an adjustment to grasp the best opportunities Cloverland offers the stockman.

Several sections will be fenced this fall, and there will be considerable seeding and breaking, as the preliminary to establishing the ranch. A number of buildings will be constructed at once, and 500 to 1,000 sheep will be carried over this winter. The remainder will be marketed, and from their appearance the latter part of August, they will command the attention of buyers when they are driven into the stockyards.

As this ranch is permanent and a big proposition, there will be no spectacular development. Next year only dry sheep will be run on the range to permit more clearing and permanent improvements, and this system may be repeated for another year—then the real sheep business will commence and sheep raising on the Davis ranch will be on an elaborate scale. Everything being done now is of a permanent nature, the solid basis of a great business is being laid, and like all big business enterprises, it will grow so gradually that it will attract little attention among the folk of Schoolcraft County, but it will not be many years until it will be a great show place for visitors, the pride of Cloverland, and a tremendous industrial asset to the community.

The price of rams at the McKerrow sale averaged \$216.

Where Does Your Wool Go?

The transformation of the idle cut-over lands of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota into a productive grazing territory is a change which every Cloverland farmer desires. It means money in his pocket and greater value for his farm.

By helping to create a market for your wool, we are helping the Cloverland movement. When you buy Patrick-Duluth Virgin Wool Products you are making Greater Cloverland greater.

Buy the Clothes that your sheep help to make

F. A. PATRICK & CO

Bigger-than-Weather Wool Products

DULUTH

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin. Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH.

Oconto Lumber Co.

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Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

"M-B" LAUNDRY

TRUE BLUE

The Concentrated Sprinkler top Bluing

Manufactured by

MAY-BERGWALL COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE





SAULT-SAVINGS-BANK

"THE BANK FOR YOU"

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

CATTLE and Sheep Men locating in this vicinity will find us both able and willing to assist them.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Extra good, both in breeding and individuality. Sons of Senator Bibby II. and Senators King, two of the best sons of the \$1,000 Senator Bibby.

GEORGE MCKERROW

Pewaukee, Wisconsin

SHROPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE RAMS

The best lot we have ever offered, out of choice ewes, and sired by the best rams money can buy.

Write or call on **R. H. RISHEL, Phillips, Wis.**



Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 38)

"I don't know, yet. But you're out of place here. There's a place for you somewhere; I'll find it."

Ponatah shook her head wearily. "Mary says I belong here, with my people."

"No. You belong with white people—people who will treat you well."

This time the girl smiled bitterly. "They have treated me worse than my own people have. I know them, and—I hate them."

"Ain't you the sore-head, now?" Laughing Bill murmured. "You got a hundred-per-cent. grouch, but if the old medicine-man says he'll put you in right, you bet your string of beads he'll do it. He's got a gift for helpin' down-and-outers. You got class, Kid; you certainly rhinestone this whole bunch of red men. Why, you belong in French heels and a boodwar cap; that's how I dope you."

"There must be a chance for a girl like you in Nome," Thomas continued, thoughtfully. "You'd make a good hand with children. Suppose I try to find you a place as governess?"

"WOULD you?" Ponatah's face was suddenly eager. "Children? Oh yes! I'd work my fingers to the bone. I—I'd do ANYTHING—"

"Then I'll do what I can."

For some time longer the three of them talked, and gradually into the native girl's eyes there came a light, for these men were not like the others she had met, and she saw the world begin to unfold before her. When at last they left she laid a hand upon the doctor's arm and said, imploringly:

"You won't forget. You—promise?"

"I promise," he told her.

"He don't forget nothing," Bill assured her, "and if he does I'll see that he don't."

After they had gone Ponatah stood motionless for a long time, then she whispered, breathlessly: "Children! Little white children! I'll be very good to them."

"She's a classy quilt," Laughing Bill said, on the way back to the house.

"She's as pretty as a picture, little more than a child," the doctor admitted.

"You made a hit. She'd do anything for you." The doctor muttered, absent-mindedly. "She's off Petersen and these red-neck she'd fall for you." Mr. Hyde was sinuating.

Thomas halted; he stared at his partner curiously, coldly. "Say, you think that's why I offered her?" he inquired.

"Come clean!" The invalid flinched meaningfully. "You're a long way from home, and I've knew fellers to do worse. You can grab her, easy, if you do—"

Thomas grunted angrily. "I'll be up with a lot from you," he said, and he strode on.

"And if you do," the other man fell into step with him, "I'll be you right where you're thickens."

"Eh?"

"I'll bust you wide open. On that gal in the leather frame, a long talk while I was sick in St. Louis and she asked me to keep you in the middle of the trail. Well, I'm the guy that can do it."

"Bill!" Evan Thomas's eye twinkled. "I believe I'm going to you, after all," said he.

Late that afternoon Mr. Hyde appeared; he did not show up after dark.

"I been to see Lo, the poor man," he readily confessed. "She ain't pure domestic leaf, she's a blen—Rooshian, or something. Seen that was a gang of Rooshians or Swie Dagoes of some sort used to in country. She says they horned some of the best Injun families she's one of the 'overs.'"

"They were Russians."

"Rooshians is a kind of white"

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.

they? Well, that's how she come light-complected. You remember said our folks had treated her bad? a fact, Doc. She spilled the story, it made a mouthful. It's like this: in Nome was struck a Swede feller had knew staked her a claim, but couldn't hold it, her bein' a squabder age, savvy? There's some-thing in the law that prevents Injuns in' in on anything good, too; I t rightly recollect what it is, but s legal you can bet it's crooked. Now, Uncle Sam lets up a squawk she's only eighteen, goin' on nine-teen, and a noble redskin to boot, and his mining claims is reserved for s and Yaps and Japs and Wops, such other furrin' slantheads of age as declare their intention to me American citizens if their as turn out rich enough so's it pays to do so.

Well, Ponatah's Swede friend gets elf froze, somehow, so she has to the buck. Naturally, she turns to pals, the missionaries. There's a mission here—head mug of the le gang. He's a godly walloper, he tears into Satan bare-handed y Sunday. He slams the devil and something shameful, and Ponathinks he's a square guy if ever h come square, so she asks him to cate her claim, on shares, and it for the joint account. Old Doc M. E. Church agrees to split fifty-half to her and half to heaven, he vamps to Nome and chalks his aker over the Kid's. Now get me: claim turns out good, and Ponath heavenly pilot makes a Mexican y—he takes the money and gives his best wishes. He grabs every-thing, and says he never knew nobody he name of Ponatah—he gets so an't even pronounce it. He allows face is familiar, but he can't place and the partnership idea allus repugnant to him. He never was ners with nobody, understand? blows the show; he bows out and es the Kid flat. He forsakes the ly Way for the Great White one, he's out there now, smokin' Co-s and wearin' a red vest under his k coat, with a diamond horseshoe tie. It looks to me like the es boys could 'a' learned some-thing from this gospel hold-up."

Do you believe her story?" Thom-squired.

he don't know enough to lie, and

you can't trust a guy that wears his collar backwards.'

"She should go to court."

Mr. Hyde shook his head. "I been there, often, but I never picked up a bet. Somehow or other courts is usu-ally right next to jails, and you got to watch out you don't get in the wrong place. You can't win nothing in either one. I thought I'd tell you the story, so if you ever meet up with this shave-tail preacher and he wants a headache pill you can slip him some sugar-coated arsenic."

In the days immediately following Doctor Thomas's arrival at Nome he was a busy man, but he did not forget Ponatah. He was allowed no oppor-tunity of doing so, for Bill frequently reminded him of her, and as a result it was not long before he found a place for his charge, in the home of a lead-ing merchant. Arrangements made, Bill went in search of the mail-carrier.

Petersen was drinking with two friends at the bar of the Last Chance, and he pressed his late passenger to join them. But alcoholism was not one of Mr. Hyde's weaknesses. The best of Bill's bad habits was much worse than drink; he had learned from experience that liquor put a traitor's tongue in his head, and in consequence he was a teetotaler.

"I got a job for you, Pete," he an-nounced. "I got you another sled-load for your next trip. You know Ponatah?"

"Ponatah? Sure Aye know 'im." Petersen spoke with enthusiasm.

"Well, bring her along when you come. Me 'n' the little Doc will set-tle."

"Dat's good yob for me, all right. Vot mak' you tank she'll come? Aye ask her plenty tams, but she ant like me."

"You slip her this billy-ducks and she'll come."

Petersen pocketed the letter which Bill handed him; his eyes brightened; the flush in his face deepened. "You bet your gum boots Aye bring her. She's svell, ant she, Bill? She's yust some svell like white voman."

"Who's this?" queried one of Peter-sen's companions.

"Ponatah. She's jung sqvaw. Aye got eyes on dat chicken long tam now." The burly mail-carrier laughed loudly and slapped his friend on the shoul-der.

(To be continued.)

Wisconsin's Opportunity—and the Dangers to be Avoided

(Continued from Page 42)

olished also will prove nuclei for eement. Small men of small means attach themselves to their out-ks. They will acquire 40 or 80 or 6 acres. They will rely upon the ahes to give them some employ-nt, to aid them in acquiring some k, and to help them through their years of struggle toward inde-ence. And as these small men per they will crowd upon the hers' land, values will increase.

In time it will no longer be profitable to hold large tracts. These tracts will be sold until, in the course of years, it is reasonable to believe that most of the large ranches or ranges will have been absorbed by smaller farms. Those which are not absorbed will be located on the rougher and poorer lands where they should properly be. These lands always will yield pasturage and most of them always will make for some de-gree of success in the cattle and sheep business.

Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Make This Your Milwaukee Headquarters



Complete Financial Service for Banks
and Their Customers

First Wisconsin National Bank MILWAUKEE

Capital and Surplus
\$8,000,000

Total Resources
Over \$100,000,000

1,000,000 ACRES Available for Grazing Now

Tracts of 1,000 acres up in solid blocks, with good stands of clover and blue grass and plenty of pure, fresh water.

We can take care of all require-ments of Western Grazers and settlers. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre for this land which will make real farms. Easy terms.

For further information, address

DANIEL REID,

Chairman County Board of Supervisors,

HURLEY, WISCONSIN

Minnesota Grazing Opportunity

*Thousands of Acres
Available*

There are thousands of acres of open cut-over land with heavy growth of blue grass, clover and wild pea vines in St. Louis County, Minnesota, now available for sheep and cattle ranching purposes. A large portion of this acreage is offered by the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, along with other lands being secured to make solid tracts.

Much of this land has been held for retailing to farmers, but owing to the wonderful growth of grass and clover, together with pure water advantages, we are beginning to realize that our holdings should be pastured with sheep and cattle. Most all tracts are directly accessible by railroads and auto roads. There are good shipping facilities to South St. Paul and Chicago. The woolen mills at Duluth are making strenuous efforts for the production of more wool in the district tributary to Duluth. There is an ample amount of timber on these tracts for corrals and buildings for winter housing.

We can furnish the land. You have the livestock. Come and see the land and you will follow the example of others who have already come. In dealing with a railroad company you are not dealing with agents.

LAND DEPARTMENT

Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co.

DULUTH

MINNESOTA

U. P. Farmers' Picnic to be Annual Affair

(Continued from Page 7)

expert and specialist at the station, conducted a demonstration.

At the noon hour the picnic dinner was eaten in the woods. Those who brought hampers along opened them up and ate their dinner in old-fashioned picnic style, while others not caring to be burdened with luggage, bought their lunch at a stand operated by the station. Hot coffee and lemonade were served free to all.

Immediately after dinner the speaking program commenced. Those delivering addresses were: President F. S. Kedzie, of M. A. C.; R. S. Shaw, dean of agriculture and director of experiment stations, M. A. C.; Jason Woodman, member state board of agriculture; G. W. Putnam, crops experimenter, U. P. station; J. E. Kotila, potato disease specialist; J. W. Weston, assistant state leader of county agents; J. F. Cox, head of farm crops department, M. A. C.; J. A. Jeffery, agricultural agent, D. S. S. & A. Ry.; John A. Doelle, secretary-manager, U. P. Development Bureau; Henry A. Perry, assistant to the President of Cloverland Magazine; and Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of county agents. G. L. McMillan, superintendent of the station, presided.

Following the program was an exhibition of boys handicraft work by the champion team of Quinnesec, and then the crowd dispersed to inspect the station. The county agents and experts present were assigned to stations during the inspection as follows: beef cattle, B. P. Pattison, Delta county; dairying, Len Braamse, farm herdsman, and C. V. Ballard, Dickinson county; hogs, D. C. Long, Iron county; poultry, R. H. Cameron, Luce county; sheep, D. L. McMillan, superintendent of station, and C. G. Peck, farm foreman; wheat and rye, E. L. Kunzie, Chippewa county; peas, L. R. Walker, Marquette county; sunflowers E. G. Amos, Menominee county; ruta-

bagas and corn, A. L. Olson, Ag. county; grains-oats, J. F. Cox, professor of farm crops, M. A. C., and J. A. Jeffery, agricultural agent, D. S. S. & A. Ry.; potato cultivation, J. W. Weston; potato diseases, J. E. Kotila; potato breeding plots, G. W. Putnam; crops experimenter, U. P. station; horticulture, Irving Kirsham, Bagin county; farm buildings, C. E. Gungerson, Gogebic county; guide, Heran Gerg; general, Leo M. Geismar, O'Houghton.

All the county agents and experts remained over at the station for a conference the day following the picnic, and outlined plans and policies for the next year. This conference also will become an annual affair, a part of the annual picnic.

Sheep Grazing Successful in Northern Minnesota

(Continued from Page 6)

ture going to waste on or near every one of them.

When it comes to the matter of wintering sheep here, it is a straightforward proposition. One should start in and clear land for raising of peas, oats and clover. Of course, this will take time, but the soil, the climate and all essentials for the successful raising of livestock make the feed necessary for it, are here. I must say that the country is better—yes, twice as good as I thought it would be.

And as to the people—well, you won't find a finer lot of people anywhere. They are doing everything in their power to make us contented, and are of every possible assistance and aid to us. They are desirous of making this great grass country into a livestock country.

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ASK your dealer for the RAYNSTER—the all-purpose weather coat. Made by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

United States Rubber Company

Milwaukee Branch: 41-45 Oneida St.

Member Milwaukee Association of Commerce

Leaf Hoppers

By R. H. PETITT, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

The dry weather of the present summer has proven very favorable to the development of an excessive number of leaf-hoppers. One leaf-hopper in particular which works on apple and potato is at present doing serious injury to potatoes. The creature is a green leaf-hopper which flies on the slightest provocation and which causes the leaves to curl and become brown at the tips and edges, producing what is commonly known as tip-burn. The control of this pest at this season of the year depends on hitting the insects themselves with a spray of nicotine sulphate. Black leaf 40 diluted 1,000 times with water and with addition of soap furnishes an effective spray. It is necessary to apply this spray so as to hit the hoppers on the under side of the leaves with force. One pint of black leaf 40 to 100 gallons of water makes a solution of 1 to 8 hundred and the addition of 4 pounds of common soap makes the spray much more effective.

The real control of leaf-hoppers depends on the destruction of rubbish late in the season after cold weather sets in. Rake up and burn as soon as the hoppers hide themselves under the rubbish and get ready for winter. It will be well to rake up whenever one can and then burn during a dry cold spell in the fall. This has proven very effective in the control of the grape leaf-hopper which is a very similar pest.

Guard Your Goat

Goats are goats these days, so don't let anyone get yours. If you do, you will lose something that is more valuable than silver. The skin of your goat, or anybody's goat, when tanned, is actually worth more per ounce than silver.

Silver, in spite of the fact that it is worth much more than before the war, can still be had at the moderate price of \$1.07 per ounce. Tanned goat skin, commonly called kid, costs the shoe manufacturer on an average of \$1.00 per square foot for the light weight hides. These hides will average about four-fifths of an ounce to the square foot, which is at the rate of \$1.25 per ounce. There is a considerable waste in cutting kid leather for use in shoes, so that the leather which finally goes into the finished shoe really costs about \$1.50 per ounce—about forty per cent more than silver.

The high price of kid leather has brought about an unprecedented situation in shoe manufacture. Either the supply of this leather must be increased, or it must be replaced to a certain extent by leather substitutes now on the market. If the manufacturers will use leather substitutes wherever they can in shoes, that is, for parts not subjected to bending strains, they will not only be able to turn out quite as good shoes as heretofore, but shoes at a more reasonable price.

The only other solution of the problem is for some wizard animal breeder to cross the goat with the snake so as to bring forth an animal that will shed good goatskins once each year.

A big grain and hay show will be a new feature at the International Live Stock Show this year.



A Sheep Herder's Home

An Appreciation

Mr. and Mrs. Powers, accompanied by Mrs. Powers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, of Bloomington, Ill., were in Crystal Falls last Saturday on a tour of Cloverland. A Diamond Drill reporter saw them and found that they had planned out an extensive tour of the Upper Peninsula, one to last about two weeks. How did you come to travel up here?" asked the reporter. From information that I got through the Cloverland Magazine," replied Mr. Powers. You find the touring number and the articles therein an aid, do you?" rejoined the reporter.

Indeed, we do," replied Dr. Powers. "You don't know what a favor you are offering upon one who is contemplating an automobile tour when you send him one of those magazines filled with so much information as was obtained in the copy of Cloverland Magazine that I received. It helps us plan our trips and we have in mind the high spots that we want to hit on our journey. I found it a great aid and am glad that I received one." Mr. Powers then inquired about Tarack Lake, and, as that was one of the lakes mentioned in the article on Iron county, one could see that he had studied the text carefully. In fact, he had the copy with him, and he cut out the map for ready reference.

The party was piloted to Fortune Lake by Supt. Arvid Bjork, where they set up their camp and stayed for two days, then moved on to the Gogebic Range. After seeing that section they will return here and go to the copper country, then retrace their steps and continue on to Munising for an inspection of Grand Island and the picturesque rocks.—Crystal Falls, (Mich.) Diamond Drill.

The Idaho hay crop is reported a total loss.

A Good Investment for Farmers

Millions of acres of farm land in the United States would be made more productive by proper application of ground limestone. As most farmers realize, soil analyzing strong in lime content will produce abundant legume crops; legumes increase the nitrogen content of the soil; in short, liming is the first step in systematic soil building, soil enriching; is the first step toward greater productivity and larger profit per unit under cultivation.

Friend Farmer, take our advice and put a little of your war profits of the past four years into ground limestone. Money spent for lime is an investment—not an expense. It will all come back to you many fold in increased returns from your crops.

Another good use for some of the surplus—an investment also—would be to purchase some



RED CROSS DYNAMITE

and dispose of the stumps and boulders that have prevented the use of modern farm machinery in the cultivated fields, blast ditches to improve drainage, etc.

Dynamite is a wonderful farm labor saver. It can be used in dozens of ways to save time and man power.

It costs nothing to find out what it will do, how to do it, and what farmers who are used to it think of it. Our Handbook of Explosives No. 720 tells the story. It's free. Write for it today.

In addition to the booklet, if your land is located in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Minnesota, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, or New York, we can have an expert demonstrator call on you at no cost to you and if you will help him, he will arrange a public demonstration, preferably under the auspices of your U. S. County Agent, to be held on some centrally located farm where he will show you and your neighbors the safest and best blasting practice.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

Wilmington, Delaware
Plants, Warehouses, and Sales Offices in all principal business centers.

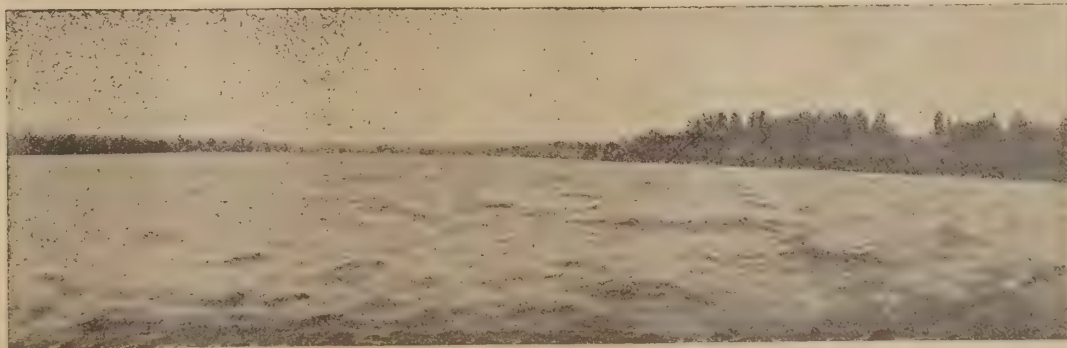
The Principal Du Pont Products Are

Explosives; Chemicals; Leather Substitutes; Pyroxylin Plastics; Paints and Varnishes; Pigments and Colors in Oil; Stains, Fillers; Lacquers and Enamels; Dyestuffs.

For full information address; Advertising Division

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Visit Du Pont Products Store When in Atlantic City



Stockmen: We own Grazing Lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found.

We can offer you any size tract desirable.

Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80-Acre farm, 40 acres under cultivation; good clay loam soil; 5-room house; barn; good well water; good fences; located 7 miles from Menominee on fine macadam road to city. A splendid farm and a bargain on easy terms. S. V. Tart, 2007 State St., Menominee, Mich.

HEWLETT buys and sells sheep. 1,000 good 2-year-old ewes for sale now—prompt delivery. If you have any sheep to sell or want to buy, write F. R. K. Hewlett, Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND—Fertile soils that grow corn, wheat, oats, barley peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables, in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 acre tracts, and smaller if desired. \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy payments, interest 6%. Easily cleared, well grassed and watered by small lakes and streams. Located in the heart of Lower Michigan's clover seed belt. No cash payments required if responsible purchaser will grow annually 4 per cent of acreage to clover and apply proceeds from seed yield upon payment of land until paid for. Clover seed one year after another in Presque Isle County nets growers \$100 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

UPPER WISCONSIN, 1,000 acres, solid body, within 4½ miles of county seat. Wagon road through it, choice cut-over hardwood land. Will sell, lease or go in on shares with parties owning cattle, sheep or goats. For particulars write McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

IN WISCONSIN'S CLOVER BELT, tracts of 40 to 2,000 acres for cattle or sheep ranches, fresh running water plentiful, grass unexcelled anywhere. \$15 per acre. Write for information and terms. J. B. Saunders & Co., Park Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—Breeding and feeding sheep. Bucks. Shetland ponies. Dogs. Pure bred Poultry. Pet stock. Write, White, the Sheep Man, Cogswell, No. Dak.

REPUTATION SEEDS — For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

COLLECTIONS—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency. Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

CULL LAMBS—Want to buy carload cull lambs dressing around 22 lbs. Write us. Palace Market, Ironwood, Mich.

PIGS—Two March sows, pure bred Duroc-Jerseys, fine and healthy, at \$25 each, with pedigree and transfer; 7 April pure bred Durocs, at \$15 each, with pedigree and transfer. Wm. J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistiquie, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

GRAZING TRACTS—Iron County, Michigan in the heart of Michigan's famous iron belt and pasture land, offers splendid opportunities to live stock men and settlers. For detail information write to Secretary Commercial Club, Iron River, Mich.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Thousands of acres Rusk county, hardwood cut-over land, clayey loam soil; also bargains in improved farms. Our literature describing this country is free. We sell on easy terms. Ellingson Clover Land Co., 200 First St., Hawkins, Wis.

FOR SALE—Hardwood cutover land, silt loam, clay subsoil, neither sandy nor gravelly, in heart of dairy country; close to town, schools, and on good roads. You deal directly with owner. Easy terms. Write for map and booklet No. 3. Northwestern Lumber Co., Land Department, Stanley, Wis.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

What is Happening in Northeastern Minnesota

(Continued from Page 8)

nesota and where natural pastures are found almost everywhere.

Some interesting figures are taken from the report of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Commissioner. These reports show that in five years wonderful progress has been made in the dairy industry of Northern Minnesota. Five years ago there were 133 small creameries located in the counties mentioned above, against 152 five years later, and the relative size of these creameries can best be judged by the following figures: Those 133 creameries five years ago were patronized by a total of 16,519 farmers against 19,119 at the present time, a gain of 2,600 patrons. They were receiving milk at that time from 107,437 cows against 138,660, a gain in five years of 31,223 cows. The amount of butter they manufactured at that time for the year was 14,359,374 pounds, against 16,569,244 pounds, or a gain in five years of 2,209,270 pounds. That year they paid the patrons \$3,651,351.19 against \$5,850,321.85, or a net gain in five years of \$2,198,970.66. If the dairy industry of Northern Minnesota continues to gain as rapidly in the future as it has in the past, Northern Minnesota will eventually be recognized as one of the most important butter producing sections of the state.

Another industry of Northern Minnesota which is along the line of dairying is livestock raising. The ability of this section to produce such splendid tame grass and wild grass is attracting the attention of the stock raiser, so that the result is that every year Northern Minnesota is exporting many more carloads of beef cattle. A great deal of pork is being raised in Northwestern Minnesota and the better developed sections of Northeastern Minnesota.

Sheep raising is another industry that is being developed by the farmers of Northern Minnesota. In the prairie section of Northwestern Min-

nesota many large flocks of sheep are pastured and in the Northeastern section the settlers, realizing the value of sheep not only for the market, but because of their natural ability to clear brush land, are increasing the size of their flocks every year.

A few years ago an organization known as the "Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' Association" was formed with "A flock on every farm" as its slogan. This association has done a great deal to encourage and assist the settlers of Northern Minnesota in getting sheep on their farms. Honorable Dan De Lury, lawyer, legislator, farmer and sheep grower (and he likes the latter best of all) is its president. He lives at Walker, Iron County, where he has a good sheep ranch. Mr. De Lury's long experience in raising sheep in Northern Minnesota equips him to give valuable advice to the settler just starting in the game. Added impetus to the sheep industry of Northern Minnesota was given when the Duluth Commercial Club began a campaign to get large flocks of sheep to pasture on the cut-over lands in that section of the state. Utilizing the columns of Roger M. Andrews' Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan, they waged a high campaign along this line and as a result several trainloads of sheep have been brought in from the west and more are sure to follow.

Because of the present low prices of lands in Northern Minnesota, together with the fact that the knowledge of its wonderful resources is being learned by thousands of homeseekers in the congested farming sections of the states to the south and east of us, the tide of immigration continues to increase every year, and while there is room for thousands of farmers in this vast section of Minnesota, with the present progress that is being made in land values in Northern Minnesota, it will continue to raise every year.

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

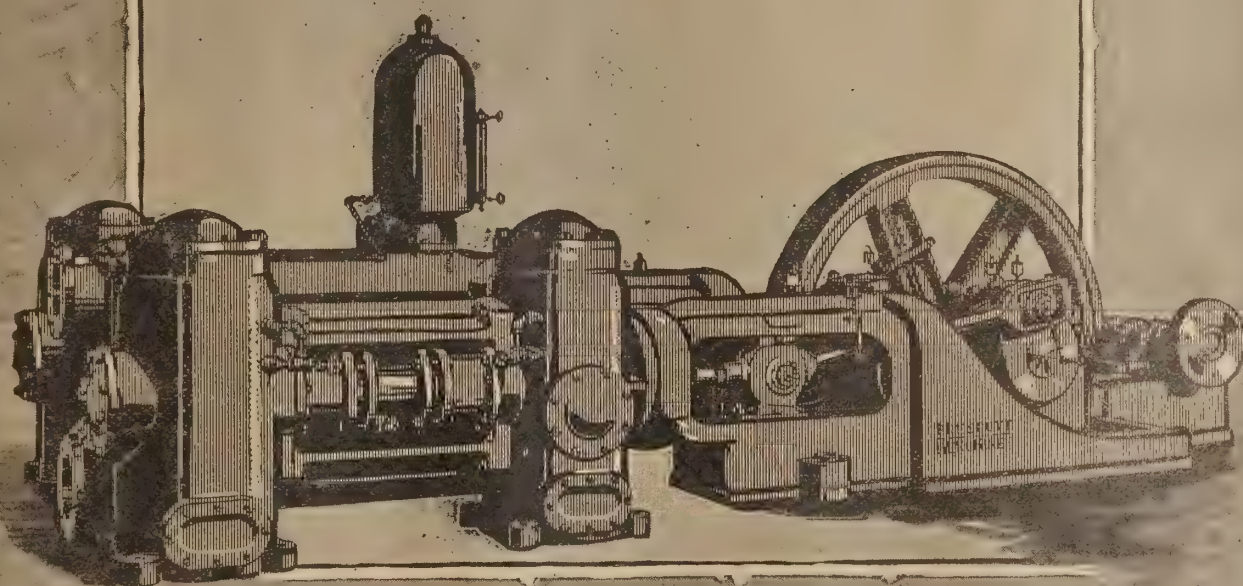
Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

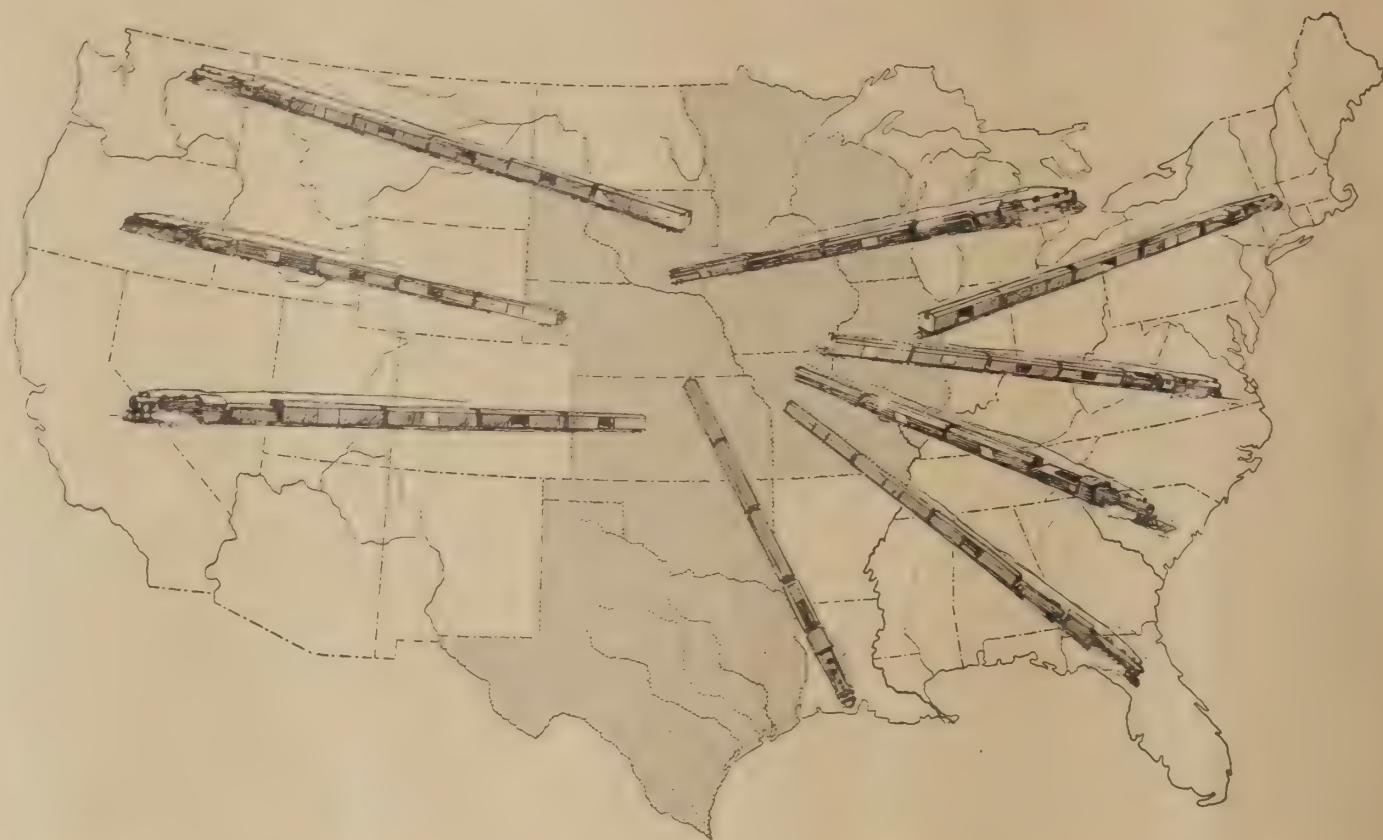
STACK LUMBER COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

PRESCOTT MENOMINEE

MINE PUMPS



THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



Running errands for the nation's butcher shops

Your juicy steak, national in its popularity, is far from being national in its origin.

Ten Mississippi valley states raise and feed much of the beef which you like so well.

The big herds of quality cattle are fattened in an even smaller area, known as the "corn belt". No feed has yet been discovered that is as cheap and fattening as this yellow grain.

This meat must be dressed, chilled and shipped many miles to the other 38 states. Whose job is it? Your local butcher cannot do it. If each butcher built a packing plant, there would be endless duplica-

tion and expense—making meat too high priced.

Time has proved that the dressing and distribution of meats on a large scale through centrally located plants is economical to the consumer and has given him a wider choice as to quality.

Local butchers have found that they can order any grade and weight, without waist, and suited exactly to their customer's desires.

Swift & Company is running this errand for the nation at a surprisingly small rate of pay. We receive only a fraction of a cent per pound profit on the meat we sell. The public saves money by such service.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 35,000 shareholders



COVERLAND

MAGAZINE

10c The
Copy

October, 1919



Greater Cloverland and YOU

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS was laughed at by his own countrymen when he said that beyond the line of their blue horizon lay a new country rich in natural wealth. But he was right to a degree beyond his wildest flights of imagination.

DO YOU KNOW, Mr. Cattle and Sheep Rancher, that beyond the line of your blue horizon lies a great livestock region. Rich in grass and clear water with room for thousands of cattle and sheep. Great because it has proven its greatness. Thirty thousand head of western sheep and cattle, that have come in this year, have proven it.

The first lambs shipped this year, after but sixty days on Northern Minnesota grasses, topped the St. Paul market.

ARE YOU SEEKING new range? Then, why not look to a country with its future before it instead of behind it. Where land values are certain to increase many times in the near future. Northern Minnesota solves your problem. It has been proven. Come and see for yourself. Do it this fall and be ready to go on to the range in the spring. It is dollars and cents to you. It costs you nothing for the land to try it out the first year.

Wire or Write Today

FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

To Be Shown Over the Land

THE PICTURES TELL THE STORY

THIRTY DAYS IN CLOVERLAND

JUST AS THEY
CAME OFF THE
CARS, JULY 14,
1919, AT SHIELDS,
MINNESOTA—
13,000 IN ALL,
FROM MONTANA.



OWING TO
DROUTH, EWES
DID NOT HAVE A
CHANCE TO FILL
OUT BEFORE
SHIPPING.
NOTE LAMBS
STOOD TRIP
SPLENDIDLY.
ARRIVED IN GOOD
SHAPE.

HERE THEY ARE,
THIRTY DAYS
LATER, AUGUST
14, 1919.
SUPERFICIAL
COMPARISON IS
ALL THAT IS
NECESSARY TO
NOTE SPLENDID
RESULTS



WHAT THESE
SHEEP HAVE
DONE YOUR
SHEEP CAN DO.
WE OWN
THOUSANDS OF
ACRES AND WILL
MAKE LIBERAL
ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE USE AND
PURCHASE OF
THESE LANDS.

WRITE US TODAY.

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

25,000 Western Sheep Fatten on Oneida County Grass and Clover

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CO-OPERATING.

—IN—

AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
SERVICE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE WORK

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Rhineland Wis., Sept. 13, 1919.

Cloverland Magazine,

Menominee, Mich.

Gentlemen:

You may be anxious to know the results we have obtained through the advertising campaign carried on in your magazine.

We have carried a full page ad during the months of June, July, August and September. Already we have received 22,500 head of sheep and 540 head of cattle. These are all grazing on the cut over lands of our county.

The following are the Western stock men who have made shipments:

Ed. Earl - - - - -	3,300	Sheep	
Earl & Robertson - - - - -	5,500	"	350 Head Cattle
C. H. Sutter - - - - -	4,500	"	
Johnson Bros. - - - - -	6,500	"	

All of the above gentlemen shipped from Linder, Wyoming.

O. C. Tonningsen, Idaho, - - - - - 2,500 Sheep

We also have 190 head of cattle from Montana.

Mr. Tonningsen has arranged to winter 1,200 head of his breeding ewes.

I recommended your plan to our County Board of Supervisors and am pleased to say that the results obtained have been far greater than I had expected and also more than satisfactory to the entire board.

Yours very truly,

W. D. Juday
Co. Agr. Agent.

WDJ:D

CLOVER LAND

Theodore Roosevelt's Program for Farm Betterment

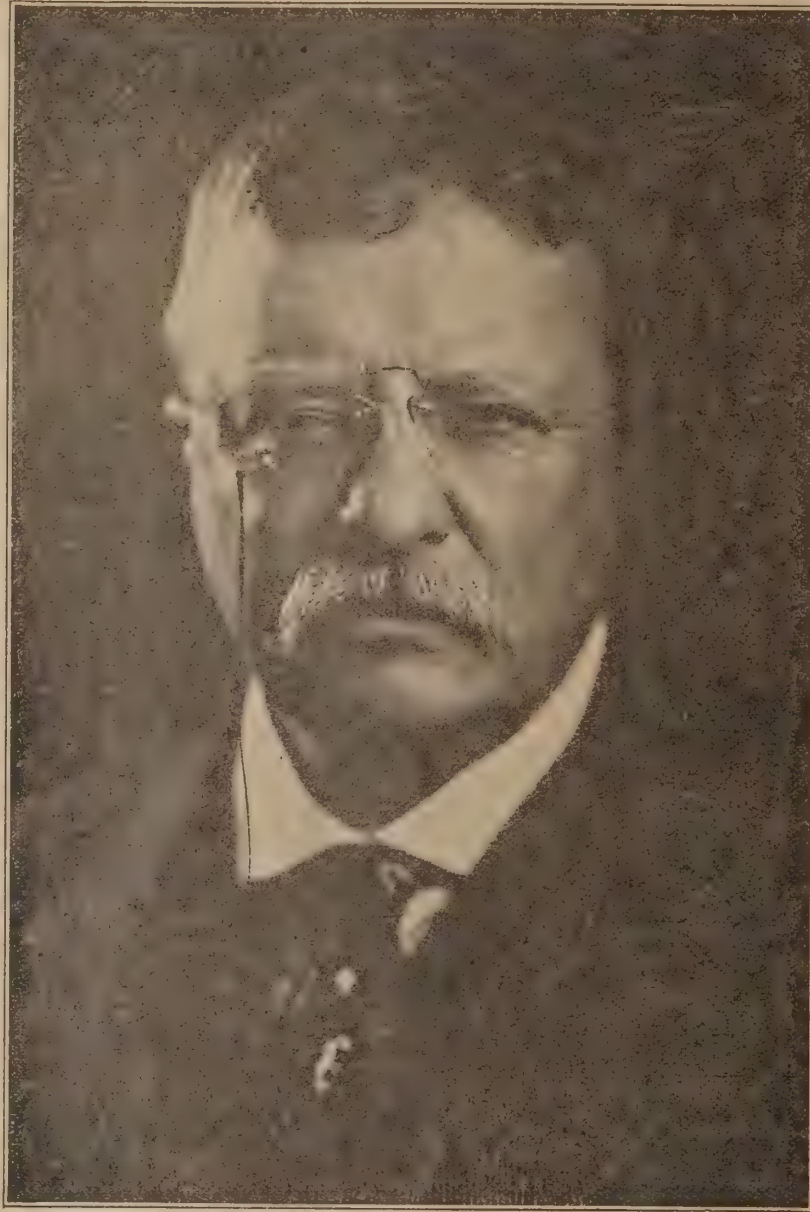
HIS OWN long residence in the country and his talks with farmers on his campaign trips, had given Theodore Roosevelt a keen and sincere interest in agricultural problems and the raising of live stock. Considering his wide diversity of interests, the Colonel possessed an amazing knowledge of rural conditions, and when he discussed farming topics with experts, he displayed a grasp of his subject that frequently astounded them.

While Roosevelt was not actually a farmer, he had as much right to call himself one as many land-owners who use that title. He was interested in all phases of farm life, and farmers living in Oyster Bay and vicinity will tell you that they always found the Colonel reliably informed on changing conditions. He knew what sheep and cows on the hoof should bring in the open market, and was as familiar with the habits of mules as he was with those of horses and dogs. In fact, he was even more familiar with agricultural life and its problems than many men who had spent years in wrestling their living from the reluctant soil.

Roosevelt once referred to the farmer as "the cornerstone of civilization" and in an article that he wrote in September, 1917, he referred to "the occupation which is the foundation of all others, the occupation of the tiller of the soil, of the man who by his own labor raises the raw material of food and clothing, without which the whole fabric of the most gorgeous civilization will topple in a week."

The former President believed in making the tenant farmer a farm owner and he also preached cooperation among farmers in order to protect their rights and get the fullest return from their labor. He likewise advocated the elimination of conditions that produced the tramp type of laborer and the placing of the farm laborer on a more permanent basis. The practice of wealthy men in buying up large blocks of land and establishing landed estates as domains of pure pleasure, riled the Colonel mightily. He recommended progressive taxation as one method of fighting this evil. Another suggestion of his was to make capital more easily available for farmers in order that they might realize to the fullest their worthy ambitions. He also believed in the economic independence of the woman on

By WM. BOYER THOMPSON President Roosevelt Memorial Association



The Late Col. Theodore Roosevelt

the farm, and felt that conditions tended to make her life a drab and colorless round of daily drudgery should be eliminated.

Therefore, no class of people in the country should be more interested in the campaign to raise \$10,000,000 for permanent memorials to Roosevelt than the farmers. This campaign, which is under the direction of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, will be held in every state during the week of October 20-27, and will be organized from the offices of the Association at 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The proposed memorials will consist of a public park of 100 acres at Oyster Bay, his home for many years, to be preserved like Mount Vernon and the Lincoln home at Springfield; and a national monument at Washington, the scene of Colonel Roosevelt's most important labor for the public good.

The officers of the Roosevelt Memorial Association include men and women of national reputation, friends and associates of Roosevelt from all over the country and from all walks of life. Heading the list as honorary presidents, are ex-President Taft and Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, and John Mitchell, the labor leader.

All the states have organizations and these have been subdivided in county and city organizations. Still smaller units have been formed representing various organizations, and activities have been assigned to townships and school districts and rural regions to facilitate the work.

Practically all the schools in the United States will conduct special exercises October 27th, Col. Roosevelt's birthday, as a tribute to his memory.

Boy Scout organizations, which Roosevelt loved and encouraged, have been drafted to take a prominent part in raising funds for the memorials in memory of their ideal, whose clean outdoor life and methodical exercises and recreation appealed to them and personified the principles of their own organization.

It was the simple life Roosevelt led that brought him in close touch with the rural population, which in turn enabled him to understand their problems and offer solutions.

The Land Clearing Problem in Northeastern Minnesota

By HON. FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

MANY prospective immigrants seeking a place to build themselves a farm home on the low-priced land of the Northwest, hesitate at locating in a timber region, realizing that the labor and expense of clearing timber land is a great deal and this is one and about the only reason that practically all of the good agricultural lands now lying idle in Northern Minnesota, are not being farmed.

In the prairie section of Northern Minnesota, which is found in the extreme northwestern portion of the state, a considerable distance further north, nearly all of the agricultural lands are under cultivation and thousands of acres of swamp land in this prairie section is annually being reclaimed by drainage ditches, but in Northeastern Minnesota, which is in the timber region, the development is naturally slower.

Land in Northeastern Minnesota can be cleared at from \$15 to \$60 per acre, depending entirely upon conditions found thereon, combined with the skill of the worker. It is difficult to fix an average because of the wide diversity

in the character of lands found in this section. Lands from which large pine timber has been removed, is much more expensive to clear than the hardwood land. On the pine land, however, mixed timber still remaining will offset to a large extent, the cost of clearing this land, as nearly all of it can be worked up into cordwood, posts, poles, pulpwood, and railway ties. Taking the country as a whole, experiments which have been conducted by various powder manufacturers, show that the stump land in Northeastern Minnesota can be cleared more cheaply than any other general section of timbered area in the United States. The average cost of removing birch, ash, spruce and pine stumps in Minnesota has been found to be about 15 cents per stump, compared to Southern pine stumps, which is about 30 cents and 45 cents for Michigan white pine, maple and birch. A little over 50 cents for Illinois oak, walnut and gum; 55 cents for Pennsylvania apple, ash and chestnut, and from \$1 to \$2 for Western fir. A few years

ago, Professor A. J. McGuire, at that time superintendent of the Northeast Experiment Station, located at Grand Rapids, made a very careful study of the cost of clearing timbered land and his report after a thorough demonstration is as follows:

250 poplar, average diameter 14 inches. Cost of explosives per stump 12 cents.

255 jack pine, Norway pine and white pine, average diameter 14½ inches. Cost of explosives per stump 18 cents.

395 birch, ash, spruce, pine, etc., average diameter 20 inches. Cost of explosives per stump 16 cents.

One large land clearing operation in Northeastern Minnesota in 1909, nine thousand stumps were blasted, a considerable number of them large pine stumps and the average requirement was less than three-quarters of a pound of dynamite per stump. Jorgen Juhl of Askov cleared thirty-five acres in 1911 with the use of only 1,300 pounds of dynamite or about thirty-eight pounds per acre. Mr. C. E.

Saunders of Bergville, has reported that the average cost of blowing stumps, as demonstrated in his four year experience in disposing of 10,000 on his land, ranging from 10 inches to four feet in diameter, is about 9½ cents per stump. He has cleared 100 acres at a cost of \$10 per acre.

It will be noticed that the experiments conducted from which these figures are taken, were before the increase in the price of explosives, due largely to the late war, and the same is true as to the present price of labor as compared to the time of these experiments.

Dynamiting is perhaps the cheapest and most expeditious way of removing stumps, all things considered, though the stump puller finds much favor in the eyes of many Northeastern Minnesota farmers. There are many who believe clearing land is accomplished in the cheapest way by a combination of dynamiting the larger stumps and pulling the smaller ones; still many others who prefer to use dynamite only for "starting" stumps and for splitting the larger ones.

(Continued on Page 28)

CLOVER LAND

Opening of the Fourth Big Lock at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan



The first picture ever taken of the four locks at the Soo. The large passenger steamer is in the new lock, and freighters are passing through locks two and three. The locks are named, left to right: Weitzel, (old state lock) Poe, Davis, Sabin. The Sabin lock, which has just been finished, is the largest in the world. Two of the largest lake freighters over 600 feet long may lock through end to end, and be lifted or lowered 20 feet with their enormous cargoes in 8 minutes.

FOR THE PAST four or five years the Soo has the distinction of being the site of the longest lock in the world. Today it is the site of the longest locks in the world. The second big one, making four in all, counting a fifth on the Canadian side of St. Marys river, was opened Tuesday, September 19 and has since been functioning day and night, providing itself O. K. in every respect and ready for business.

Completion of the fourth lock, destined to be known as the Sabin Lock, for Louis C. Sabin, government engineer in charge of its construction, means that the first link in the Lakes-to-ocean waterway is ready for all the traffic that will pass this way for years to come, this allowing for an increase of great dimensions. But it means much more than that, at pres-

By NORMAN H. HILL, of Sault Ste. Marie

ent. It means that no matter how many of the huge ore and grain carrying freighters come down from Lake Superior, nor how many laden with coal, other commodities, or not laden at all, come from the lower lakes eager to get to Superior, they can all be locked through with a minimum delay, or practically no delay at all. The completion of the Sabin Lock, in a word, makes congestion at the Falls of the historic St. Mary's a by-word, thing of the past. The locks are adequate.

Elimination of delays not only means the saving of thousands of dollars to the vesselmen, but the carrying of thousands, even millions of additional bushels of grain, much more ore, lumber, etc.

There was little ceremony attached to the opening of the new lock. At 5:15 p. m., several hours after the scheduled time, due to the late arrival of the Detroit train bringing the officials of the Lake Carriers' Association and others, and to a banquet they indulged in after arrival, the valves were opened and the lock chamber began to fill up, lifting to the upper level eight vessels. At 5:25, the upper gates swung open and the vessels passed out into the upper St. Marys, and the first lockage had occurred. The boats which made the first lockage were:

Gen. J. G. Lydecker, bearing the government engineers and guests.

Str. William Livingstone of the W. C. Richardson fleet, bearing President

Wm. Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association and other prominent marine men.

U. S. Alfred Noble, with Captain Arthur Powell and a number of old time citizens of Sault Ste. Marie.

Gen. C. B. Sears, the boat which brought Colonel J. G. Warren, divisional engineer to the Soo.

Tug L. C. Sabin, with Mayor Tymon and a number of men and women citizens.

The Voyager, coast guard boat. The Idler, private launch of C. H. McBean.

The Clover, lighthouse tender. The Sabin lock construction work started in April, 1913, and progressed continuously for almost six and one-half years, costing the United States government about \$2,500,000, estimated.

(Continued on Page 44)

Meaning of Waterway to Greater Cloverland and the Northwest

By LEO C. HARMON, of Manistique

Chairman Michigan Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission

BY WAGON a farmer can carry his products twenty or thirty miles—no further except for Klondike prices. When the local market is satisfied, production halts. It will not pay to produce more. By rail a farmer's products may be carried 500 or 1000 miles. Farm production increases until the cities of the region are satisfied. The cities grow as fast as transportation permits raw material to be assembled and finished products to be shipped. When the market is satisfied, production has reached its limit. It would not pay to produce more. By water farm products can be carried 5,000 to 10,000 miles or more. When rails run from the farm to deep water the only limit to production is the capacity to produce. The farmer and manufacturers then have access to the world's markets and the world's demand is never long satisfied.

The ordinary limit to production is the market, the ordinary limit to the market is the cost of transportation. The cheapest transportation is by water. The Great Lakes offer the cheapest transportation between east and west. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route will be the cheapest transportation between the heart of the continent and the world's mar-

ket. soon reached. Rail transportation widened the market for each section to which it came. The limit for production for rail transportation has passed.

The Great Lakes made possible the movement of goods between the western and eastern states on an enormous scale.

The commerce of the Great Lakes has run to more than 90,000,000 tons per annum. The Great Lakes opened the mines of Michigan and Minnesota. It helped populate the prairies of the west. It built industrial centers in inland sections until Ohio has 5,000,000 and Illinois 6,000,000 people. It brought Colorado, Wyoming and other western states within the radius of production.

Production for the markets that can be reached by rail and lake has

not reached its limit, but is fast approaching it. As an inland waterway the Great Lakes system has nearly fulfilled its contribution to the settlement of the west. As a vehicle for carrying western products to the



Leo C. Harmon

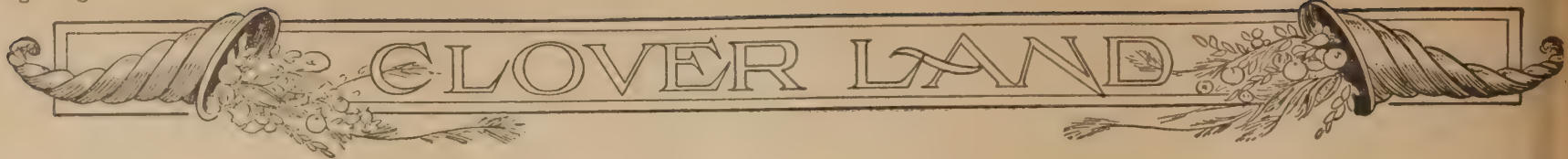
markets of the world the railroads can no longer respond to the increased demands. Rail terminals are inadequate for export traffic. There is no hope for making them equal to future demands. Ten years ago, James J. Hill, the greatest American transportation expert, declared, "For months it has been impossible to get freight delivered if it had to be transferred at any of the central terminals. In the great markets of the Eastern half of the country, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, the crisis has already arrived."

A crisis ten years ago. It is a con-

tinuous emergency now. Thus far the Western products find their way by lake and rail. The limit is nearly reached. The capacity of the railroads to move goods has been past and embargoes on western products at the terminals is a frequent recurrence and a perpetual threat to the production of the west. If the west is to increase its production and expand its settlement, the west must have sea room. The Great Lakes system, or inland navigation, must be developed into the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence course of the world's commerce in order to relieve the serious transportation congestions which have become a serious menace to our country.

The only path from the heart of the continent to the world's markets is by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route. It is the cheapest transportation in the world. The average freight rates by rail are seven mills per ton mile, by lake, less than one mill per ton mile. The Great Lakes Route is the shortest from the interior to the northern countries of Europe. From a given lake port to Liverpool is 525 miles less by way of the St. Lawrence than by way of New York. It will save three days vessel time for the round trip of the average carrier. Vessel time is worth from \$1,400 to \$1,600 per day. It will eliminate two transfers of cargoes moving to the seaboard, two transfers on cargoes for

(Continued on Page 34)



Wyoming Sheep Men Become Genuine Boosters for Cloverland

By CHARLES R. HUTCHESON

Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers, once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo., are genuine boosters for Cloverland. They have just fattened a bunch of lambs and sold them before the big western rush.

THERE IS an interesting story connected with the foregoing little item which appeared in the October number of the American Sheep Breeder—a story that explains why Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers were "once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo.," and why they are now "genuine boosters for Cloverland."

This story is in two installments. The first installment appeared in the July number of Cloverland Magazine. Its title was "The Western Sheep Herder Tells His Story of Cloverland." The sheep herder who told his story was Charles Luster, a nephew of Mr. Leathers', who was herding the lambs mentioned in the item quoted from the American Sheep Breeder at the top of this column.

When Mr. Luster told his story about the first of July, the sheep had been pastured in Cloverland thirty days. Among other things he said was the following:

Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thomson are giving Cloverland a good test. These sheep are to graze 60 days and no longer. Those lambs weighed 78 pounds when they left Wyoming. Mr. Leathers and Mr. Thomson said that if they weighed 90 pounds at the end of 60 days they would be well satisfied with Cloverland, and it would settle the grazing problem with them.

Look at those sheep. They will weigh 90 pounds right now, and they have been here only 30 days. They will weigh over 100 pounds the first of August.

Mr. Luster declared the 2,700 sheep he was herding had not grazed over more than 300 acres since their arrival, and the eye could not discern where they had been except for an occasional small trail through the tall clover and blue grass.

The lambs were shipped to Chicago market early in August, and had grazed a little more than sixty days, and they weighed considerably more than 100 pounds on the market. They easily gained more than a half pound

E. T. THOMSON
G. R. THOMSON

THOMSON BROS.
RIVERTON, WYOMING

IRRIGATED FARMING
LIVESTOCK

Sept. 10, 1919.

Baldwin Land Co.,
Appleton, Wis.

Gentlemen:-

This is the first opportunity we have had of writing you since shipping the sheep that we grazed on your lands at Taylor Rapids, Wisconsin.

On June the 1st we unloaded 2750 lambs, shipped directly from Wyoming to Taylor Rapids. These sheep had an unusual shrink because of the ten day shipment but in a very short time, on the luxuriant grass, regained their weight and began to take on flesh.

The sheep ranged over about three sections of your land and in ten weeks time were shipped to Chicago and the wether end of the band was sold to Armour. The morning after the sale we saw these sheep slaughtered and were very much gratified to see the amount of tallow the carcasses carried.

Our yearling ewes were sold to breeders and we were told by the commission men that these ewes would have been more popular with the breeders had they carried less weight.

The financial showing of this band of sheep on our books is extremely satisfactory to us.

We travelled extensively through Wisconsin and Michigan this season inspecting lands, and from a sheep man's viewpoint have found no better feed than that produced on your lands at Taylor Rapids.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your hospitality and courtesies shown us and trust that we may have the pleasure of meeting you again on our return next summer.

Thanking you, we are,

Very truly yours,

LEATHERS & THOMSON

by

GRT

Facsimile of a Letter That Tells Its Own Story

a day, because they recovered a shrinkage suffered in shipment from Riverton, Wyo., to Cloverland.

Now comes the second installment of this story of one shipment of sheep from Wyoming, or the sequel to the story told by their herder ninety days ago. This second installment is a facsimile letter signed by Mr. G. R. Thompson, here produced.

This letter explains why Roy Thomson and Lon Leathers, once upon a time from Riverton, Wyo., are genuine boosters for Cloverland.

Still, there is nothing extraordinary, nothing out of the unusual about the Cloverland story in two installments. It has been the same story with all other grazers who have cast their lot in this newly discovered livestock country.

Other grazers are writing letters endorsing Cloverland, and Cloverland Magazine is receiving letters from county boards, county agricultural agents, and commercial clubs, telling of grazing success in their respective communities. This is undisputed form of indorsement.

There have been no complaints from grazers except one from Mr. Leathers, who declared when the lambs were referred to were shipped, that the only fault he found with this country was, "the lambs get fat too quick." But the quickness with which these lambs fattened is another very important part of the second installment to the story and which is hinted at in the letter from the American Sheep Breeder—"they have just fattened a bunch of lambs and sold them before the big western rush."

In other words, Leathers and Thompson reached the market with their quickly fattened lambs before the big rush from the west sent prices down to the basement. Did their lot of Cloverland pay them? Read the letter again. And what other indorsement could have enrolled them with the other permanent grazers of Cloverland?

Potatoes and Sheep Chief Topics at N. M. D. A. Meeting

By FRED T. LINCOLN, Secretary Northern Minnesota Development Assn.

PLANS for what promises to be the most important and largest attended convention in the history of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, are rapidly being rounded into concrete form and the city of Duluth, on November 12, 13 and 14, is expecting to entertain hundreds of men prominent in the development work of this section of the state.

The first day of the convention will be utilized in placing potato exhibits, judging the same and awarding prizes while the program proper will be taken up on Thursday, the 13th, to be known as "potato day" and with a list of speakers on the subjects of seed selection, care of plants and the systematic marketing of the product, who have been chosen from a list of experts in their line.

The potato show itself is to be held in the new armory at Duluth as well as the program, thus keeping the activities under one roof and centralizing the interest. A dinner, the entire menu of which will be made up of mutton and potato products,

will be served on Thursday by ladies of Duluth under the supervision of a representative from the State University.

In the evening a smoker will be enjoyed, with Bentley P. Neff, of Duluth, as chairman, and the cream of after-dinner speakers of the Northwest on the program for responses. J. Adam Bede, humorist and widely known as active in all that pertains to the development of Northern Minnesota, will be one of the speakers at the smoker.

Moving pictures, taken under the

direction of the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association and the Cass Lake Pageant film, featuring old John Smith, Indian, said to be 130 years of age, will also be an interesting feature of the entertainment. This film is intended to show the remarkable evolution of Northern Minnesota in a century and harks back to the days of the primitive, the early settlers, Indian life, coming of the lumbermen and later the farmer settler. A summer scene in which a bevy of pretty bathing girls appear is keenly realistic and charming.



The N. M. D. Association is putting up cash prizes in the sum of \$3000 for the Boys' and Girls' potato growing contest and additional prizes amounting to \$400 have been made possible by Duluth citizens. All inquiries concerning the potato show should be addressed to A. B. Hostetter, Superintendent, 1810 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn. W. C. Sargeant of Duluth is local chairman.

Competition is open to the following counties, all of which are urged to participate: Aitkin, Beltrami, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine and St. Louis.

No entry fee is charged and entries need no be made before the potatoes arrive at the show. This will be an inducement to exhibit.

Every community or farm bureau association is urged to send a representative to install its exhibit; but where this is impossible exhibits should be shipped prepaid and addressed to Northern Minnesota Development Association.

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CLOVER LAND

World Famous Dairy Herd on the Cloverfields of Cloverland

By LEO M. GEISMAR, Agricultural Agent, Houghton County, Michigan



Emmet's Bess, World Champion Cow



Rosebud, a Pretty Jersey "Brunette"

CABLEGRAM
TED: Auckland, New Zealand, August 1919.
Roycroft Farm, Sidnaw, Michigan.
Please express Bull 171 to San Francisco for reshipment Auckland, New Zealand. S letter. —Stevens.

SI READ a couple of weeks ago the above cablegram addressed to W. S. Prickett at the Roycroft Farm near Sidnaw, there passed before me a mental moving picture of events dating back to the time when there was neither Roycroft Farm nor Sidnaw. I saw the unbroken forests of hardwood upon the highlands of the Ontonagon Valley beginning near Covington on the East, the narrow stretch of tall, clean-trunked Norway pine west of Sidnaw, then more hardwood forests and finally the vast panorama of the majestic white pine of the central part of the Ontonagon Valley—the only region on the American continent where white pine forests have flourished upon pure clay soils of great depth and of fertility seemingly inexhaustible. I saw the few—the very few—who looked upon the state-growth of the maples, the elms and the pines merely as a sure sign of the ultimate development of a permanent agricultural wealth and I saw the forest rapidly disappear—victims of human greed and of reckless fires. Part two followed after a short intermission and then I saw the realization of the dream of the few—the

very few—whose faith had inspired hundreds of others; the rapidly growing number of small farms, the increasing herds of live stock, the schools and churches and good roads, the whole appearing as a vast crucible in which an Infinite Providence melts the destinies of a people upon whom

ished, there would some day be reared live stock of equal superiority, or of greater vigor and efficiency. That his hopes were more than fulfilled is the conspicuous part of the story of the agricultural development of Houghton County. It is recorded in the annals of one of the leading breeds of dairy

the last who will go on spreading the fame of the Upper Peninsula as a land of unrivaled opportunities as the herd will be dispersed. Soon the Roycroft Jerseys will be no more and as I review the events of the past thirty years, I can recall the name of no man nor of any association or institution who has done as much as Walter Prickett in establishing faith in the agricultural possibilities of the Upper Peninsula throughout the greater part of the civilized world.

In the locating of Roycroft Farm, Mr. Prickett exercised sound business judgment; in its management he displayed superior executive ability and every acre of it tells a story of endeavor to increase its productive capacity from year to year. Being in a high state of cultivation Roycroft Farm is in the best condition for being operated as a general grain and hay farm or live stock farm, either for cattle or for sheep and I understand Mr. Prickett's future activities will be turned in this direction. In the making of the farm, thousands of sheep have been used to clear the brush and these have been followed by hundreds of grazing cattle and hogs—all of these together with the hundreds of dairy cattle and the great flocks of poultry have thus added vast amounts of fertilizing material to the original fertility of the virgin soil. Tons after tons of rock phosphate

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The Last Word in Dairy Barn Construction

rests the enduring prosperity of a great nation. And, as the picture faded away, I again saw Walter Prickett as I did thirty years ago, one of the "very few" who, as a boy working in the erstwhile forest, was already full of hopes to some day demonstrate that where giant trees flour-

cattle and it brought fame to Michigan when the Jerseys of Roycroft Farm established world's records.

And, as I again glanced over the cablegram from New Zealand I could not repress a feeling of sadness, for the Roycroft Jersey whose journey to the antipodes was to begin is one of



Seer's Alberta, a Big Producer



Edith Mangold, Good as She Looks

CLOVER LAND

Famous Wisconsin "Dog Law" That Removes Menace to Sheep

By HENRY A. PERRY

THE Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a "dog law" which is destined to be the model for other states where there is a real desire to protect sheep and other farm animals from destruction by nocturnal prowlers on four feet that sometimes behave themselves very well during the day but at night go on murder charges through the flocks and herds on neighboring farms.

There are "dog laws" on the statute books of most states, but none has been effective. Prof. Frank Kleinheinz, assistant professor in animal husbandry in charge of the sheep department of the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Frank Norgord, commissioner of agriculture for Wisconsin, have been striving for many years to have the Legislature pass a law that would eliminate the dog menace to sheep and farm animals. Success crowned their efforts at the last session of the legislature and a "model dog law" was passed.

Under the provisions of this law owners of sheep-killing dogs face heavy penalties for damages done by their dogs, and when identified, they are compelled to personally pay for the animals destroyed. When the owners of dogs that have killed farm animals cannot be identified, compensation for losses is paid by the county out of a special fund created by a high license on dogs.

One drastic requirement of the Wisconsin "dog law" is that owners of all dogs must keep the animals securely tied or securely locked up between sunset and sunrise. As night is the time dogs do the damage to flocks of sheep, this provision will go a long way toward eliminating the evil, and it stands the owner in hand to keep his dog in security at night to escape heavy penalties.

Another excellent section in the law is legal license for farmers to shoot or kill in any manner, any stray dog that may come upon his premises, day or night. The only protection a dog has for "visiting" is when in leash accompanied by his master.

Through courtesy of the Hon. John G. Blaine, attorney general for Wisconsin, Cloverland Magazine herewith presents the full text of the famous Wisconsin "dog law":

CHAPTER 527, LAWS OF 1919.

AN ACT to create sections 1623 to 1630, inclusive, and subsections (11) and (12) of section 20.60 of the statutes, relating to the licensing of dogs, and making an appropriation.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Eight new sections are added to the statutes and two new subsections are added to section 20.60 of the statutes to read Section 1623. 1. Every owner of a dog more than six months of age (the word "owner" when used in chapter 72 of the statutes in relation to property in, or possession of, dogs shall include every person who owns, harbors or keeps a dog) shall annually, before the thirtieth day of June, obtain a license therefor, and shall pay for such license three dollars for each male dog, and five dollars for each female dog; such payments to be made to the town, village or city clerk of the town, village or city in which said dog is kept; and shall at the same time, and in addition thereto, pay to said clerk for his services, the sum of fifteen cents. The application for such license shall be in such forms as shall be prescribed by the department of agriculture, shall be in writing, and shall state the name, sex, breed, age, color and marking of the dog for which the license is sought.

2. The license year shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of the following June. The first license period shall begin July 1, 1920. Every owner of a dog for which a license is required shall make application for such license before the beginning of the license year. The owner of any dog which shall become six months of age shall within sixty days thereafter apply for and obtain a license in the manner herein prescribed and the fee therefor shall be the same as for a full year. All licenses shall terminate on the thirtieth day of June of the license year for which issued. The sale or transfer of any licensed dog shall carry with it and trans-

fer the license, but upon condition that the transferee shall exhibit to the clerk of the town, village or city in which the transferee shall keep said dog the original license within thirty days after such transfer and shall pay to said clerk the sum of ten cents for entering such transfer of record in his office.

Section 1624. 1. Every assessor shall annually and prior to the first day of July ascertain by diligent inquiry the dogs owned, harbored or kept within his assessment district. Every person shall answer frankly and fully all questions which shall be put to him by such assessor relative to the ownership or keeping of dogs within the assessor's district. The assessor shall prepare a list containing the names and addresses of all owners of dogs in his district, the number and sex of dogs owned, harbored or kept. Such list shall be in duplicate and shall be filed with the town, village or city clerk of the district before the thirtieth day of June in each year. Said clerk shall immediately file one of said lists in his office and deliver the other to the department of agriculture.

The assessor shall receive a compensation therefor the sum of twenty cents for each dog listed by him to be audited and allowed by the county board as other claims against the county, but to be paid solely out of the dog license fund. 2. Every town, village or city clerk shall keep a card index arranged alphabetically according to the surnames of dog owners, which index shall be kept to date and the cards thereof shall contain such data as shall be prescribed or required by the department of agriculture. 3. A license shall be issued by the clerk upon application being made therefor and upon payments made as herein provided. Such license shall be in the form prescribed by the department of agriculture and shall be executed by the proper town, village or city clerk. The license shall state the date of its expiration, shall bear a serial number, the owner's name and address, and the name, sex, breed and color of the dog licensed.

4. The clerk issuing license shall at the same time deliver to the licensee a metal tag which shall bear the same serial number as the license. Said tag shall also bear the name of the county in which issued and the license year. The department of agriculture shall have prepared and furnished annually to the county clerk of each county a sufficient number of such metal tags. The department of agriculture shall also cause to be prepared and furnished to the several county clerks suitable blank licenses to be bound in books of proper size and perforated so that a duplicate of each license may be kept upon the station thereof. The cost of making, printing and furnishing said tags and blank license receipts shall be paid by the several counties out of the dog license fund when claims therefor shall have been audited by the department of agriculture.

5. The several county clerks shall distribute said tags and license blanks to the several town, village and city clerks in proper amounts together with blank license receipts. The licensee shall securely attach the tag to a collar at this collar with the tag attached shall at all times be kept on the dog in which the license is issued. A new tag with a new number shall be furnished to the licensee by the town, village or city clerk in place of the original tag upon presentation of the license and proof of the loss of the original tag. The clerk shall then endorse the new tag number on such license and shall enter it upon the register and in the card index. The clerk shall receive for his services in issuing such new tag the sum of ten cents to be paid by the person obtaining the new tag.

6. Every town, village or city clerk shall at the time of issuing a license and before delivering the same make a complete duplicate thereof upon a stub portion of the license blank. Said clerk shall annually during the month of August return to his county clerk all unused tags of the preceding license year, together with license books therefor and all duplicate licenses of the preceding year and the said county clerk shall carefully check said returned tags, duplicate licenses, and license blanks to ascertain whether all tags and license blanks which were furnished by the county clerk have been accounted for, and to enable the county clerk to do that he shall charge each town, village or city clerk with all tags at blank licenses furnished or delivered to him and credit him with those returned. In case of a discrepancy, the county clerk shall notify the department of agriculture thereof.

Section 1626. 1. The town, village or city clerks respectively shall register the dogs licensed by them in a book to be provided for such purpose by the department of agriculture which shall be in the form and kept in the manner prescribed by him. Such registry shall contain the name of the licensee, the name and number of the license, and such additional data as the department of agriculture shall require.

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Frank Kleinheinz, Whose Long Fight for a "Dog Law" Has Met with Success.

Among the Little Orphans the New Sheep Industry Has Brought



Mrs. Leo C. Harmon, wife of the President of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, coming to the rescue of four little orphan lambs from the Davis ranch near Manistique.



When the task of caring for the orphans became a serious problem, Mrs. Harmon enlisted some very able and willing assistants. After the family of orphans grew and became strong, the lambs were given away and each now has a splendid home, where some boy or girl, or the entire household, see that it is well fed.



An orphan fawn strayed into a flock of ewes and lambs on the Cloverland Sheep & Wool Company's ranch, and is now the chum of an orphan lamb and the dog, which guards both from harm.

CLOVER LAND

LAUGHING BILL HYDE By REX BEACH

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Continued from September

SYNOPSIS

AFTER being discharged from Deer Lodge penitentiary, Mr. William Hyde took up a quiet citizen of Butte for a while to get out of Montana, and after a series of similar methods of gaining subsistence throughout the West, found himself a very much hunted man, Alaska offering the only way of escape. On board a boat Dr. Thomas, a young physician, in quest of a fortune in Alaska, caught Mr. Hyde rifling his state-room. Instead of turning him over to the captain of the boat for burglary, the doctor made a friend and companion of him, and through a long winter months at St. Michaels, cured Mr. Hyde, who was suffering from tuberculosis, back to health. At St. Michaels this strange pair met Ponatah, an Indian girl who had been educated at Carlisle and whose share in a valuable claim had been stolen by a missionary. They became interested in the girl and Dr. Thomas promised her he would find a position for her as governess for children in some good family in Nome. The doctor made good the promise and directed Mr. Hyde to have the mail carrier bring Ponatah from St. Michaels to Nome. The rough mail carrier had long admired Ponatah and unfolded a scheme in his cunning brain to comrades in a saloon, which he purposed to carry out on the trip, when Mr. Hyde interfered.

MR. HYDE appeared to share in the general good nature. Carelessly, smilingly he picked up Petersen's dog-whip, which lay coiled on the bar; thoughtfully he weighed the lash was long, but the handle was short and thick, and its butt was padded with shot; it had much the balance of a black-jack—a weapon not unknown to Mr. Hyde.

"Ja! Pretty soft. Aye bet Aye have good tam dis trip. Yust wait. You don't know how purty is Ponatah."

Petersen's listeners waited. They were waiting yet, for the mail-man never completed his admiring recital of the Indian girl's charms, owing to the fact that the genial Mr. Hyde without turning tapped his late friend's round head with the leather butt of the dog-whip. Had it not been for the Norseman's otter cap it is probable that a new mail-carrier would have taken the place of Michaels run.

Petersen sat down upon his heels and rested his forehead against the cold brass foot-rail; the subsequent proceedings interested him not at all. Those proceedings were varied and sudden, for the nearest and dearest of Petersen's friends rushed upon Mr. Hyde with a roar. Him, too, Bill eliminated from consideration with the padded whip handle. But, this done, he found himself hugged in the arms of the other man, as in the embrace of a beloved she-grizzly. Now even at his best the laughing Mr. Hyde was no match at rough-and-tumble, it being his inborn that fisticuffs was a peculiarly decisive and exhausting way of settling a dispute. He possessed a vile temper, moreover, and once aroused if measures failed to satisfy it. After Mr. Hyde's admirable beginning those neutrals who had seen the start of the affray were prepared to witness an ending equally quick and conclusive. They were surprised, therefore, to note that Bill put up a very weak struggle, once he had come to close quarters. He made only the feeblest resistance, before permitting himself to be borne backward to the floor, and then as he lay pinned beneath his opponent he did not even try to guard the blows that rained upon him; as a matter of fact, he continued to laugh as if the experience were merely diverting.

Seeing that the fight was one-sided, the bartender hastened from his retreat, dragged Petersen's champion to his feet, and flung him back into the arms of the onlookers, after which he stooped to aid the loser. His hands were actually upon Bill before he understood the meaning of that peculiar laughter, and saw in Mr. Hyde's shaking fingers that which caused him to drop the prostrate victim as if he were a rattlesnake.

"God'l'mighty!" exclaimed the rescuer. He retreated hurriedly whence he had come.

Bill rose and dusted himself off, then he bent over Petersen, who was stirring.

"Just give her that billy-ducks and tell her it's all right. Tell her I say you won't hurt her none." Then, still chuckling, he slipped into the crowd and out of the Last Chance. As he went he coughed and spat a mouthful of blood.

bone-handled skinner in his mit; that's why I let go of him. Laughing Bill! Take it from me, boys, you better walk around him like he was a hole in the ice."

It may have been the memory of that heavy whip handle, it may have been the moral effect of stray biographical bits garnered here and there around the gambling-table, or it may have been merely a high and natural chivalry, totally unsuspected until now, which prompted Petersen to treat Ponatah with a chill and formal courtesy when he returned from St. Michaels. At any rate, the girl arrived in Nome with nothing but praise for the mail-man. Pete Petersen, so she said, might have his faults, but he knew how to behave like a perfect gentleman.

Ponatah took up her new duties with enthusiasm, and before a month had passed she had endeared herself to her employers, who secretly assured Doc-

she was embarrassingly direct and straightforward; she entirely lacked hypocrisy, and that which puzzled or troubled her she boldly put into words. There came a time when Bill discovered that Ponatah's eyes, when they looked at him, were more than friendly, that most of the services she performed were aimed at him.

Then one day she asked him to marry her.

There was nothing brazen or forward about the proposal; Ponatah merely gave voice to her feelings in a simple, honest way that robbed her of no dignity.

Bill laughed the proposal off. "I wouldn't marry the Queen of Sheby," said he.

"Why?"

"I ain't that kind of a bird, that's why."

"What kind of a bird are you?" Ponatah eyed him with grave curiosity. "All men marry. I'm reading a great many books, and they're all about love and marriage. I love you, and I'm pretty. Is it because I'm an Indian—?"

"Hell! That wouldn't faze me, Kid. You skin the white dames around this village. But you better cut out them books."

"I'd make you a good wife."

"Sure! You're aces. But I'd make a bum husband. I ain't got the breath to blow out a candle." Mr. Hyde chuckled; the idea of marriage plainly amused him. "How you know I ain't got a covey of wives?" he inquired.

"Oh, I know!" Ponatah was unsmiling. "I'm simple, but I can see through people. I can tell the good ones and the bad ones. You're a good man, Billy."

Now this praise was anything but agreeable to Mr. Hyde, for above all things he abhorred so-called "good" people. Good people were suckers, and prided himself upon being a wise guy, with all that was meant thereby.

"You lay off of me, Kid," he warned, darkly, "and you muffle them wedding bells. You can't win nothing with that line of talk. If I was fifty inches around the chest, liked to work, and was fond of pas'ment'ries I'd prob'ly fall for you, but I ain't. I'm a good man, all right—to leave alone. I'll be a brother to you, but that's my limit." The subject was embarrassing, so he changed it. "Say! I been thinking about that claim of yours. Didn't you get no paper from that missionary?"

"No."

"Then his word's as good as yours."

"That's what the lawyer told me. I offered to give him half, but he wouldn't touch the case."

"It was a dirty deal, but you better forget it."

"I'll try," the girl promised. "But I don't forget easily."

Laughing Bill's rejection of Ponatah's offer of marriage did not in the least affect their friendly relations. She continued to visit the cabin, and not infrequently she reverted to the forbidden topic, only to meet with discouragement.

Doctor Thomas had opened an office, of course, but business was light and expenses heavy. Supplies were low in Nome and prices high; coal, for instance, was a hundred dollars a ton and, as a result, most of the idle citizens spent their evenings—but precious little else—around the saloon stoves. When April came Laughing

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The Snow was Gone and Sluice-ways were Ready for the Spring Clean-up

Once the mail-carrier had been apprised of the amazing incidents which had occurred during his temporary inattention, he vowed vengeance in a mighty voice, and his threats found echo in the throats of his two companions. But the bartender took them aside and spoke guardedly:

"You better lay off of that guy, or he'll fatten the graveyard with all three of you. I didn't 'make' him at first, but I got him now, all right."

"What d'you mean? Who is he?"

"His name's Hyde, 'Laughing Bill.'"

"'Laughing Bill' Hyde!" One of Petersen's friends, he who had come last into the encounter, turned yellow and leaned hard against the bar. A sudden nausea assailed him and he laid tender hands upon his abdomen. "Laughing Bill Hyde! That's why he went down so easy! Why, he killed a feller I knew—ribbed him up from underneath, just that way—and the jury called it self-defense." A shudder racked the speaker's frame.

"Sure! He's a cutter—a reg'lar gent's cutter and fitter. He'd 'a' had you all over the floor in another minute; if I hadn't pried you apart they'd 'a' sewed sawdust up inside of you like you was a doll. He had the old

tor Thomas that they had discovered a treasure and would never part with her. She was gentle, patient, sweet, industrious; the children idolized her. The Indian girl had never dreamed of a home like this; she was deliriously happy.

She took pride in discharging her obligations; she did not forget the men who had made this wonder possible. They had rented a little cabin, and, after the fashion of men, they made slipshod efforts at keeping house. Since it was Ponatah's nature to serve, she found time somehow to keep the place tidy and to see to their comfort.

Laughing Bill was a hopeless idler; he had been born to leisure and was wedded to indigence, therefore he saw a good deal of the girl on her visits. He listened to her stories of the children, he admired her new and stylish clothes, he watched her develop under the influence of her surroundings. In as much as both of them were waifs, and beholden to the bounty of others, they had ties in common—a certain mutuality—hence they came to know each other intimately.

Despite the great change in her environment, Ponatah remained in many ways quite aboriginal. For instance,

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Greater Cloverland

ROGER M. ANDREWS.....President and Publisher
P. C. MUNROE.....Vice President and Business Manager
CHARLES R. HUTCHESON.....Vice President and Editor
JAMES W. PEASLEE.....Secretary and Advertising Manager
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OCTOBER, 1919

Winter feeding in Greater Cloverland is no serious problem to the live stock farmers coming here from the corn belt states, because they prepare for winter feeding each year, and know what acreage of hay, grain and ensilage is required to carry their stock through till spring. They have always used barns and sheds for their stock in winter, so they mechanically set about providing shelter upon their arrival in Cloverland.

But winter feeding, as it must be done in Cloverland, is new to the average western grazer accustomed to carrying his flocks and herds through the winter on the open range where they are expected to pick out an existence on short tufts of grass and weather the storms and blizzards. In Cloverland he realizes the pastures are entirely covered with snow, so the next question asked after the summer grazing problem is satisfactorily answered, is: "What about winter feed?"

Winter feed must be harvested and stored in the summer and fall, the same as in the corn belt states, and some shelter must be provided. Many satisfactory experiments have been conducted by state agricultural experiment stations, native live stock farmers, and some of the western stockmen who have carried sheep and beef cattle through the winter in Cloverland. More experiments are under way, and with each experiment more economical methods of winter feeding are being discovered.

There is a great variety of roughage that yield enormous crops in Cloverland, such as field peas, corn silage, wheat and rye straw, and sun flowers. Oat barley and vetch straw also make splendid and economical winter feed. Then, there are the root crops—rutabagas, mangels, turnips, carrots, sugar beet pulp and beet tops—no better feed on earth for dairy and beef cattle, and sheep, and these roots yield heavy crops. Experiments have proven barley about the equal of corn for fattening, and Cloverland certainly does grow bumper crops of barley. The nutritive quality of field peas is well known, and it is doubtful if any district in the world excels Cloverland in yield of field peas. Early varieties of corn mature but better results are obtained from corn in the form of ensilage. Another cheap feed is swamp hay which grows in abundance in swamp meadows, and can be had in many places at the mere cost of cutting. Of course, there are the big crops of clover and timothy but they are more expensive.

In addition to storing feed for winter, stockmen have found that they can conserve considerable dry and silo feed by fencing off a field adjoining the winter quarters early in the fall, allowing the blue grass to obtain a great length and which forms good pastures long after snow has covered the shorter range, and early in the spring before the summer range is cleared of snow.

So it may be readily seen that winter feeding in Greater Cloverland is not such a serious problem after all,

that it is merely a matter of preparation. Western stockmen who have wintered here have discovered that it pays, for the additional cost of prepared feeding more than offsets the annual loss suffered on the open range and that their stock is brought through the winter in much better condition. It is conservation of millions in beef, mutton and wool, and conservation of marketable products means larger profits.

Dr. J. R. Mohler, an authority on live stock production, has analyzed the relative positions of the various nations in this great industry, and the summary is interesting if not startling. Think of the United States being second to India in cattle production, and second to Australia in mutton and wool production. Following are Dr. Mohler's interesting figures, as printed in the National Wool Grower:

"Of cattle the world contains probably 475,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-seventh.

"Of sheep the world contains approximately 500,000,000 head, of which the United States has about one-tenth.

"Of swine the world contains in the neighborhood of 180,000,000 head, of which the United States contains considerably more than one-third.

"In other words, swine are less numerous than either sheep or cattle in the world at large, but are more numerous than either in the United States.

"Or the same classes may be considered in this way:

"In cattle the United States is second to India, with three other countries, Russia, Brazil, and Argentina, following.

"In sheep the United States is second to Australia, with Argentina, Russia, and New Zealand, the principal sheep raising competitors.

"In swine the United States is easily first, and this year has more hogs than her ten nearest competitors all combined. The closest of these are Brazil, Germany, and Russia.

"So the greater abundance of swine is perhaps the most noteworthy difference between the meat resources of the United States and most other countries."

Letters are coming in to the office of the Cloverland Magazine, from stockmen who have had their stock in Cloverland this year, and they all tell us that the Magazine is more than conservative in its claims for Greater Cloverland. We are glad to receive these letters, but are not surprised. We know what this section will do for live stock, when practical stockmen are on the job. We have visited most every live stock section of the United States, and we know that there isn't a livestock section anywhere that hasn't problems to be solved, and that proper management is necessary to success anywhere. We realize, too, that it will be necessary for the stockman coming to Cloverland from some other section, to change his methods.

The Cloverland Magazine has stated time and time again that Cloverland is no place for a lazy man, or one who expects to get rich quick. We need and want real red-blooded men with brain and enough nerve to back their judgment.

The owners of over 160,000 sheep that have been grazing in the Great Lakes section this summer, have found every claim that has been made for this section by the Cloverland Magazine, to be true.

Now, the Magazine wants to see a great land clearing campaign started in Greater Cloverland. Money is needed to carry on this work. It took millions of dollars to irrigate the valley lands of the west, and there is a continued expense connected with the

maintaining of these projects. Cloverland's lands, when once cleared, will not cost much to maintain in such a manner that the stockman can annually raise bumper crops of feed for his live stock. With the land under cultivation an ample supply of winter feed can be depended upon.

Every report that reaches this office, or the ear of any of our staff from the stockmen who have stock grazing here this year, is to the effect that this is destined to be a great livestock center. These new-comers to Cloverland are well pleased with conditions here and are going to make their homes here. We have first-hand knowledge of three recent shipments of lambs that topped the market in Chicago and St. Paul. What better recommendation for Cloverland could we ask for?

Where sheep were wintered here and had sheds for lambing, the increase in lamb crop was from 15 to 20 per cent more than from those shipped in from the West.

It will undoubtedly take more capital to handle stock here than in the West, but the results are more certain. Losses are much less and the returns can be depended upon to be more uniform year after year. After all, the profits from any business is what counts, and the biggest profits here will be realized from the increased price in land.

Outsiders look upon Cloverland as a new country, but it is better termed an old new country. Old, as far as rich soil, markets, transportation and general prosperity are concerned, but new as to its great agricultural possibilities. Yet, there are thousands of prosperous farmers here today.

The middle west, west, and far west states were brought before the American people as the eastern Atlantic states became thickly settled, or the soil unproductive because of improper methods of farming. While the movement westward was in progress, during the last century, lumbermen were harvesting the valuable timber in Cloverland, and the agricultural settlers passed up this section.

Every section of the west was developed in its own way—necessary to profitably farm it. Live stock raising preceded all other agricultural development because the stock could run over large territories and consume the natural vegetation. When the cattle became fat they could be driven to a distant market. With the establishment of railroads the farmers turned to crop and small grain farming, and the range livestock business was crowded further west. But the farmers soon found that in order to farm profitably they had to return fertility to the soil, and they decided that general farming was necessary. Wherever you find general farming practiced you will find land values rapidly increasing.

My grandfather went to Iowa to farm in 1848. His farm was 110 miles from the flour mill and the big cash markets for his farm produce. At that time Iowa land was being sold for from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. The more land the farmer owned the harder it was for him to make ends meet. He had to pay taxes on the land and had no market where he could economically market large quantities of produce. The soil was rich, labor cheap, but there were no markets. The farmer's only hope was the coming of the railroads, and when they came land values increased greatly. Today, this same land is selling for from \$250 to \$500 per acre. This is only one example of the great development of the western agricultural states. Books could be written on the development period of every agricultural community in America.

The editor of Cloverland Magazine has visited every good general farming community in the United States. In every instance the increased valuation of property is what has made the owners rich. America's greatest

wealth is the wealth of the soil—our farmers. Every time I visit my home state, Iowa, or the northwest, southwest, northeast or southeast I see greater opportunities in Cloverland. There are millions of acres near railroads, good cash markets, schools, churches, good wagon roads to progressive cities, and these lands will profitably produce every crop needed for general farming. As a grass, hay, root crop and forage producing country, I have never found its equal. I invite you to come and make the greatest of new countries a visit.

During the period of the war, the work done by our County Agricultural Agents was as important and as effective in helping to win the war, as was the work of the officers in France. They both made possible highest efficiency.

There are several counties in Greater Cloverland where crop and food production has more than doubled during the last three years. The production of live stock has increased more than a thousand per cent in many counties. Farmers' incomes have increased many times. The whole community has prospered.

What are you doing to repay the men who have done so much to assist in bringing about this prosperity? Do not forget that your county agent spent years to get his agricultural training, that he can help in the development of our agricultural section, and that we must increase food production to keep pace with the increase in population.

One county agent saved the farms in his county over \$8,000 on clover seed the past year, yet his salary was only \$2,600 per year.

Another county agent increased the potato crop in his county more than \$50,000 worth in one season, and his salary is only \$2,400 per year.

Farmers should get together and insist that their county agent is receiving a salary that is satisfactory to him, before some one else hires him more money and takes him away, because it is a fact that your county agent is the most effective agent in our whole agricultural system.

Keep your county agent. The better he is the more good he will do your county.

"Home grown" means produced on your own land, or by others with hauling or quick delivery distant. Here in Cloverland most of our foods shipped far from the south. Records show that Greater Cloverland consumers import 75 per cent. of the food consumed.

What does this mean?

It means high prices for all articles coming by railroad.

It means everything shipped here has been handled many times.

It means the vegetables were picked green and were in shipment many days—therefore, far from being fresh.

"Well," says the old-timer, "we sell manufactured products, lumber and minerals, iron ore and copper ore, and get food in exchange. We trade as southern farmer and truck gardener our dollar's worth for his dollar's worth."

Yes, but why should we? We can produce almost everything needed for human and animal life right here in Greater Cloverland.

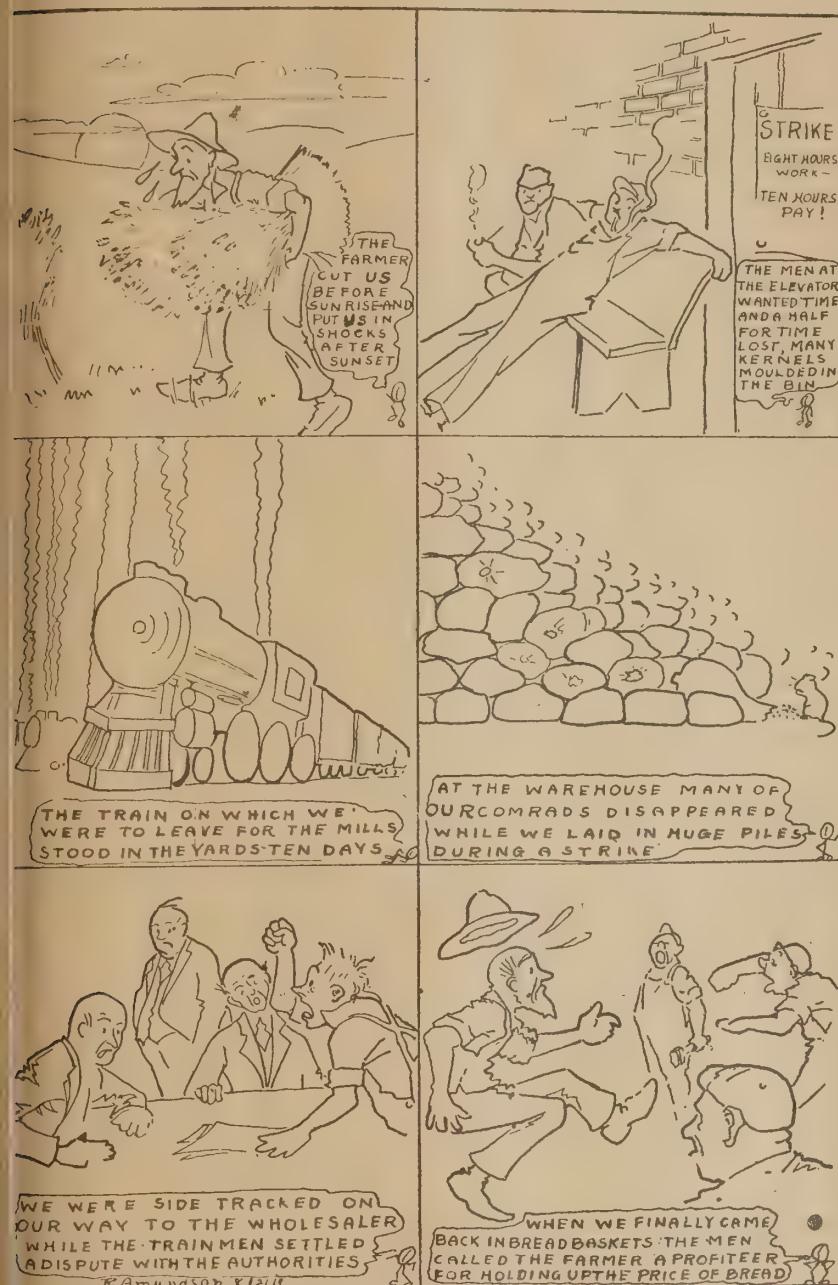
What would that mean? Lower prices and fresher food. But, you say, prices are no higher than in the big cities. True. There are a great many handling food produce and there are many deliveries, all adding to the cost in the big cities, while the quality of the food deteriorates each time it is handled. Our towns and cities are small and near enough for local farmers to drive in with their produce and sell to the merchants or direct to residents.

More home Cloverland products and better marketing arrangements if our farmers will tell the story.



KERNELS of WHEAT

by ROBERT AMUNDSEN, County Agricultural Agent, Oconto County, Wis.



Is It Advisable to Make Silage from Legumes?

Probably the main reason why legumes have not been more widely used for silage is the fact that corn is grown successfully over the greater part of the country, and since this crop is preserved so successfully in the silo and produces large yields to the acre, there is little occasion for using any other crop where corn is grown freely, says the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The most important factor in keeping alive the interest in putting legumes into the silo is the difficulty encountered in properly curing the legumes into hay. This difficulty is encountered in Missouri and adjoining states especially with the late cutting of alfalfa and with soy beans and cow peas.

Another advantage of preserving these crops in the silo is the greater economy in storage space. A ton of alfalfa hay requires about 500 cubic feet for storage, while in the form of silage the same material including the extra water is stored in less than 200 cubic feet. Certainly when conditions are such that legume crops may be cut into hay in a satisfactory manner, there is no special reason for putting the crop into the silo, and there are good reasons why it should not be

done. The main objection to putting legumes into the silo is the labor required to handle a crop of this kind containing such a large proportion of water. During a season of normal rainfall, alfalfa at the usual stage of maturity as mowed for hay contains less than 25 pounds of dry matter in each 100 pounds. In each ton there is approximately 1,500 pounds of water and 500 pounds of dry matter. When alfalfa is cured into hay the amounts of water and dry matter are approximately reversed as compared with the green crop when cut. Each ton of cured hay as hauled to the barn or stack represents about three tons of the material at time of cutting. Again there are difficulties to be met in handling green forage, partly on account of the lack of special machinery suitable for the purpose. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the food nutrient in the form of alfalfa silage is used to any better advantage than in the form of hay.

W. G. Davis, formerly of Idaho, now of Schoolcraft county, Michigan, will fence and cross fence a part of his new 8,500-acre ranch this fall. More than 20 miles of fence will be used to enclose the ranch.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

Concerning Calumet.
Exigencies of the office in which we make the long end of our earnings made it necessary for us to spend a week in Calumet. There we found, as does every one else resident in the district, that strangers become confused over the municipal and geographical puzzle designated by the name. Perhaps Cloverland people generally do not know much about Calumet and a discussion of the place may prove interesting.

There is no such place as Calumet, in the first place, which is not a very clear statement. Well—Calumet is for one thing the name of the post-office in the village of Red Jacket, which has no post office of its own. Red Jacket probably is the only village of its size in the confines of the postal union that has no post office.

Calumet, as a municipality, is a township. It contains three populous communities—the villages of Red Jacket and Laurium and the Calumet & Hecla "location," which as everybody west of Marquette knows is the mining style for a community grown up around a mine. Within the township also are thickly populated locations such as Blue Jacket, Yellow Jacket, Florida and Raymboultown, which have no municipal government excepting that provided by the township.

Laurium has a post office, but mail for all the other population of the township is had at the Calumet post office in Red Jacket.

In this district is the most important native copper mine in the world, the deepest mining shafts, some of the largest machinery and one of the most polyglot communities. There is no doubt that an interpreter for any language spoken by a white race can be found in any of the big Calumet stores.

This complex community, with a population of about 50,000, is grown so closely together that it virtually is one city, all the old dividing lines being obliterated by the growth.

Red Jacket is the principal business community, though Laurium is the largest village in Michigan, more a community of homes than one for business, grown up from the overflow from Red Jacket.

Red Jacket has another peculiarity. It is a sort of an island, entirely surrounded by mining property, and it is impossible for it to grow in any direction but upward. The Calumet & Hecla company needs for its purposes all the land surrounding the village and such an advertisement as "Lots for sale in Smith's second addition to the Village of Red Jacket" will never be printed.

This bijou village—its total area is just five acres, or at least this is the general estimate—is probably the most completely improved village in the world. Nothing in the way of public improvement remains to be done. It has 100 per cent pavement and concrete walks, two sewer systems and all the other details of public improvement that will ever be necessary, excepting that the decorative street lighting system is not carried to all streets.

Red Jacket is the only village in Michigan that owns a municipal theater. Its village hall includes the Calumet theater, one of the finest one-night-stand houses in the country.

The stranger at once asks: "Why is this not one city?" The answer to that is that the Calumet & Hecla Mining company, for whom the bulk of the population works, or is dependent upon, for business, can manage the

affairs of the community better as a township than as a city. The company frankly controls the affairs of the community because it pays all but a small percentage of the taxes. A township official in Calumet attends strictly and economically to business because if he doesn't the company holds him responsible.

The schools are the answer to the city question for Red Jacket and Laurium. Each of these villages have within their borders splendid schools that are a part of the township system. Should Laurium, for example, decide to become a city, it would have to become also a school district and maintain its schools, losing its share in the big Calumet & Hecla school tax. This fact is the reason that all but one of the towns of the Copper country are still villages.

Calumet latterly has suffered somewhat by a depression in the copper mining industry, losing considerable population. But they are coming back. People accustomed to the advantages of living under the patriarchal government of the C. & H. find that city life has few of the advantages they formerly enjoyed. This might involve a long and elaborate explanation, though one detail may suffice.

Employees of the Calumet & Hecla live in company houses, for which they pay \$1 a room per month. When they move to Detroit, for example, they find the rent on that basis is about \$5 per room per month, and it hurts.

Sheep and Appetite.

Having heard one of the colonel's characteristic speeches on Cloverland as a sheep raising country—"Boys, I tell you the west is burning up"—we felt qualified to carry it on. We explained how the cost of feeding 'em in winter was more than balanced by the loss through drouth in the west every summer.

"Why," we exclaimed, "they'll eat anything."

"Yes," broke in Ed. Fugate, who manages a big farm in Baraga County, "and they'll eat a helluva lot of it."

One Thing and Another.

The Iron River Reporter is taking a straw ballot on the League of Nations. And, darn it, we had just about made up our mind about the matter.

The Miping Journal published the following innocuous little item:

"Edmund Booth, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., son of the publisher of the Grand Rapids Press, is in the city for an indefinite stay."

Just for a moment we thought that word "indefinite" was meant for "indeterminate."

It always delights us to correct a man who knows more than we do. L. A. Chase, professor of history at the Marquette Normal School, has published a book on the government of Michigan. In the chapter on institutions he tells of Sir "Robert" Pearson's English institute for the blind. He means, of course, Sir Arthur Pearson.

The Iron Ore attempts to explain the derivation of the word for Negaunee. We have the word of the late Charlie Hanks, attested at the time by Billy Ross, that it is Injun for "Up the road."

Order of the Lion.

Slim Pickens suggests that Leo Doyle, secretary for J. Ham Lewis of

(Continued on Page 41)



Are We Justified? Is Cloverland What We Claim It Is?

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager, Upper Peninsula Development Bureau

THE first real cold snap, experienced the past few weeks, generally throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, justifies a review of the season's activities in Upper Michigan's newest industry—grazing, and, looking back upon this year's record, with an occasional reference to the files, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau feels justified in the statement that results have far exceeded the hopes of even the most optimistic.

A short time ago the newspapers of Upper Michigan gave wide circulation to an article covering the value, in dollars and cents, of the grazing industry throughout Cloverland, to the present day. The facts, in cold dollars and cents, are outlined in the article as follows:

"A total valuation of approximately \$6,317,000 is placed upon the sheep and cattle grazing industry throughout upper Michigan, according to figures recently compiled by the secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, at Marquette. The estimate is conservative, and based on rock bottom prices in the Chicago market, and upon land sales made during the past two years, or since the inception of the grazing movement in Cloverland.

"In preparing the financial summary 41,000 head was estimated as the number of sheep now grazing on the cut-over lands of upper Michigan, though this number has been swelled, since the preparation of the financial statement, by three more shipments, totalling approximately 10,500 head, 9,000 of which arrived recently at Tooleens Spur, Iron County, and are the property of Messrs Barber, Raschou and Casabonne, of Wyoming.

"Estimating, therefore, 41,000 head as the total, and placing the market price at the exceedingly low mark of \$14 per head, the total valuation of the flock, at mark, is approximately \$574,000. Though the prices of lambs and ewes differ somewhat, according to age, general condition and other features, \$14, it is believed, represents a conservative average estimate.

"The estimated average wool crop from one head is seven pounds, though the better

grades often run as high as nine and ten. The total wool crop from 41,000 sheep, therefore, would be 287,000 pounds. Fifty cents a pound is low, even for average wool, many growers selling this year for as high as fifty-eight and fifty-nine. However, estimating the total crop of 287,000 pounds at fifty cents, the revenue would approximate \$143,500, which, with the total market value of the flock, \$574,000, brings the total valuation of the flock, in wool and market value, to approximately \$717,500.

"Upper Michigan now boasts about 6,000 head of cattle. It's a poor steer that doesn't bring better than \$100 in the yards. At that rate, therefore, the total valuation of Cloverland's cattle herd is placed at approximately \$600,000.

"And the last feature, but by no means the least—land sales. Unofficial sales reported to the Development Bureau's offices during the past two years aggregate approximately 500,000 acres. The land is valued at from \$15 to \$20 an acre, some selling outright for even more than that. Ten dollars is believed a decidedly conservative estimate, and for 500,000 acres the total revenue from this source would approximate \$5,000,000, or the total investment for grazing lands in Northern Michigan.

"With the total valuation of the sheep placed at \$717,500, the cattle at \$600,000 and the grazing land at \$5,000,000, the sheep and cattle industry in Northern Michigan, within a period covering less than two and one-half years is given a conservative val-

uation of approximately \$6,317,500. The figures are conservative, most in the extreme. Compare, for instance, the prices asked for lands in live stock centers west of the Mississippi, where the rate is declared to be far inferior in quality, the valuation as outlined here is almost ridiculously low. Westerners who have visited Cloverland this year, in search of lands which, as they say, "won't t up all the pros in interest," declare that even average range tracts "out the" are demanding as high as \$75 and \$100 an acre.

But, after all, it is results that grazers themselves, and the people of Upper Michigan who are vitally interested in the movement, are concerned with. Admittedly, that Upper Michigan has attracted its industry to develop its vast acreage of cut-over lands, are the results satisfactory? Are the new settlers pleased? Can we justifiably continue our advertising in the west? Can we expect the backing of the men who have come here, with their cattle and sheep? Is grazing proven a safe investment in upper Michigan?

There is probably no better evidence of the sentiment among grazers than testimonials which the men have submitted, on results obtained thus far. The Bureau's files reveal several such statements, and from these we quote the expression, as the men themselves have written them.

W. G. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Morris, who came to Schoolcraft County from Idaho with approximately 3,000 head of sheep, about a year ago, wrote:

"It was through the activity of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau that I became interested in Cloverland in the spring of 1918, and for that reason I presume you will be interested to learn of the progress made by Davis & Morris in their sheep raising venture in Schoolcraft County; and to learn what my opinion is as to this section, after a practical experience of nearly a year in your country.

"I will frankly state that the country has turned out to be



These Arrivals from the West Came in Thin and Were Marketed Fat



Thousands of Acres Like This Cut-over Grazing Land Are Idle, Awaiting the Western Stockman

(Continued on Page 39)

THE "MARKET VALUE" of CLOVERLAND

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan

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from

THE FIELD & THE PASTURE

to

THE MARKET

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the market for the farm-
er and grazer. Ten
million acres of cut-
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For Information WRITE John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager

THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

On the Menominee River with Weawbinyket

By MRS. L. T. STERLING, of Iron Mountain, Michigan

CONTINUED FROM SEPTEMBER

THE party spent several days fishing on the Brule on the first trip, and went a short distance up the Michigamme. The account of their luck would delight the hearts of all true fishermen, but I can only quote briefly from their notes.

"The trouting this morning on the Brule was exceptionally superb. Weawbinyket seemed to have an instinct where and when to stop. Generally the fish jumped as fast as we could throw, and like little meteors they shot and shot again. In one cast I made, the same trout by actual count leaped a dozen times after the fly which I skipped along the surface without re-throwing. To me, a novice, much of the charm of the morning's sport was in the brilliant leaping activities of the trout. After carving on a memorial tree the names of our party and the official returns of our trouting exploits, (seven hundred and forty fish), according to the custom of all trouters on the Brule, our angling practically ended and we started on our downward way. We swept into the mouth of the Michigamme, shooting the rapids just above."

Their first camp was made a few miles below the confluence of the Michigamme and other streams where the Menominee debouches into several channels. It was at a point where these channels join the main stream. Mr. Bissell continues the narrative in the following words "On the inside of the point there was a huge log drift lodged and thrown up by the freshets. Trunks of all sized trees were swept into a shapeless jam. The top ledge of this massive, interwedged drift was at least forty feet above the water mark. In the morning the bones of the last trout were left strewn around the break-fast log. One of our guides said that the king fishers encase their nests in the banks with fish bones. If so our wanderings and sojournings on the Menominee must have been a happy God-send to them. Our canoeing was resumed and very soon we passed a windfall several hundred feet in width and as far back from the river as we could see, where a tornado had swept through the forest and left towering pines, firs and cedars prostrate in heaps and tangles to mark its terrific devastation. To realize the utter and fearful havoc of a whirlwind one has only to see as we did, its swath and pathway of wreck and destruction in a Michigan pine forest.

"We spent the second night at Weawbinyket's hospitable cabin, Mrs. Weawbinyket and the small kittens giving us a warm welcome. In the morning Weawbinyket saddled a horse and set out for Dickey's to get supplies for the return trip. During his absence we decided to make a trip to a chain of irregularly shaped lakes opening into each other. (These lakes are now called Spread Eagle.) The day was most delightful and the beauty of the lakes was wonderful. Sometime these lakes will be a fine summer home for many city people."

On the return of Weawbinyket, (his trip though only about seven miles, took a full day), the party started down the river. Shortly after leaving Bad Water they made their first portage at Twin Falls. These falls were then one of the most beautiful sights on the entire river. "Tumbling down from the upper falls the water rushes onward and downward one quarter mile to the lower falls. Sweeping into the midst of the high cliffs, the river swings quickly and the water whirls in

a half circle fall, high on both sides, with a great groove in the center, rushing into a giant whirlpool at the bottom of which it rages in unlashd fury through the narrow passages into the wide sweep of the river beyond." It was here that O-che-kaw of the Foxes, who had by her presence of mind, strength and bravery, saved the last few of her tribe from slavery, met death with her lover rather than be captured. The portage here is a rocky trail on the Michigan side. Two miles down they passed a little creek called Tewatenoc, famous as a watering place for deer. Tewatenoc is the Indian word for Iron Mountain, meaning "the creek that runs between the hills." This little stream of clear cool water, running between Pine Mountain and Iron Mountain (the two hills in the city) was, in Indian days, a mecca for the hunter, as the deer made of it a great runway.

The few miles to Big Quinnesec Falls the next portage, were miles of uniformly beautiful scenery. The stream glided partly under the shade of the dense forest and then curving round a bend spread into the full radiance of the sun. It is along this stretch that the river makes a large horseshoe bend, being approximately

stretch between level shores of the richest verdure. In fact, the whole scenery of these falls, their wildness and beauty, needs only the genius of some Claude Lorraine, Turner or Church to trace and color them in the immortal glories of art, to make them world-known, famed and sought. The falls and surroundings are among the splendor of primeval nature."

Just as they were breaking camp a party from Chicago came in sight. Jesse Spaulding was among the number, also a Mr. Hamilton, both heavy stockholders in lumber companies operating on the river, and Wirt Dexter. They were on their way up the river. The next portage was Little Quinnesec Falls. "While the portaging was being attended to we descended the rocks on the lower side of the falls to see the cascade. Its noise told us that there was more than a slight fall. On the brink a large mass of rock parted the stream and the water plunged in separate head-long cataracts of snowy white. These volumes rebound from the fall and spout up in columns and falling again mingle and roll away in billowy waves. These are grander cascades than at Big Quinnesec Falls, but the surrounding scenery is not as wild or grand."



Historic Lower Twin Falls on the Menominee River

three miles from Iron Mountain in three directions: north, west and south. Mr. King says that the stillness of the scene was impressive, not a leaf trembling, not a twig moving, only the widening ripples cut by the canoe, and the spirals from the dip of the paddles to mar the mirror-like glass of the stream. "Dreamily, voicelessly and restfully we kept in this luxurious drowse of enchantment till we neared the rapids a few miles above the Big Quinnesec Falls. It was a swift change from the smooth flowing stream to the shooting of these rapids which looked to us amateurs very ugly and dangerous. They are known as the Horse Race Rapids. Our guides took the canoes through safely with no mishap more serious than a few splashes and scooping in two or three of the more daring white caps. Shortly afterwards we reached Big Quinnesec Falls." This portage was a wearisome trudge of two miles on the Michigan side; "a pathway for single filing, and almost smothered in the profusion of bushes." At the foot of the trail a large rock towered thirty feet above the water at its base. From this peak of rock a splendid view bursts upon the sight." Mr. Bissell thus describes it: "Off to the right the water avalanches down a steep incline and pitches tumultuously far and rolls into waves with clouds of spray. The water then spreads into a circular bay or basin nearly a half mile in diameter and this is partially girded round with cliffs wooded with the heaviest pageantry of pines and cedars except at the further side where the river contracts and glides away in a smooth

Not far below these falls are the Sand Portage Rapids. This was the Scylla and Charybdis ordeal of the river on account of its danger and length. The name was from the stretch of sand through which the portage trail ran. The rapids were six miles in length, three miles of boulders, breakers, whirls and dashes in one stretch that tested all the skill, courage and muscle of the most expert canoeist. Weawbinyket decided to shoot these rapids, and his exploit is thus described by Mr. King: "We groped our way out of the tangled growth and came to the river at the foot of the rapids; it was a grassy bank, high and dry, and from it a mile of turbulent water could be seen up stream. Soon the canoes came in sight. Kaquotash and Dacotah John manned the larger and Weawbinyket alone swayed his old familiar one. The birches seemed things of life that leaped and pitched ahead, the Indians swinging the paddle from side to side or plying the setting poles as needful to sheer off from a rock or to hold them from rushing into a breaker or to turn them into the winding chutes and keep them always steady. Alone, erect in the middle of his canoe, his long dark hair streaming, handling the paddle, at times dropping it and seizing the setting pole, with the quickness of thought holding the frail canoe to his will, running her in the swift descent where he would, steadying her through a waste of seething perils, long reaching but most swiftly shot through, when the slightest deviation from the right course would dash the birch to pieces or swamp her

instantly, Weawbinyket was a marvel of nerve and skill. The picture still lives in my mind."

The next port of entry for the party was the New York Farm at the mouth of the Sturgeon River. Already the cultivated fields showed up well. Mr. King says: "I have never seen such clover and never expect to except the same general locality." Sturgeon Falls was the next portage, just short one. Their tents were pitched just below Sturgeon Falls in the glow of the sunset. "There is Indian hearsay that pike abound in the basin here," say our authors, "and I thought there was probable field for lively amusement in the twilight, but even the most tempting specimen grasshopper and bits of New York Farm bacon were of no avail in tempting the pike, if indeed there were pike there to bite. We spent the night there however, and Kaquotash was successful in getting a fine doe in early morning. On our way downstream we saw, in a little cleft in the almost solid wall of verdure, a solitary Indian lying on the ground, with a rifle leaning against a tree close at hand, waiting for a deer to come down the river way to the water. This region is noted as a stamping place for deer. Not far below was an Indian encampment where venison was being smoked for the winter and deer skins were drying in the sun. A grade school of papoos, seemed to have been turned out to play. There were indeed the "ten little injun boys."

Shortly after this were the Pembun Rapids where the party found the river most shrunken bed rock. They had lunch here and reeled in the blueberries which grew in profusion on the river bank. Here, too, they met three Chippewas on their way north for deer. Not far down was an encampment of Indians who had come from White Rapids for a sojourn in bark tepees on a general shooting trip and curing of deer meat for winter.

Pemene Rapids portage was the next; the trail on the right bank ran through a wonderful bit of forest. Just below these rapids was the well cultivated farm of the N. Ludington Lumber Co., with the most pretentious habitation on the river at this time, being the most advanced outpost of agriculture.

About an hour's run below were tiny small clearings or meadows and a few Indian cabins, called Muscawana, at an island of the same name and short rapids. The White Rapids came next, so called from a stretch of shallow white capped rapids. Here was settlement of Chippewas with a half dozen cabins. Mr. King says: "the settlement, with the small natural meadows on both shores greenly bordering the frothy and brawling river is, with the exception of the New York Farm, more typical of civilization at agriculture than anything yet seen along the Menominee."

The Sixty Islands were the next point of interest, and are thus described: "The Sixty Islands are an archipelago of islands and islets, cluster of glorious emerald of various shapes and sizes with splendid profusely branched elms; a very wealth of beauty, making a view of the most picturesque scenery. We were content to float at times on the current rather than outspeed it with strokes of the paddles, that we might enjoy the surpassing beauty. Here we saw a buck and doe within gun shot, but we had no heart to shoot them, so beautiful

ere they in their natural surround-
gs.”
The party saw almost no deer on
e second trip, as the various clear-
gs and stranded logs along the shore
ere said by the Indians to have
lightened them away.
Not far below the mouth of the Pike
ver, the party passed the Kirby-
rprinter company's Pike River farm.
Wausaukee Bend was the next point
the river mentioned in the diary.
ere the river turns on itself forming
long promotory three miles around
canoe but only a few rods across
e base by portage. Here Weawbin-
et left the party to return home on
ot as he was anxious to get to work
his deer fence and get his traps
ady for his winter's work. He was
much of a success as a trapper as a
ide and made Marquette the trad-
g place for his pelts, traveling on
e ice and snow of the Michigamme
ver. Mr. Bissell makes the follow-
g entry in his diary: "No one of us
ll ever forget the Menominee guide,
eawbinyket. In the woods, on the
eam, in the camp, and in his own
bin he had been faithful, pleasant
d efficient, and the hand shake we
ve him at parting was warm with
e friendliest adieu."
After passing through the Long
ach, a most beautiful, straight and
de stretch of the river scenery about
ree miles long, they came to Relay
ouse Rapids, a short stretch, and a
tle further down, to the Grand Rap-
s, a long but not particularly rough
etch of shallow water. The party
s now within twenty miles of Meno-
nee, and during the entire trip had
ssed no signs of human habitation,
sides the logging camps, farms and
lian villages as named.
The last part of the trip is described
follows: "Since the great fire of 1871,
ich like a destroying angel smote
e forests of far extending regions
th a blast of flame, the lower part
e the river is stripped of all wood-
ld beauty. Burned and blackened
unks of branchless trees mark with
olation this part of the trip and the
t day was the exceptional one un-
ended with charm, comfort or pleas-
e."
Two miles from Menominee the
rty struck a log jam and further
assage seemed blocked. Mr. Bissell
s: "Our guides were equal to the
tk as log drivers, however; a chaos
floating pines was no deadlock to
em. They hopped and skipped from
e log to another. They started the
s afloat and by degrees got those
t barred our way turned and in the
s so opened we could make way
el tide along with the floating mass.
V advanced along with the immense
et of logs for nearly a mile so
nned in; sometimes in peril of a
sh, like arctic boats in moving floes
ice. But at length the floating
sed. There was nothing left us to
d but to lift out and unload our canoe
al portage it over the logs to shore
be teamed thence to Marinette while
y made the way on foot. Our vaca-
a ramble ended at the hospitable
ors of the Dunlap House. Canoeing
o the Menominee, tenting on its
sres, fishing in its waters, were to
bthence only memories, but with us
ories always shining and preci-
o."
r. King appends a map and a table
distance showing various portages,
e, and with that closes his volume,
ook of unusual interest to all of us
o have known and loved the Men-
ominee River.
uch was the river as he and his
pty saw it; a highway into a beau-
l country, a paradise for hunters,
sers and naturalists. Little did he
am of the important part the river
s to play in the development of the
ntry through which it flowed. In
sing this paper it may not be amiss
indicate briefly the two most im-
tant phases of the life of the river;
now past, one but just beginning:
nely, its vital importance to the
bering interests of the district and
great possibilities of its water

(Continued on Page 36)

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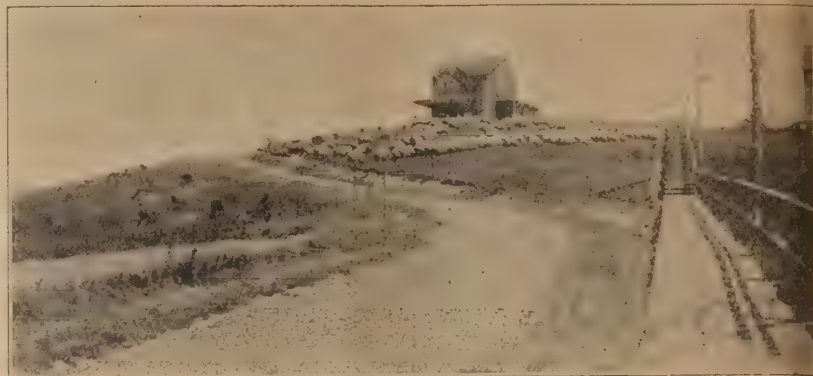
Write for information and bulletin

DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

Sheep to Prevent Forest Fires

By GEORGE FISHER, City Editor Tribune, Hibbing, Minnesota



Superintendent Clifton Cooke, of Du Pont Powder Company, Conducts Successful Experiment at His Home Near Hibbing, Minn. These Sheep Were Later Sold to Neighboring Farmers

SHEEP are helping to prevent Northern Minnesota forest fires and they are making a thorough job of it. In the vicinity of Hibbing—the metropolis of the great Mesaba iron range, is located the local branch of the Dupont De Nemours & Company powder works. It is in the heart of a brush covered country—where vegetation is abundant and where nature has been most generous. The plant which furnishes the powder to the many mines in the district, is enclosed but on the very edge of a heavy woods.

Year after year it has been walled in by forest fires and year after year, M. Clifton Cooke, superintendent, has fought for weeks at a time with crews of loyal volunteers pushing back the flames. Several times the powder buildings were endangered but either fate or plain luck warded off disaster.

Last year's experiences convinced Superintendent Cooke that something must be done to clear the country near the plant of the thick underbrush. It invited trouble and was excellent fuel for the forest flames. He hit upon sheep, and his "hunch" proved a success as statistics in this article will prove.

On or about the 20th of May, the company purchased 486 sheep for land clearing purposes. They were thoroughbred Hampshire ewes. They were yearlings and their original cost was \$15 a head. The arrival of the "woolies" was considerable of an innovation to Hibbing and neighboring residents. It was the largest number of sheep imported at one time and to the credit of the Dupont company, it must be said they are the pioneers in an industry which promises to grow bigger year by year.

The sheep upon their arrival here were pastured on a land only partly cleared and seeded with clover with the balance 75 per cent brush. The Dupont property is fenced with four foot hog tight fences. Here the sheep are herded every night and morning. What has been the result? In a period of five months all the land grazed by the sheep has been cleared up thoroughly including the brush and shoots of all trees that could be reached. Work that would require a year or more to accomplish by man has been done in less than half that time by the "woolies."

A fire menace that threatened the plant every fall just as regular as clock work has been reduced to less than a minimum. Thousands of dollars of property has been made safe and dozens of lives made secure.

The sheep are now for sale on reasonable terms. They will be sold either for breeding purposes or shipped to the market. The Hibbing Commercial club is behind the project which will afford farmers in this district an opportunity to purchase them before they are killed for their meat or wool. A few of the sheep have been sold to the Dupont employees at a price to cover expenses. The purchasers claim that the flavor of the meat far exceeded any they had ever eaten.

Statistics show what sheep can do in Northern Minnesota "where clover

is a weed." Of the total number which arrived here in May, only one has died and that particular ewe broke its leg. Their average weight when they arrived was sixty three pounds. Today they average from 100 to 110 pounds. Rather a boost for the kind of pasture that grows abundant in this part of the Gopher State.

The company made no effort to sell the wool crop but if so disposed, Superintendent Cooke can derive a good stipend from that source as well.

"I am well pleased with our experience," stated Mr. Cooke. "As forest fighters the sheep are in the lead. Nothing can compare to them."

The example set by the Dupont company will be followed by other range concerns whose property is within the forest fire zone. It is estimated by local boosters that the Hibbing district will be the largest importer of sheep next year of any other locality on the Mesaba range. J. B. Connor, postmaster, is behind a scheme which will bring in thousands of sheep to the Day Lake country, north of here. In that region there are dozens of farms and hundreds of acres of excellent grazing lands. Sheep would thrive there and farmers living in the neighborhood are arranging for a community purchase early next spring.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is urging Congress to enact protective legislation, so that Germany will not again monopolize the dye industry in America.

While grazing in Cloverland is a "big noise" just now, dairying is keeping pace with the beef cattle and sheep movement.

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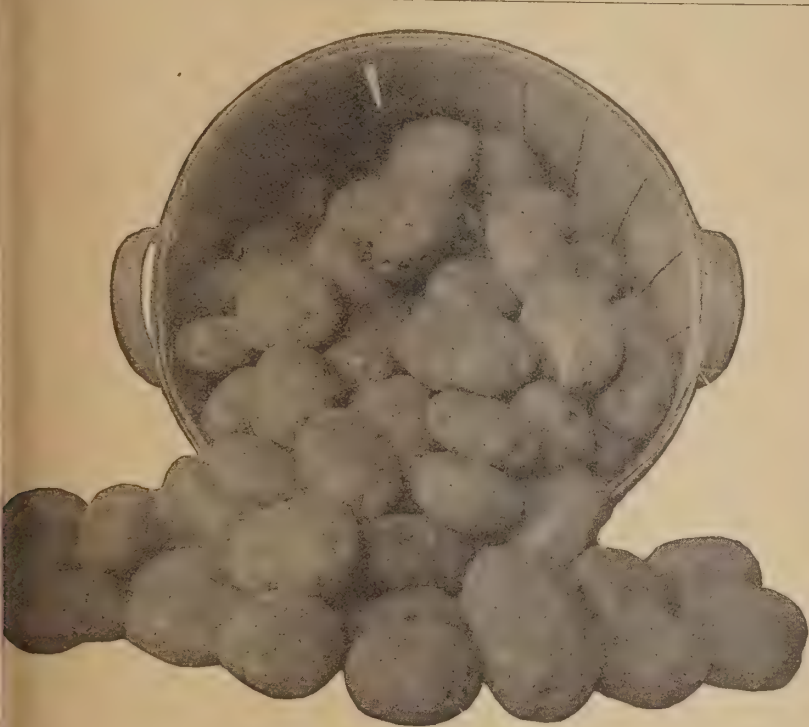
"The Bank of Friendly Service"

Potatoes and Sheep Chief Topics at N. M. D. A. Meet

(Continued from Page 8)

Potato Show, Armory Building, Duluth, Minnesota, every shipment being made early enough to assure its arrival in Duluth before 9 a. m., November 12. A letter should accompany each such shipment, giving instructions as to the disposal of the potatoes at the close of the show. Each box should contain a card giving the name and address of the exhibitor, such cards to be displayed after the awards have been made. Judging will begin at 2 p. m., Wednesday, November 12, and all exhibits must be arranged and in place before that hour. Exhibits of the eight standard varieties shall in each instance consist of thirty-two potatoes, these to be arranged in two layers, twenty potatoes in the bottom layer and twelve potatoes on top. Exhibits of seed potatoes must be of one of the eight standard varieties and must weigh 100 pounds net. Boxes and bins for their display will be provided by the association. Exhibits of baking potatoes must weigh 25 pounds net, and are to

additional for each dollar won in prize money. The Northern Minnesota Development Association also is awarding \$300 in premiums for the Boys' and Girls' Potato Club contest of the state, under direction of T. A. Erickson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. The sheep industry will be discussed by able men from the different angles. Mr. N. P. Rogers, of the St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, will discuss the subject of "Sheep Marketing," giving practical suggestions on how to ship sheep, methods of handling them enroute to market and other facts based upon years of experience in this particular branch of live stock marketing. "Sheep Growing from the Producers' Standpoint," will be discussed by Daniel De Lury, of Walker, president of the Northern Minnesota Sheep Growers' Association, and one who has had practical experience in the raising and care of sheep in the northern section of the state. "Sheep and Wool, From a Woolen



An Acre of Potatoes Like These Will Buy a Band of Pure Bred Sheep to Start a Profitable Farm Flock.

displayed in standard boxes to be furnished by the association. All exhibits must be left in place until 10 p. m., Friday, November 14. Premiums are payable at 4 p. m., on the last day of the show. Following is the premium list for exhibits of thirty-two potatoes:

Dublin	\$10	\$8	\$6	\$4	\$3	\$2
Empire	10	8	6	4	3	2
Early Ohio	..10	8	6	4	3	2
Golden Mount	10	8	6	4	3	2
Golden Wonder	10	8	6	4	3	2
Bank Rus't	10	8	6	4	3	2
Bank	6	5	4	3	2	1
Kent	6	5	4	3	2	1

Seed potatoes should be uniform in size and type, true to the correct variety, free from disease, in good condition for shipment or storage, any one size being equally good between the limits of five to eight pounds of seed potatoes..... \$15, \$10, \$5

Marketing potatoes should be uniform in size and variety, any one size being equally good between the limits of five to fourteen ounces.

Pounds of baking potatoes.... \$10 \$8 \$6 \$4 \$2

To encourage a large number of exhibits from counties outside of the county that is acting as host of the N. M. D. A. Convention and Potato Show, the sum of \$100 will be prorated among the counties outside of St. Louis County, one point to be allowed for each exhibit made and one point

Mill Standpoint," will be the subject of an address by M. F. Jamar, secretary and general manager of mills and factories for F. A. Patrick Co., Duluth. A summary of the results of the movement to bring Montana and western sheep to Northern Minnesota will be another important subject to be handled by one who has been prominent in the movement and kept a close accounting of the actual results. The sheep men will occupy a greater part of the second day of the convention and much interest is being indicated in the discussion of this subject, one of the important development activities fathered by the N. M. D. A. for years and since the period when the first band of sheep of any size were placed on Northern Minnesota grazing lands. On the 14th, the last day of the show, the Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders' Association will hold a sale of pure bred cattle. The ladies will not be forgotten in the program and special features have been arranged for their entertainment and edification. "The Housewife as a Purchasing Agent," will be the topic discussed by Mrs. C. E. Spring, of Duluth, prominent in community work of this section. Miss Mary E. Stillwell, county Home Demonstration Agent of St. Louis county, will read a paper on

(Continued on Page 47)

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Graduates of Menominee County "Aggi" Testify to Its Merits

By OTTO STAALESON, of Wallace, Mich., President M. C. A. S. Alumni Association

OF what value is the Menominee County Agricultural School, and has it done anything for its students?

As president of the Alumni Association, I addressed a number of letters to graduates of the school, asking them this question, leaving each former student to answer in his own way. I have received replies to most of the letters and the answers ought to be sufficient to encourage the supporters and faculty of this splendid institution to continue the good work with renewed energy, and give those who stood by it when doubt was expressed as to its feasibility the satisfaction of knowing they were right and have been amply rewarded with results accomplished.

One of the striking features of the answers is the fact that where one member of a family has attended the school, almost without exception another member follows, and frequently three or four brothers and sisters graduate or take at least a portion of the course, and there are records of all the children in one family going to the school. These facts alone will

attest the high regard in which the school is held by the farmers of Menominee county and reflect full appreciation of the institution as a practical asset to this community.

The answers to my questionnaire prove conclusively that the Menominee County Agricultural School is attaining practical results, that it is turning the interest of boys and girls back to the farm instead of diverting attention to the cities as larger

schools do, and in dollars and cents has netted big profits for its students and their parents who in turn gain the benefit of the knowledge acquired by their boys and girls at the school.

Personally, I wish to say that the Menominee County school opened my eyes to the possibilities in farming, and I feel that I owe the school a great deal. Had I not attended this school I would not now be engaged in farming, which I have discovered

the biggest the farmer has to meet. Swamps eat up farm profits without the farmer identifying the cause. Take, for instance, the use of the tractor and other machinery. How many farmers consider the minutes lost every time the tools have to be turned, yet these lost minutes soon accumulate into lost hours, lost hours into days, and during the year, probably weeks are lost. The way to stop this loss

to be the greatest business thereof today. I have chosen farming for my life's vocation, and I must thank the Menominee County Agricultural School for leading me to this decision.

Here are two of the most valuable experiences since I graduated. I applied the knowledge I had learned about fertilizers to our corn farm, and the result was an increase of 40 bushels of potatoes to the acre at a cost of about \$12. Using phosphate with manure has proven very profitable in all crops, especially for grains.

Many farmers have swampsto contend with, let me say the swamp problem is one of



Three Graduates of Menominee County Agricultural School That Owe the Success They Are Now Attaining in Farm Life to This Remarkable School. Left to Right—Otto Staaleson, of Wallace; Miss Edith Thorpe of Stephenson; Andrew Merrill, of Carney.

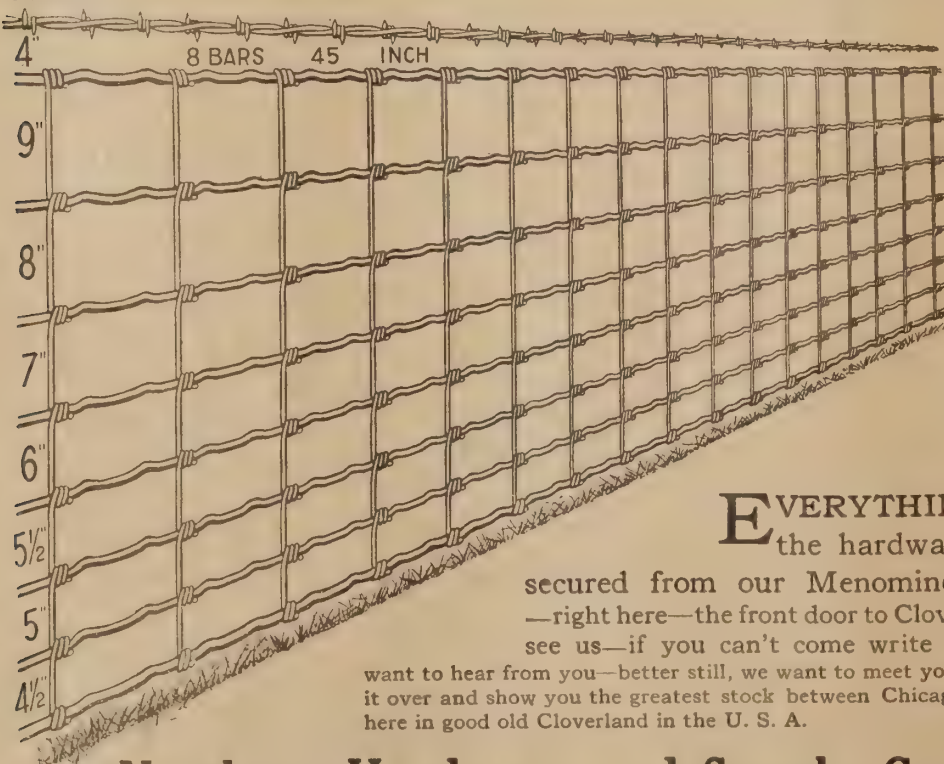
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y draining the low places and wamps.

I learned much about drainage and tile ditching at school, and when we applied this scientific method of not only reclaiming the land but increasing the efficiency of the farm machinery and saving labor many neighbors laughed at us. Some said the water would never get into the tile. But it did and our system of drainage has worked successfully for three years. Our profit on this drainage was 200 per cent on the investment in one year, and we have added the best acres to our farm. Experience has taught us that the reclaimed wamp land makes the very best farm land, and our neighbors now take a different view of tile drainage.

Other graduates and students have profited similarly, according to the answers to the questionnaires I sent out. Out of this number I have selected two letters, one from a young man, and the other from a young lady, as typical of the responses and views given concerning the school.

The following letter shows what the school has done for the boys:

Carney, Mich., Aug. 4, 1919.
Dear Friend Otto:

In regard to your letter I received the other day I am glad to say that the time and money spent at the Menominee County Agricultural School was never regretted by me. Every part of the courses to me had there is of benefit to anybody wishing to live the rural life.

First: Soil study, which enables the farmer to understand what certain soils mean to certain crops and how to treat the soils to increase production and quality of certain crops.

Second: Mechanical drawing for layout of farm buildings without the aid and expense of an architect, and to meet the requirements of the farm, with efficiency and economy the goal.

Third: Elements of woodcraft, which enable the farmer to erect his own buildings. Thus he may hire cheaper labor for the farm, saving the higher wages for carpenters and do necessary building when carpenters may not be had at any price.

Fourth: Farm blacksmithing, which enables a farmer to do considerable repair work himself, saving him money and more particularly the time he would lose going to and from the blacksmith shop.

Fifth: Dairying, the best of all. The young farmer learns how to test the cows, weed out the non-producers and select good cows.

Sixth: Farm bookkeeping, which keeps track of the farm accounts in a business-like method and discloses the profit and loss side of farming.

All of the other courses are equally as beneficial.

If the average farmer would be less stingy with his boys and girls and send them to an agricultural school these same boys and girls would become more interested in farm life, return to the farm after finishing school, and bring home a valuable store of information and knowledge that would mean more money from

the farm and better living on the farm.

Before I went to the Menominee County Agricultural School I did not take much interest in farming. Now it is different. We raised horses on the farm before I went to the school. After returning we discovered what was wrong. The cost of raising a horse was more than the price we could get for it, so we sold off all the horses except enough to keep the farm going, and went in for dairy farming, which we find is a paying business. We now have 19 head of cattle, headed by a registered Holstein sire, and have also added 40 acres more to the farm through the purchase of adjoining land. Out of the 19 head of cattle we have seven milch cows under four years old bringing us in \$3.00 a day. We have also built a 12x30 foot tile silo.

If I had not attended the agricultural school I never would have even thought of going at farming like this.

Yours truly,
(Signed) ANDREW MERRILL.

Now, here is what one of my girl classmates has to say of the Menominee County Agricultural school:

Stephenson, Mich., Aug. 10, 1919.
Dear Friend Otto:

The agricultural school of Menominee County was of great benefit to me as a graduate, and will always continue to be so:

First: Morally.

Second: Mentally.

Third: Physically.

Morally, because I came from our quiet farm home knowing very little of the many temptations in life, and little of the ways of the world. The agricultural school faculty always insisted upon all students attending church, the boys were not permitted to smoke on the premises, the dangers that lurk in promiscuous acquaintances and the dangers in the so-called "freedom of society" were pointed out.

Mentally, as no school could give a greater variety of practical lessons in such a short time, and the answers to so many why's and how's often met in practical life. Example: Why should intense heat be used to cook meat tender?

Physically, because we girls were taught how to cook wholesome food in ways that would give the maximum of sustenance to the body and keep the body healthy; vegetable gardening, which teaches one to love nature and the outdoors and at the same time practice economies; how to aid about the dairy.

Then there is bookkeeping, home nursing, and many other things girls would not learn, or perhaps even gain a slight knowledge of, excepting by attending such a practical school.

The years I spent at the agricultural school were years of hard study, but well worth while, and I am proud of the M. C. A. S.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) EDITH THORPE.

Miss Thorpe has a sister who attended the school and a brother who graduated in 1916. On a par with this family is the Thuerkauf family, which has three boy graduates of the school, while the Nelson family boasts of four graduates.

Indeed, we are all proud of our agricultural school and are grateful for the opportunity we had in attending it.

An Unusual Store

Come in and Look Around



SQUARE PEOPLE

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

We Furnish the Home Complete

Always at Your Service

We Own 86,000 Acres of Hardwood Timber LANDS

in Schoolcraft and Mackinac Counties, six miles from
Lake Michigan, on the main line of the Soo Railway.

Of this about 20,000 acres are cut-over, all of which is growing grass, with about 4,000 acres of it in one bunch in a very heavy sod growing blue grass, timothy and clover.

We are looking for a thoroughly practical and responsible man to tie up with. Any one with the means and ability who is looking for an opening in the cattle or sheep business will miss an opportunity if they do not investigate these lands. After an investigation by the right kind of a party, we will have no difficulty in making a trade with him on a basis that is thoroughly satisfactory.

STACK LUMBER COMPANY
ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Cement or Clay Tile for Drainage Purposes?

Which is better, cement or clay tile? Does alkali or frost disintegrate cement tile? These are live questions in drainage.

Seventy years of experience have shown that well made clay tile is practically everlasting. Intensive tests for the last fifteen years have shown that while strong soil alkalis and acids tend to disintegrate cement tile slowly, still tile made of very dense concrete, of good materials and properly cured is only nominally affected by ordinary oil acids and alkalis. Moreover, recent careful experiments on high grade cement tile by experienced investigators and the personal experience of the writer with a poor grade of cement tile, have shown cement tile to be far more resistant to freezing action than clay tile. Our experience shows that

high grade tile of either kind is satisfactory and it is certain that cement tile can often be more readily obtained than clay tile.

The farmer is advised, however, not to try to make his own tile but to buy a commercial article as the regular factory is in a better position to obtain good materials and to manufacture properly. The purchaser of drain tile should also protect himself by standard tests as outlined by the American Association for Testing Materials. Many tile plants and the Portland Cement association are glad to make such tests on request. The Engineering Division at University Farm will make tests on request if samples be sent to University Farm all carriage charges prepaid.—H. B. Roe, University Farm, St. Paul.

OLIVER DISK PLOWS MAKE HARD PLOWING EASY



Fall plowing hard ground can be easily and profitably accomplished by using Oliver tractor disk plows. The correctly shaped adjustable disks equipped with improved scrapers that turn the soil similar to mouldboard plows, hold to the furrows assuring even depth best plowing.

See the Oliver dealer nearest you about Oliver horse or tractor disk plows or write us direct.

Oliver Chilled Plow Works

Plowmakers for the World
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The Keweenaw Land Association Ltd.

— OFFERS —

Cutover Lands

in Chippewa, Dickinson,
Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon
and Houghton Counties
in the Upper Peninsula of
Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand
soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre.
Generally well watered.

J. M. LONGYEAR, Agent, Marquette, Mich.

D. S. DEAN, Treas., 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

From Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record

THE Detroit Board of Commerce, in connection with the periodical equalization of taxable values in the state, has made a close study of the values and given them in statement form to the State Board of Equalization through the secretary of the Board's special committee on equalization, William B. Wreford. The statement and the data upon which it is based were prepared by John A. Russell, the Board's vice-president, who has been discussing state equalizations in Michigan since 1886, and who first interested the Detroit Board of Commerce in its duty on this subject during President McRae's administration in 1911.

The point of the statement is that the agricultural property of the state is not bearing its full burden of taxation as compared with the industrial properties. Its importance, although primarily compiled for Wayne county, applies to every industrial county in Michigan, and the facts disclosed are very interesting, not only for their purpose in pointing the moral drawn from them, but also because they show the enormous live stock wealth of the state. The presentment of Wayne county follows:

"For some years past the Detroit Board of Commerce, representing directly commercial and industrial interests of the largest tax paying unit of this state, has occupied itself with the collation of facts bearing upon its equalization with the other counties of the state, and has presented its facts, either directly or through the county tax commissioner. It is once more availing itself of your courtesy in permitting its representative to bring before your body a set of facts which it believes to be pertinent to this year's equalization, and to which it hopes that your body will give attention in connection with your duty of distributing the burdens of the maintenance of the state government equitably between the counties.

"Wayne county has had a continuously growing percentage of the taxes of the state required of it by each successive equalization. The theory of these advances of the proportionate amount of state taxation charged to it has been, of course, that Wayne county, as the seat of the metropolitan city of the state, has experienced an immense growth and has shown a proportionate increase of the amount of taxable wealth within its boundaries.

"These increases within the past decade are worth calling to your attention. In the equalization of 1911 it was determined that Wayne county's valuation was so great as to require that 21.853 per cent of all of the state's burdens should be assessed upon it. The equalization of 1914 determined that Wayne county's proportion of the whole levy of the state should be 25.25 per cent. When the state board came to consider the subject again, in 1916, it came to the conclusion that Wayne county's share should be advanced to 29.857 per cent. Today your board has before it a proposal of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to the effect that more than 35 per cent of the total levied tax for state purposes shall be realized from the properties of Wayne county. This means, in effect, that since 1910, the increase in valuations for tax purposes in Wayne county has represented, not only a uniform growth in taxable wealth as compared with the rest of the state, but a growth so much greater than a uniform one that the county's proportion of the increased number of millions for which the legislature periodically calls, is today, a year before the decade is ended, 57 per cent more than it was in 1911, a year after the decade began.

"We know what state taxation means in Wayne county, because we have paid a great deal of it, and we know, too, that the juggling with millions in the valuations of the various counties, the addition of ten or twenty

millions here and the subtraction of two or three millions there, means nothing in the net result, except as these operations made a new set of percentages for the distribution of the increasingly greater sums which the state requires each succeeding year to pay for the carrying on of its operations and the performance of its functions.

"The appeal which Wayne county is making to your board today is not based upon any denial of the statement that Wayne county has experienced an important actual increase in taxable wealth. Its claim is based upon the fact that other counties have experienced similar proportionate growth, and that this growth on their part is not reflected in the proportion of the state's burdens assigned to them in the report of the State Tax Commissioners to the State Board of Equalization.

"Michigan lightly says, through its highest tax authority, that Wayne county has had its wealth enormously increased through the operations of the motor car industry and its subsidiaries. Conceding that, so have other counties. The adjoining county of Oakland is the seat of a motor car industry of very great importance. The city of Pontiac has doubled in population within a decade. The entire section of the county has shown tremendous appreciations in its land values, a part of which has been recognized in the valuation of the State Tax Commissioners. From the city of Pontiac to the southerly line of the county the entire territory has been cut up into house lots or is held for gentlemen's estates or the purposes of country clubs for three miles on either side of the great thoroughfare which connects it with the metropolis. In the picturesque and desirable lake region of the county the single acres cost as much as a workman's house in Detroit. Four hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, a thousand dollars an acre are not unusual figures of asking price for land that, less than 15 years ago, was selling at the usual farm land prices of the period, varying from \$60 to \$100 per acre, as more or less account was taken of the improvements. Surely, in the light of these conditions so well known to the public, and to the State Tax Commission as to preclude the necessity of compiling and presenting any elaborate set of tables of individual instances, there has been a growth proportionate to that of Wayne county at least. It may be that values of business property in Detroit have grown from five thousand dollars a front foot to ten thousand dollars in a given period; but the proportional growth of the taxable value of that property is no greater than an advance from five hundred dollars a front foot to a thousand dollars for a business property in Pontiac, or from a hundred dollars an acre to five hundred dollars for farm lands in the Bloomfield Hills.

"Yet the State Tax Commission in its report has told the Board of Equalization and the people of the state that Oakland county's proportion of the state tax today should be 2.157 per cent of the whole. Eight years ago your predecessors in the same duty declared that Oakland's true proportion was 1.967 per cent. The report before you today says, when figured out, that while Detroit's proportion of all the taxable wealth of the state has grown 57 per cent beyond a uniform growth, Oakland's proportion—with its motor car factories, its great foundries, its great wood and sheet metal working industries; its wonderful country estates in which their owners have invested ten times their normal agricultural value, and which are still salable at their cost prices; with its prosperous and constantly growing villages of Royal Oak,

(Continued on Page 30)

Cloverland Hay and Grain Farmers May Share in \$10,000 Prizes

THE Chicago Board of Trade is offering \$10,000 in cash premiums for the best exhibits of grain and hay at the International Grain and Hay Show, to be held in conjunction with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 19 to Dec. 1.

The premiums are divided as follows: Corn, \$4,000; oats, \$2,000; wheat, \$2,000; barley, \$700; rye, \$300; soy, \$1,000. The Board also will give other premiums to be announced later.

The premiums offered are well worth while for the farmers to try for, and if we were to succeed in getting a goodly number of exhibits out of the show, it would be a great boost to Cloverland.

Cloverland farmers should not miss this opportunity of demonstrating Cloverland possibilities as a hay and grain producing section. We can see a great deal about the possibilities of Cloverland as a grazing range for western stockmen, and while the live stock industry is probably of far greater importance at this particular stage of development than our grain farming, yet the small grain products that we do produce are of the finest quality, and in this hay and grain show, quality wins.

The rules and regulations of the show along with the divisions and classes to which crops of Cloverland farmers are eligible, are here offered as a guide to anyone who wishes to enter this great international show.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Executive Committee in charge reserves the absolute right to interpret these rules and regulations and arbitrarily settle and determine all questions and differences in regard to entry, or otherwise arising out of or connected with the contest.

All applications for entry must be made by mail and must be in the hands of the Superintendent of Entries not later than Thursday, November 20, 1919.

Each exhibitor will be allowed

By G. W. PUTNAM, Crops Experimenter, U. P. Experiment Station



Samples From a Hay Field Like This Ought to Capture Some Prizes

to make entries in as many classes as he wishes, but no exhibitor will be allowed to make more than one entry in any one class. No entry fee will be charged in any class, and all samples remain the property of the exhibitors.

3. All samples must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1919, and must be entered for the region and state in which they were grown. Special care should be taken to comply with this last requirement.

4. Each sample entered must consist of at least the amount or weight specified for the class, and any shortage, no matter how little, will dis-

qualify the sample for competition. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

5. Before shipment, each sample should be carefully tagged with the exhibitor's name and address and the state and region in which the sample was grown. The variety name should also be given in each case when possible. In each corn sample the ears should be numbered from 1 to 20, in the order in which the owner wishes them arranged on the trays at the Show.

6. All samples of grain and hay intended for competitive exhibit must reach the grounds not later than Wednesday, November 26th. Samples re-

ceived later than this date will not be placed in the show but will be returned to the owner. Exhibitors must take the risk of delay or loss in transit. Shipment should therefore be made in ample time.

7. All samples should be shipped in good strong containers as they will be returned in the same containers in which they were received. Each ear of corn should be wrapped in paper separately and then all carefully packed so that they may arrive at the Show in first class condition. Samples of the threshed grain should be double sacked for shipment so as to insure safe arrival and return.

8. Good strong shipping tags should be used and all shipments should be very plainly addressed to INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION (Grain and Hay Show), Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

9. Transportation charges on all samples must be prepaid by the owner and samples will be returned to the owner at his expense unless he requests that they shall not be returned at all.

10. Judging will begin at 9:00 a. m. Friday, November 28th, and will be completed as quickly as possible so as to give visitors the best possible chance to inspect the Show and study the awards during the following week.

DIVISION 1—CORN			
All Entries to Consist of 20 Ears			
Premiums	Yellow Dent	White Dent	
1st	\$90	\$90	
2nd	70	70	
3rd	55	55	
4th	40	40	
5th	30	30	
6th	25	25	
7th	20	20	
8th	16	16	
9th	12	12	
10th	8	8	
11th	5	5	
12th	4	4	

(Continued on Page 26)

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

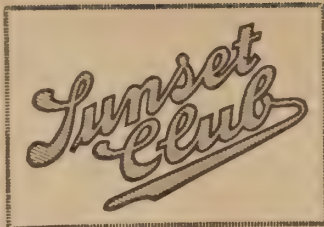
We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.

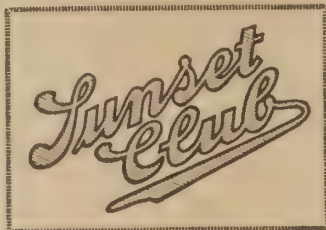
J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*



Truly a Quality Coffee

*It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blend-
ing by coffee experts.*



INSIST ON THE GENUINE

ROASTED and PACKED BY

JOANNES BROS. COMPANY

GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

235,000 Acres of Cut-Over Lands

We own and offer on exceptionally favorable and easy terms 150,000 acres in Delta, Schoolcraft and Alger Counties, Cloverland, Michigan.

Also 85,000 acres in the clover districts of Northern Wisconsin.
Tracts of all sizes. Terms to suit.

Bay de Noquet Co. | Oconto Lumber Co.

George J. Farnsworth, President

George J. Farnsworth, President

NAHMA, MICH.

OCONTO, WIS.

Chicago Offices: Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

The Manistique Garden Club

By MRS. CAREY W. DUNTON, of Manistique, Mich.

THE FACT that the Manistique Garden Club won the \$10 prize, given for the "best booth" at the Schoolcraft County Fair last month, should be indicative of the good work being done by this organization.

"Best" is a relative term and might mean almost anything, but it is the writer's understanding that in the final analysis the judges considered the amount of individual effort, the care with which the children had selected their entries and the amount of work behind each entry, the educational value of the work, and the manner in which the exhibit was arranged.

This is the third year the Garden Club has exhibited at the county fair. It is the consensus of opinion among those capable of judging that each year has shown a marked advance in the quality of products grown.

Forty dollars was awarded by the fair association in prizes to garden club children, they having a special list in the premium year book, and a prominent fair official stated that the amount would be increased to sixty the coming year.

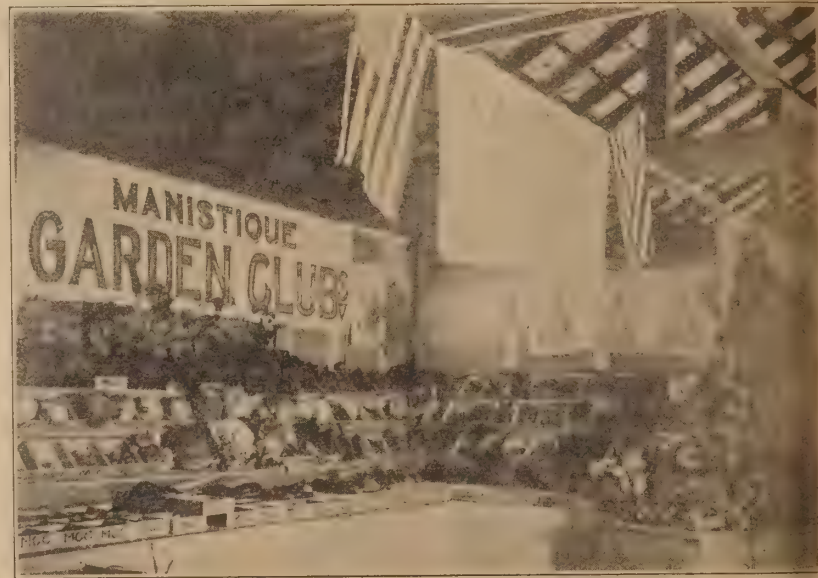
This causes the writer exceeding gratification, as her memory reverts to three years ago when she begged for space which was given on suffer-

letters were sent to each Garden Club member, explaining how the exhibits were judged, why one display of cucumbers, tomatoes, or carrots, as the case might be, won over another exhibit, etc.

It is the constant endeavor of those in charge of the work to carefully explain matters in order to prevent any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction among the children.

Perhaps "Cloverland" readers would like to know something of this organization? Four years ago, when president of the Manistique Women's Club, the writer organized the garden work as one of the club activities. It has been in existence for three summer seasons and the project has grown amazingly. Through the generosity of the board of education, from the beginning the club has had the services of the agricultural teacher for its supervisor, the Women's Club paying one-third of his salary during the summer months.

The first supervisor was William Anderson, now on the staff of the A. C. Mr. Anderson and the writer were both new at the work, but "Billy" was fresh from the M. A. full of enthusiasm, a born leader of children, and many of his suggestions



"A vacant rubbish strewn lot is an abomination to the eye and health; A growing garden is a blessing to any community."

ance. The first exhibit, however, attracted so much attention that the efficient secretary of the association, C. E. Kaye, arranged for a gift of \$25 as an appreciation, and offered space for a special list for Garden Club members only in the fair's premium year book. The prize list has increased yearly and the association lends its heartiest co-operation to the work.

It will be seen from the above picture that only one corner of the booth is shown, but readers will note the small boxes marked "M. G. C." in which vegetables are displayed. The 250 exhibits included nearly every variety of vegetable grown for table use in this section, including dried peas and beans. Neither the dried vegetables which were displayed in glass jars, nor the exhibit of canned fruits and vegetables canned under the direction of Home Demonstration Agent Miss Jennie Williams, can be seen in the picture. The Women's Club awarded prizes for flowers to encourage a love of the beautiful.

It is most interesting to watch the children as they come to view the exhibit after it has been judged and note the eagerness with which they examine the numbers for a blue or red tag. Children's faces are so easily read and it is difficult for them to mask their delight or disappointment.

One small boy left the booth sobbing that his "squash was the biggest squash and it didn't take the prize." The week following the fair, circular

are still being used.

Early in September of the first year, however, he was called to the service of the United States army and was left at a most crucial period. Mr. Krammin, another M. A. C. member, came and carried on the work until the following summer, when he, too, was drafted.

Last August the board of education were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. George W. Beckwith, who is still associated with us. Too much cannot be said regarding his efficient service. He is an indefatigable worker, has systematized the undertaking intelligently, is extremely generous with his time, and has raised the standard in every respect.

Superintendent T. W. Clemons, who has from the beginning been intensely interested and influential in the success of this project, made it possible during the past year for each child of Garden Club age to be given one hour's instruction weekly as part of his regular school work. Mr. Beckwith, in the capacity of Garden Club Supervisor, also went to the Parochial school for the same purpose, since this is a community project in every sense of the word.

Each year a chairman and women co-workers are appointed under the Women's Club—this year the chairman being Mrs. F. M. Orr—while the writer remains in the capacity of manager and board member.

The manager has always undertaken



Display of Fruit at the Schoolcraft County Fair

to finance the movement and has found it difficult to secure necessary funds for its running expenses. This season, as always, the Women's Club contributes financial and personal service; the board of education furnishes the supervisor; the city council granted \$100, and various public-spirited citizens have given individually. Last year, during the existence of the War Relief Board, it was provided to their satisfaction that gardening was war relief work and they granted an appropriation of \$100. Two years of assistance was received from the Free Banks and the Chamber of Commerce, but each year only an amount absolutely necessary is solicited.

The work is done under the M.A.C. plan. This year in addition the insignia of the U.S.S.G.A. was used for emblems, service flags, posters, and method of grouping the children into companies with officers for each company.

The children sign pledge cards at the beginning of the season. They are given record books in which an accurate account of their garden must be kept. The gardens are inspected weekly by the supervisor and three times by a co-worker, who use printed report cards for the inspection. Only those children who have fulfilled their pledges after the second inspection are permitted to attend the picnic.

The August picnic is the big event of the year and is held at Indian Lake. Automobiles are solicited to convey the children back and forth and admission is by ticket. Games, races, contests of all kinds are conducted, cash prizes being awarded. The M.A.C. sends representatives to assist in conducting the games and the home demonstration agent also attends. Unlimited ice cream cones and lemonade are distributed free to add to the picnic lunch.

This year Mr. Beckwith and Miss Moore, a local teacher, have been holding supervised play times alternate Tuesdays at the Fair grounds. This is Manistique's first attempt at supervised play.

At the end of each season, each child who completes his project according to the rules is given a dollar prize. In addition, special cash prizes are offered for the story "How I Grew My Garden," and prizes consisting of a rooster and two hens, a pair of rabbits, and a winter feeding house. The birds is to be given for the three best gardens grown under difficulties. For children who had no back yard

space of their own, sixty garden plots were provided at the Fair grounds.

Children of the Garden Club not only receive instruction in practical gardening but the endeavor is made to teach them many other things as well. For instance, to instill in their minds methods of thrift; the necessity of keeping a financial record of costs, receipts, profit and loss; the importance of living up to a pledge once given in order to avoid the resultant loss of benefits and privileges, and make attractive and profitable, healthful outdoor exercise.

The work at Manistique has passed the experimental stage and has now become a permanent institution. It has grown to such an extent, however, that those in charge realize that an additional paid worker is a necessity next year, since Supervisor Beckwith's agricultural work will consume more of his attention than heretofore.

Of course the ultimate aim is to secure the services of a Girls' and Boys' Club leader for the county—such as Houghton and one or two other U. P. counties employ.

When the psychological moment arrives, no doubt those controlling the public funds will be given the breadth of vision to realize that no better expenditure of the city and county money could be made than by supporting a trained leader to direct the excess energy of Schoolcraft County's girls and boys along normal, healthful and practical lines.

The leaf hopper did more damage to potato crops in Cloverland this year than the dry weather. So far agricultural scientists have been unable to discover a spray or successful method to combat this insect. Black Leaf 40 and soap suds is the best remedy recommended, but the solution must hit the leaf hopper to kill it. This insect is very fleetly and hops or flies away when approached, so that spraying will not eradicate the evil because so many escape. These insects also are serious garden pests, attacking many different kinds of plants. An insect that does such frightful damage to garden produce is a serious menace, and deserves the attention of every agriculturist and scientist until some method is discovered that will be effective in exterminating it.

Not one livestock man who has tried out grazing sheep or cattle in Cloverland has gone back west. He is in Cloverland to stay.



Display of Corn at the Schoolcraft County Fair

The Business Future

- Despite some clouds on the business horizon, a bright future is predicted.
- The First Wisconsin National Bank is prepared to do its part in the dawning era of commercial and industrial expansion.
- Hundreds of correspondent banks in Wisconsin and adjoining states make this institution an important factor in the development of a vast area.
- Through our own facilities and those of our correspondent banks, we offer complete banking service.

First Wisconsin National Bank

MILWAUKEE

Capital and
Surplus
\$8,000,000

Total Resources
Over
\$100,000,000



PLEASANT VALLEY FARM FOR SALE

No state or nation ever developed a more
productive or beautiful farm than this.

Three miles from the commercial and industrial cities of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., having a combined population of 35,000 people.

Five hundred and twenty acres of Cloverland's richest soil—all in one piece and cleared, with the exception of about 15 or 20 acres of hardwood timber.

Thirty-five head of fine Holstein cattle — all young stock — pigs, chickens, turkeys, etc.

All agricultural implements one could ask for go with this sale.

Two large basement barns, sheds for all purposes, big house—buildings shown on page six of last month's Cloverland.

We also have several thousand acres of A No. 1 cut-over land in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin. These lands are UNEXCELLED for farming and grazing purposes.

Write for details, descriptions and prices

SAWYER GOODMAN COMPANY
JAMES B. GOODMAN CO.

Marinette, Wisconsin

GOODMAN LUMBER CO., Goodman, Wis.

Palate Pleasing Delicacies

- Almond Short
- Chocolate Eclair
- Tutti Frutti *(Chocolate dipped)*
- Chocolate Twilight Dessert
- Chocolate Angel Food

High-class dealers in Cloverland vouch for the Superiority of these distinctly different sweet biscuits.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON CO.
"Famous for Biscuits"
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

WE are keenly interested in the development of the agricultural and grazing opportunities of Cloverland. What helps any part of this Empire of the North helps it all.

Calumet & Hecla Mining
Company
JAMES McNAUGHTON
Vice-president and General Manager
CALUMET MICHIGAN

Cloverland Hay and Grain Farmers May Share Prizes

(Continued from Page 23)

Premiums	Yellow Dent	White Dent	7th	25	16
13th	..	..	8th	20	12
14th	..	..	9th	18	9
15th	..	..	10th	16	6
16th	..	..	11th	14	4
			12th	12	3
			13th	11	..
	\$375	\$375	14th	10	..
Region Total	\$750		15th	9	..
Test your Seed Corn.			16th	8	..

DIVISION 2—OATS

All Entries to Consist of 1/2 Bushel

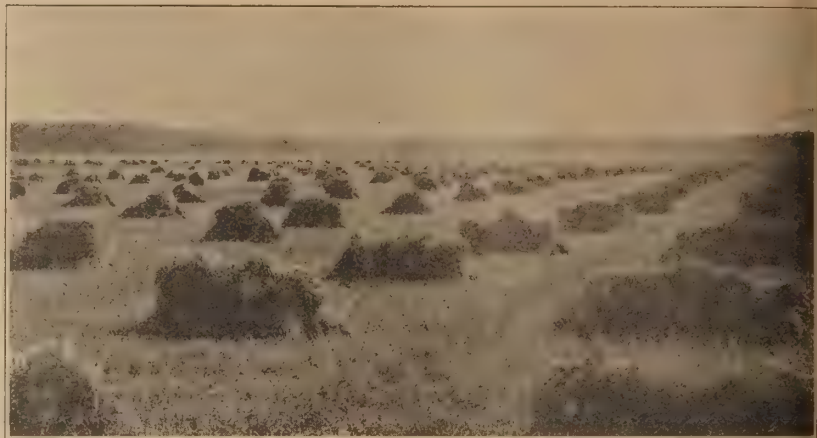
Premiums	White or Yellow	Other than White or Yellow	1st	25	16
1st	\$60	\$50	2nd	45	35
2nd	45	35	3rd	30	20
3rd	30	20	4th	20	10
4th	20	10	5th	15	7
5th	15	7	6th	12	3
6th	12	3	7th	10	..
7th	10	..	8th	8	..
8th	8	..	9th	7	..
9th	7	..	10th	6	..
10th	6	..	11th	5	..
11th	5	..	12th	4	..
12th	4	..	13th	3	..
13th	3	..			
	\$225	\$125	Region Total	\$350	

Class totals \$425 \$275
Division Totals \$700

DIVISION 5—RYE

Open to All United States and Canada. All Entries to Consist of 1/2 Bushel

Premiums	Rye	1st	25	16
1st	\$60	2nd	50	40
2nd	50	3rd	40	30
3rd	40	4th	30	25
4th	30	5th	25	20
5th	25	6th	20	15
6th	20	7th	15	12
7th	15	8th	12	10
8th	12	9th	10	..
9th	10			



A Field of Grain That Is Not Out of Ordinary in Cloverland

DIVISION 3—WHEAT

Classes Open to All United States and Canada. All Entries to Consist of 1/2 Bushel

Premium	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	White Wheats	Durum Wheats	10th	8
1st	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60	11th	7
2nd	50	50	50	50	50	12th	6
3rd	45	45	45	40	40	13th	5
4th	40	40	40	30	30	14th	4
5th	35	35	35	20	20	15th	3
6th	30	30	30	15	15	16th	..
7th	28	28	28	10	10	Total	\$300
8th	26	26	26	8	8		
9th	24	24	24	6	6		
10th	22	22	22	4	4		
11th	20	20	20	4	4		
12th	18	18	18	3	3		
13th	16	16	16	..	..		
14th	14	14	14	..	..		
15th	12	12	12	..	..		
16th	10	10	10	..	..		
17th	9	9	9	..	..		
18th	8	8	8	..	..		
19th	7	7	7	..	..		
20th	6	6	6	..	..		
21st	5	5	5	..	..		
22nd	5	5	5	..	..		
23rd	4	4	4	..	..		
24th	3	3	3	..	..		
25th	3	3	3	..	..		
Class							
Total	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$250	\$250		
Division Total	\$2,000.00						

DIVISION 4—BARLEY

Classes Open to All United States and Canada. All Entries to Consist of 1/2 Bushel.

Premiums	Six-rowed Barley	Two-rowed Barley	1st	25	16
1st	\$60	\$60	2nd	50	40
2nd	50	40	3rd	45	30
3rd	45	30	4th	40	25
4th	40	25	5th	35	20
5th	35	20	6th	30	..
6th	30	..			

DIVISION 6—HAY

Classes Open to All United States and Canada. All Entries to Consist of One Bale (Not less than 50 Lbs.)

Premiums	Alfalfa	Red Clover	Timothy	1st	25	16
1st	\$60	\$60	\$60	2nd	50	40
2nd	50	50	50	3rd	40	30
3rd	40	40	40	4th	35	25
4th	35	35	35	5th	30	20
5th	30	30	30	6th	26	20
6th	26	26	26	7th	22	15
7th	22	22	22	8th	19	12
8th	19	19	19	9th	16	10
9th	16	16	16	10th	13	8
10th	13	13	13	11th	11	7
11th	11	11	11	12th	9	6
12th	9	9	9	13th	7	5
13th	7	7	7	14th	5	5
14th	5	5	5	15th	4	4
15th	4	4	4	16th	3	3
16th	3	3	3			
Class totals	\$350	\$350	\$300			
Division Total	\$1000					

Additional information and premium lists may be secured by writing Mr. B. H. Heide, General Superintendent, International Grain and Hay Show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The "Big Three"—the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, the Duluth Commercial Club, and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce—is putting over the "Big Four"—touring, good roads, grazing and waterways.

Michigan Copper Mines Discovered by Accident

By HOMER GUCK, of Houghton, Michigan

FOR TWENTY YEARS the Michigan Copper Country commonly accepted the theory that no new copper deposits could be uncovered in this district or in the United States for that matter; that geological experts and mineralogists had investigated and discredited every possible opportunity for discovering new copper deposits; that any new deposits that might be opened must necessarily come from South America, Africa, Siberia, or some territory which the geologists had not as yet dragged with their net.

With all due respect to the work of the scientific and practical geologist, and their efforts have uncovered untold millions, the fact remains that a copper formation from which the greatest profits have been taken, were found by accident. The further fact remains that this Michigan Copper Country, the oldest and the most profitable of all copper deposits in the United States, has today a greater opening for the economic geologist in any district in the world.

been removed from the pit where the Indians had evidently hidden it generations ago, it was found to rest upon a solid rock formation. That formation was later developed into the Calumet conglomerate lode. And the Calumet conglomerate lode was the richest continuous formation of copper rock deposit found up to that time.

Shaft after shaft was opened on this formation. The original Alexander Agassiz had to make a plan to extract the copper and there were other problems but the richest copper mine in the world was found by plain accident. How about the other mines that have opened in the Calumet field? Reasoning that if the Calumet & Hecla mine had a rich vein it ought to extend to the property adjoining the Osceola was opened on the south. After mining a little corner of the conglomerate lode it ran out of copper in short order until the Osceola lode, an amygdaloid formation having no direct connection with the Calumet conglomerate, was found. On the north the Schoolcraft Centennial and the Allo-



Type of Machinery Used by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company. This is a Picture of One of the Numerous Air Compressor Plants. Compressed Air Is Used to Operate Drills That Make Holes for Blasting the Copper Ore.

The Calumet conglomerate lode which has paid dividends during its productivity amounting to 145 millions and better than 500 millions in wages, salaries and operation of maintenance, was found by absolute luck. The story of the discovery of this famous lode of old man Royale's pig was a good story as far as it went but a very careful investigation conducted by George Agassiz, son of the late Alexander Agassiz, president of the company for many years, proved that the discovery of the conglomerate was without geological instigation at all. In the early days of copper mining on the Keweenaw peninsula most of the effort was directed to locating float copper. That could easily be turned into hard money. And Royale's pig did not put up some float copper in the back of the old boarding house, located about where one of the active shafts is now continues to hoist copper ore. Royale ran a half-way house to the care of the overland traffic between Houghton and Eagle River, two towns that had come into prominence through the discovery of mass copper and the opening of numerous mines.

They commenced to take out this mass copper and Mr. Agassiz's research seems to prove conclusively that it was copper that had been hidden at this particular point, evidently by some pre-historic race. When the last of the mass copper had

been removed from the pit where the Indians had evidently hidden it generations ago, it was found to rest upon a solid rock formation. That formation was later developed into the Calumet conglomerate lode. And the Calumet conglomerate lode was the richest continuous formation of copper rock deposit found up to that time. Shaft after shaft was opened on this formation. The original Alexander Agassiz had to make a plan to extract the copper and there were other problems but the richest copper mine in the world was found by plain accident. How about the other mines that have opened in the Calumet field? Reasoning that if the Calumet & Hecla mine had a rich vein it ought to extend to the property adjoining the Osceola was opened on the south. After mining a little corner of the conglomerate lode it ran out of copper in short order until the Osceola lode, an amygdaloid formation having no direct connection with the Calumet conglomerate, was found. On the north the Schoolcraft Centennial and the Allo-

uez spent millions opening the Calumet conglomerate and found it without merit. But in their efforts to find copper in the conglomerate they opened up other lodes, the Kearsarge amygdaloid being the richest and most profitable. Mines like the Mohawk, Ahmeek, both Kearsarges, all were opened simply on the very practical theory that there must be merit in a continuance of the lode that had made the Wolverine mine famous and the Wolverine was a success only after it gave up trying to make the Calumet conglomerate pay and opened the Kearsarge.

Now this Calumet conglomerate has been identified at many points outside of the Calumet & Hecla property. Away down in Keweenaw county, at the old Clark mine, 34 miles from Calumet, the conglomerate is opened. It has everything excepting the copper. At the Delaware mine the conglomerate showed merit, some copper, but not enough to warrant operations under existing circumstances. Contrary to general opinion the Mandan property opened the Mendota lode and found it very promising in the upper levels but later it petered out.

The same formation is identical, but without commercially profitable deposits of copper, at practically all of the operating mines in the district. At

(Continued on Page 43)



POLARINE is the best oil the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) knows how to make for the lubrication of automobile engines.

It is the product of years of experience in the lubrication of every known kind of moving mechanism, including the actual operation of every make and type of passenger car and truck.

Because of the inherent qualities of POLARINE, and because of the fact that automobile engines are now so thoroughly standardized, POLARINE will lubricate perfectly—both summer and winter—the engines of 258 different makes of passenger cars and trucks.

At extremes of temperature, it shows the least change in body of any lubricant on the market, maintaining the correct lubricating body at all motor speeds and temperatures.

POLARINE has the correct adhesiveness to prevent its being sucked into the compression chamber during the intake stroke. It maintains a perfect seal during the compression and power stroke, preventing the escape of power past the rings.

POLARINE minimizes carbon deposits and eliminates unnecessary friction; it is, in fact

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—Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.

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—Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.

—Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.

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—An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.



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Ask in your shoe store

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"Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Barn

Get the plans free from us. We are mighty glad to supply you with what our experienced architect has worked out—and they are real farmer's barns—strictly up-to-date but designed for use and not according to any unpractical theory. We want to give you these

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We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER

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ASK your dealer for the RAYNSTER—the all-purpose weather coat. Made by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

United States Rubber Company

Milwaukee Branch: 41-45 Oneida St.

Member Milwaukee Association of Commerce

For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

Write to

GRIMMER LAND CO., Marinette, Wis.

Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland



Every Farmer With Land to Clear Should Do It This Way

The Land Clearing Problem in Minnesota

(Continued from Page 6)

I have a scheme of my own of clearing land which, although very slow, is very cheap. Let sheep or cows do it for you while they are at the same time making you money. Remember, you "can't taste stumps in butter" and you "can't taste brush in mutton." Remember the old dairy cow will give just as rich milk while feeding on the clover timothy, peavine and blue grass around the stumps on land which can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 an acre as she would if pastured on the \$300 per acre lands of Iowa and Illinois, and the sheep will grow just as much wool on its back and as much mutton on its ribs in the stump pastures of Northeastern Minnesota as on the high-priced lands of our sister states.

Remember that during the years this land is being used to pasture sheep and cows, it is not only growing richer, but the dairy cow is giving you milk. Milk is making you cream and cream is making you money; the sheep is making you wool and mutton, and wool and mutton are making you money. Sheep and cattle will kill out all the underbrush, bring up the fertility of the soil, and the stumps can be easier removed at the convenience of the owner.—Fred D. Sherman, Minnesota Commissioner of Immigration.

Clearing land nowadays is not the job it was in grandfather's day, nor yet the same as when father began to clear up the farm. Modern methods have not only expedited the work, but have made its accomplishment possible at a considerably lower cost. It is estimated that an experienced agricultural blaster can remove anywhere from fifteen to 100 stumps in the time ordinarily required to pull one stump with the facilities available to the farmer in the eighties.

For those who are able to buy dynamite, blasting is the most satisfactory way of getting the stumps out of the land. It is also the cheapest. One man can blow all the stumps out of his field unassisted in less time than his neighbor can ordinarily remove the same number with a team and a stump puller even though assisted by another man. Other advantages of dynamite for stumping, are that the blasted stumps are split and in best shape for burning and handling economically and come out of the ground free from clinging soil.

The cost of blowing stumps will vary with different farmers. Some who have not the knack of placing and gauging the charge rightly, will use two sticks where the observant man would use one. The best way for the newcomer who has never used dynamite is to hire one of his neighbors who is experienced in its use, to clear a small tract for him. While assisting, the new settler can observe how the charge is gauged and handled. The powder companies also publish exhaustive instructions in the use of their product, written so that every man can understand. As to whether a stump puller should also be used on his land, the newcomer will be best

guided by the opinion of his neighbors who will have determined that question before his arrival by actual experience. Stump pulling machines ordinarily drag a vast quantity of soil from the ground along with the stump for in Northeastern Minnesota, because of the ample rainfall, the timber growth develops a wide sweep of lateral roots lying close to the surface, tap-roots being rarely found.

While I agree with the authorities who have conducted these experiments from which our figures are taken, I have a scheme of my own of clearing land, which, although very slow, is much cheaper. Let sheep or cows do it for you, while they are at the same time making you money. Remember you "can't taste stumps in butter," and you "can't taste brush in mutton." Remember the old dairy cow will give you just as much and just as rich milk while feeding on the clover, timothy, peavine and blue grass around the stumps on land which can be bought at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, as she would if pastured on the \$300 per acre lands of Iowa and Illinois and the sheep will grow just as much wool on her back and as much mutton on her ribs in the stump pastures of Northern Minnesota, as she will on the high-price lands of our sister states.

In a hardwood timber country, the larger timber can be removed, cutting the tree as close to the ground as possible. These can be worked up into logs, ties, posts, cordwood, etc. Cut the small stuff close to the ground and when dry burn everything up. The in about March, while the snow is still on the ground go over the tract and sow timothy and clover and when the snow goes off, you are almost sure to get a good catch. As soon as the clover and timothy is well rooted and up a few inches, turn in your sheep or cattle and plenty of them. Be sure to keep enough stock on this land to keep the grass well cropped and the new brush and stump sprouts trampled down and killed. If the soil is heavy, the average hardwood stump at the end of about seven years, if treated in this way will come out with the breaking plow. If the soil is light and sandy, it requires longer treatment. You might say "seven or eight years is a long time to wait." True it is, but remember that all these years that this land is being used to pasture sheep and cows, it is not only growing richer, but the dairy cow is giving you milk. Milk is making you cream and cream is making you money; the sheep are making you wool and mutton and wool and mutton are making you money. On land where large white and Norway pine stumps are left, this plan will not work as successfully, for the pine stumps will never decay. However, the pasture is just as good if not better and sheep or cattle will kill out all the underbrush, bring up the fertility of the soil and the pine stumps can be much easier blown at the convenience of the owner.

These Wyoming Sheep Grazed Near Two Harbors, Minnesota

Brought Top Market Price



Some of These Lambs Gained a Pound a Day on the Clover and Blue Grass of Cloverland

Robert A. Crosthwaite, of Cody, Wyoming, shipped 4,100 sheep to a range near Two Harbors, Minn., the 6th of last July, and sent his first bunch to South St. Paul, where they brought top market, September 15.

Do You Know of a Better Record?

There are thousands of acres more in Lake County, Minn., and in the vicinity of Two Harbors, just as good as the range that gave Mr. Crosthwaite such a handsome profit for coming to Cloverland. These ranges of blue grass and clover await your flocks and herds. Inspect Lake County cut-over land first, and if satisfied, bring on your sheep and cattle.

BUSINESS MEN *of* TWO HARBORS
TWO HARBORS, LAKE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Minnesota Grazing Opportunity

*Thousands of Acres
Available*

There are thousands of acres of open cut-over land with heavy growth of blue grass, clover and wild pea vines in St. Louis County, Minnesota, now available for sheep and cattle ranching purposes. A large portion of this acreage is offered by the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, along with other lands being secured to make solid tracts.

Much of this land has been held for retailing to farmers, but owing to the wonderful growth of grass and clover, together with pure water advantages, we are beginning to realize that our holdings should be pastured with sheep and cattle. Most all tracts are directly accessible by railroads and auto roads. There are good shipping facilities to South St. Paul and Chicago. The woolen mills at Duluth are making strenuous efforts for the production of more wool in the district tributary to Duluth. There is an ample amount of timber on these tracts for corrals and buildings for winter housing.

We can furnish the land. You have the livestock. Come and see the land and you will follow the example of others who have already come. In dealing with a railroad company you are not dealing with agents.

LAND DEPARTMENT

Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co.

DULUTH

MINNESOTA

Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

(Continued from Page 22)

Birmingham, Farmington, Holly, Milford, Oxford, Rochester, Orion, Walled Lake, South Lyon and Novi—has grown but 47 per cent. A territory that has actually more than doubled in taxable wealth in eight years is set down for an increase of but 47 per cent of its burdens.

"Let us call your attention to the case of the county of Genesee. The whole state is familiar with the growth of the city of Flint. Its population has passed those of Saginaw, Bay City, Jackson, and Kalamazoo, and it is a rival with Grand Rapids for the position of the second city of the state. These things have come to Flint since 1910. In the year following that, the state board of equalization declared that Genesee county, which includes not only the city of Flint, but the villages of Fenton, Flushing, Grand Blanc, Mt. Morris and Montrose as well, should pay 2.216 per cent of the state's tax. Today you have before you a report of the State Tax Commissioners which says that the percentage of Genesee should be advanced to 3.234 per cent of the whole tax. This means that while Wayne's percentage of proportionate liability for the state's burdens have increased 57 per cent in eight years, Genesee's proportion has increased by but 46 per cent. So these figures seem reasonable when the growth of the two areas is compared.

"Take the county of Ingham as another example. In 1911 the state board of equalization declared that Ingham's proportion of the state tax should be 2.107 per cent. Today the State Board of Tax Commissioners says it should be 2.225 per cent, or a 16 per cent increase in its proportion, this 16 per cent representing its proportionate growth when compared with the proportionate growth of Wayne. Do Ingham's increases in motor car factory capacity, in engine

building facilities, in motor car body making, in foundry capacity, in the presence of the homes required for the men who work in these factories, and the stocks in the stores which are kept on hand to feed and clothe them, fail to compare with Wayne's to the extent that where Wayne's proportion for eight years is 57 per cent higher, that of Ingham is set but 16 per cent above that it was in 1911?

"A further study of the figures presented by the State Tax Commission shows what must be news to our good fellow citizens of Saginaw. In 1911 the proportion which Saginaw county was asked to pay of the state tax was 2.360 per cent of the whole. Saginaw has had her gains in the past eight years. Her population has increased, not only in her principal city, but in her villages. Her manufacturing institutions have increased in number and enlarged in capacity. The General Motors Corporation has made large investments in manufacturing facilities in her county seat. Her farm land values are double what they were. Thousands of acres have been added to her arable areas by wise and scientific drainage projects. Her roads have been improved until one may drive from Frankenmuth to the Cass river, to Freeland, on to Tittabawassee, clear across the county in one direction, and from Birch Run to Bay City, clear across it in another direction, without going off a modern road. Her farms have achieved the betterments in value which such enhanced propinquity to markets carries with it. Surely Saginaw's increase of taxable values has been enough to hold its proportion of contribution to the state at least up to the point which the Board of Equalization decided was its share eight years ago. Yet the wisdom of the State Tax Commissioners tells us today that Saginaw's proportionate



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Distributors for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

re of contribution has fallen off in last eight years to 91.4 per cent what her proportion was eight years ago. What Wayne most respectfully asks the State Board of Equalization to discover, before finalizing a basis for equalization this year, is to determine what happened to Saginaw, compared with all other counties of this state in 1911, that her proportion should be reduced 1.01 per cent and spread over the other counties for payment. It means much to us in Wayne, because if Saginaw has even held her own in growth with the rest of the state since 1916, no equalized figures could be finally adopted here which, on the basis of a \$17,000,000 levy, will permit Saginaw to pay \$20,000 less than she would have paid on the 1911 basis, or even \$400 less than she would have paid on the 1916 basis.

Following these instances with others, Wayne county represents to the board that there is something wrong with a set of figures for the equalization of the assessed values of the respective counties of Michigan which are reducible to statements like the following, which are derived from figures of the Tax Commissioners submitted to the State Board of Equalization. These figures show:

That there has been such a lagging in the proportionate growth of Calumet county, with her paper mills, her products, factories, her stock, her wealth of water power, her dries and sheet metal works, and 428,000 acres of land, that since 1911 her proportion of contribution to the state should be reduced from 2.622 per cent of the whole to 2.234 per cent recommended by the State Tax Commission.

That Kalamazoo has failed to keep with the procession in growth to an extent that her rightful contribution to the state's expenses has fallen from 2.710 per cent of the whole in 1911 to 2.019 in 1919, of which one hundred and eighty-one thousandths per cent of the loss have accrued since 1918.

That Kent, which has added 25,000 to her population since 1911, which enters in her principal city so great a commerce trade that her manufacturers practically ignored the buyers' market at her last semi-annual sale; that she made nearly ten million dollars' worth of airplane products in 1919, has suffered, as compared with the rest of the state to such an extent that a warrant reducing her share of contribution to the state from 6.337 per cent in 1911, to 5.523 per cent in 1919, a reduction from 6.214 per cent to 5.523 per cent.

That Bay county, which in 1911 was held liable for 1.399 per cent of the state's tax, has retrograded to an extent, despite an increase in production, production and industry, this year the State Tax Commission says that it should not participate to a greater extent than 1.265 per cent, reducing to that figure its contribution established in 1916 of 1.399 per cent.

That at Midland, seat of one of the largest chemical industries in the

world, has gained so little from the development of its sodium and bromine resources by the demands of a world war, that her share of the state's taxes is today determined to be practically what it was in 1914 when these industries had not been profitably exploited.

"That Macomb, next neighbor to Wayne and constantly enjoying by reflection the increases in value of the metropolitan county, has fared so badly since 1911 that its proportion of taxpaying to the state, then established at 1.486 per cent, should be this year reduced to 1.278 per cent.

"That Mason, which has enjoyed the supremacy of salt manufacture in the state, has profited so little by it that its assessment of .478 of one per cent of the state tax, made in 1911, should have to be decreased in 1919 to .385 of one per cent.

"These instances can be calculated for practically every county of Michigan. Were it not so, the advance in the proportion required of Wayne would not have been made up by relieving almost every other county in the state from time to time.

"Wayne county has had experience enough with equalizations to recognize the conflicts and the parties to conflicts that have flourished in the past. There have been in past years three distinct parties opposed to each other in the equalization of the state. The first of these was the opposition of the agricultural interest to the just assessment of the cities for state purposes. The second was the interest of the cities which demanded honest assessment of the agricultural areas, which had to fight the interests of both the cities and the farming districts, lest the mineralized areas be required to pay more or not permitted to pay less than their share. Thanks to the activities of the State Tax Commission, and thanks as well to the invaluable work of the present auditor-general on the various state boards of equalization of which he has been a member, substantial justice has been accomplished in the assessment of the real properties of the state, whether these be urban, agricultural or mineralized. The difficulty under which Wayne labors, to which it looks to this Board of Equalization for relief, and which its people believe this board has power to relieve under the law constituting it, grows out of the application of the law to the assessment of personal property.

"Wayne county is not asking the rest of the state to correct its internal inequities. It merely adduces them to show that personal assessments are made, for local purposes, willingly or unwillingly as the closest possible point to the true cash value of all the personal property located within its boundaries. In doing that it is carrying out the letter and purpose of the tax laws of this state, even though it be under conditions that foreclose it from claiming that its course is wholly the result of virtuous intent."

(Continued in November)

HANSEN GLOVES



"Just my style"

HANSEN builders have proved that gloves can give protection, yet leave the hands free and comfortable.

Your style of Glove, Gauntlet or Mitten is in the Hansen line. Good dealers have Hansen Gloves in variety and will get any style not in stock.

O. C. HANSEN MFG. CO.
135 Detroit St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Dairy Farm Sold

THE 160-acre dairy farm advertised in May issue is sold. We still have cut-over lands for sale that will make as good a farm.

DELTA TITLE LAND & LOAN CO.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN

Menominee Saw Co.

Menominee

Michigan

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IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

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The Big Kroll Farm at Kenton, Michigan.

240 Acres Highly Improved, also

840 Acres cut and Burned-over Land seeded to Clover and Timothy. (Not wild stump land.) All well watered. Large Hay Barn and Granary. IDEAL for Sheep Raising.

Quick Rail Connections to Chicago Markets.

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HAY

Write or wire us for prices whenever in need of HAY. We can ship quick and you will be pleased with our QUALITY HAY.

Our motto, "QUALITY, SERVICE AND VALUE"

DAFTER HAY & GRAIN CO.

DAFTER, MICH.

THE COTTERILL SISTERS



THESE three sisters, natives of Cloverland, had passports to sail for France with a K. of C. unit when the armistice was signed. It was a keen disappointment to them, but while filling an 18 months contract with Chicago's leading cafes they rendered service at Fort Sheridan, army and navy hospitals near Chicago, and played for numerous banquets given for returning soldiers, including 700 members of the famous 33rd division at Hotel La Salle and 800 casualties and officers at the Congress Hotel. They were active members of the War Camp Community Service and Stage Women's War Relief.

They entertained at a banquet given for Vice President Marshall and at the National Convention of City Editors. They also played for the Lumbermen's Convention and the Upper Peninsula Golf Tournament at Mackinac Island in July.

These talented sisters are Menominee County, Michigan, products and all Cloverland is proud of them. Their residence is now at Iron Mountain, Michigan.

Marketing Early Apples

By HUGH J. HUGHES

Director of Markets, Minnesota Department of Agriculture

REALIZING the desirability of securing sale for early summer apples, a crop which has too long been allowed to go to waste, the State Department of Agriculture of Minnesota began the issuance at the opening of the apple season of lists of retail grocers throughout Minnesota interested both in selling and in buying apples. The department felt that this plan would assure a means of handling the crop without undue waste or expense.

Because of the failure to report back to this department actual purchases or sales made it is impossible to determine accurately what actual movement of apples took place, but during the six weeks period of the campaign the department listed for sale 18,875 bushels of apples of excellent eating quality, which under ordinary circumstances would have been unable to find a market; and during the same period requests from buyers amounted to a call for 17,490 bushels. These figures indicate that the apple campaign was welcomed on both sides as a practical method of disposing of or securing Minnesota grown fruit.

The chief difficulties in the case of marketing the Minnesota apple crop

had heretofore been the cumbersome and time-consuming road from grower to consumer. Summer, or early autumn, break down quickly and any delay between the time they are picked and used means a certain measure of loss. Because of the large losses incurred the wholesale trade does not care for this business and it remains for the people of the state to find a more direct and certain marketing route.

The department is satisfied that measures taken this year point the way to a practical system of early apple marketing and steps will be taken in 1920 to broaden the work of the present season and render it of valuable both to the apple grower and to those desiring to purchase Minnesota grown apples.

The skyrocketing prices of late Iowa, and abnormally high prices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are turning many settlers toward Greater Cloverland, where land is cheap. These settlers are bringing our way, and most of them bringing livestock with them.

Will Michigan and Minnesota follow the example of Wisconsin in passing a sheep-killing dog law?

EVERYBODY'S OPPORTUNITY

ALMOST every man who lives in the city hopes some day to own a ranch or a farm, so that he will receive a portion of the huge profits being made in live stock and farm products, and at the same time participate in the profits arising from the increased value of good land.

An investment in the capital stock of the Cloverland Cattle Company will enable you to participate in the profits of a ranch which will be more economically and efficiently managed than you could personally manage it, and this company, doing business on such an enormous scale, receives all the benefits of quantity buying at minimum expense.

Cattle loan companies make loans for the full value of live stock, which proves that cattle raising and fattening is a safe and sure business.

We believe the Cloverland Cattle Company's stock offers a large return with a maximum security—a combination that insures a great demand for this investment, and the returns from the increased value of the land will be greater than you could expect to receive from any other investment.

Write for full information and copy of our prospectus.

Cloverland Cattle Company

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

Meaning of Waterway

(Continued from Page 7)

foreign destinations. Transfer charges at Buffalo have been equal to the lake freights on grain. The terminal charges at New York have about equaled the ocean freight to Liverpool, not counting the lost vessel time. It will save over 5 cents a bushel on grain exported by saving distance and eliminating transfer charges. It will carry raw materials and food stuffs of New York to England on the lowest known freight rates. It will add to the growth of the eastern population as it enhances their ability to assemble raw material and ship finished products. It broadens the markets of New York and New England for the production of finished goods. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route will carry manufactured products back to the west at the lowest possible rate. It will reflect back to the west the demand for more food and raw materials. It will enable the western beef and mutton to compete on the most favorable terms with Argentine and Australia. It will open the lake harbors to ocean-going vessels. It will open the Atlantic to lake carriers. It will give an outlet to western grain and meats and provisions, fruit and wool and metals and forest products as wide as the world's demand. It will give western production full sweep up to the limit of the natural resources of creative capacity.

To carry on this extensive development there has been organized what is known as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tidewater Association which is co-operating with the several state commissions, created during the past year.

WANTED

Well known Cloverland man would take charge of Land Department of good Upper Peninsula Timber, Land or Mining Company. If you are not getting results, address,

"W" % Cloverland Magazine

REPUTATION SEEDS

For Northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions.

DULUTH FLORAL COMPANY,
Duluth Minnesota

FLORENCE COUNTY, WISCONSIN LANDS

for sheep and cattle ranches, in tracts of 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. For full particulars, write

PETER McGOVERN LAND CO., Florence, Wis.

POSITION WANTED

Sheep Manager or Foreman at liberty after Nov. 1st. 25 Years' experience handling sheep on Northwestern range and ranches.

Address, "Sagebrush,"

Care Cloverland Magazine, Menominee, Michigan.

First National Bank of Iron Mountain

Iron Mountain, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000

Officers:

E. F. Brown, President; J. C. Kimberly, Vice-President; W. J. Cudlip, Second Vice-President; F. J. Oliver, Cashier; Leo H. Mortensen, Assistant Cashier; J. W. Franson, Assistant Cashier.

Directors:

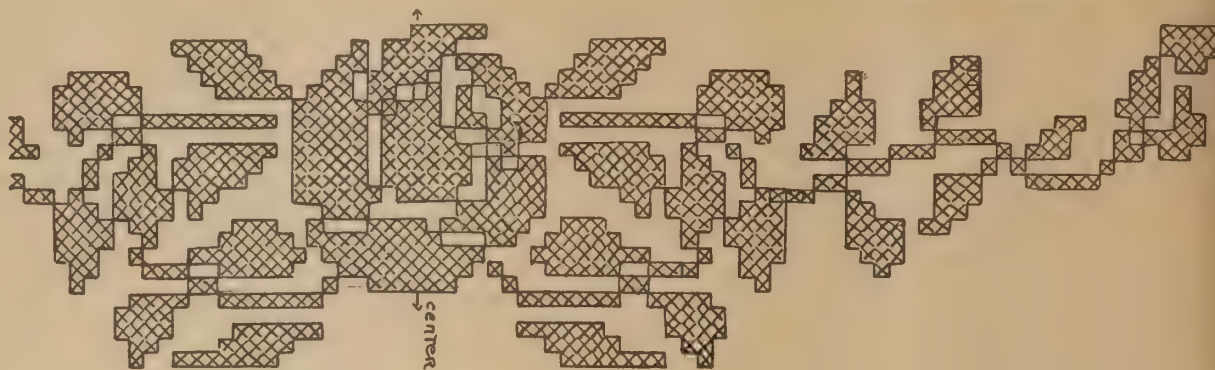
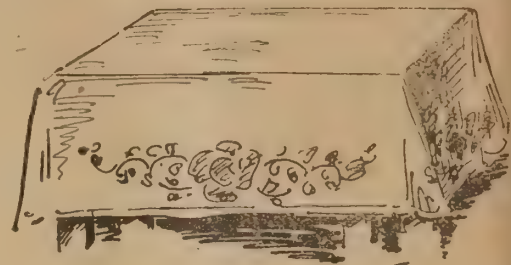
E. F. Brown, J. C. Kimberly, W. H. Scandling, A. Bjorkman, W. J. Cudlip, R. W. Pierce, Jr., R. C. Brown, G. O. Fugere.

ART NEEDLEWORK

By EDITH M. OWEN

LUNCHEON CLOTH

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS there is none so pleasing as pretty designs in cross-stitch. The luncheon cloth suggested in the illustration is of unbleached cotton cloth with the motif executed in delft blues and rich greens. The edges are buttonholed openly with the deepest blue. This design is suitable for other pieces also.



CENTERPIECE

THIS BLOCK PATTERN makes a very attractive centerpiece. The square section is made first and then the four arms by breaking and joining the thread at each side. Before the quarter section is added three rows of filet is crocheted around its edge. When the entire centerpiece is together the edge is finished with a single crochet and picot edge. Crochet cotton No. 30 is used.

Feed is Abundant: How About Feeders to Consume It?

THE Fall feeder-buying season for cattle and sheep is in full swing. Filling orders is an important feature of our business—a separate, highly-organized department. On the market at all times, our men are naturally awake to every condition that operates to the customer's advantage. A letter describing your needs is sufficient. You do not need to consume time and money (so valuable these days) in personal trips to market. Your order in reputable hands is all that is essential.

We Give What We Advertise
SERVICE

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO, ILL.	SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.	KANSAS CITY, MO.	SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA,	DENVER, COLO.	SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.	
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.	EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FORT WORTH, TEXAS	EL PASO, TEXAS

Service that Satisfies

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US

We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits,
\$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in
Gogebic County

ESCANABA

is the leading city in Cloverland.

The leading bank in that city is the

Escanaba National Bank

Correspondence invited.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry
regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00
United States Depository
We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Biesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest
Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository

Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00
Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Fead, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrall.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County.
Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County.
Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

On the Menominee River with Weawbinyket

(Continued from Page 17)

powers which are only now being developed to any extent.

Its steady, swift, full current made it an ideal method of log transportation. Its rapids and falls were so deterrent to the hardy drivers who guided the logs down year after year, and the wide basin at its mouth formed an ideal pondage for the bordering mills. I am indebted to Mr. W. H. Stephenson of Marinette for several interesting facts regarding the lumbering industry.

Lumbering began on the river around the year 1850. One of the earliest saw mills was located at Twin Island, sixteen miles above Marinette. It was owned by McLeod, later on by Dr. Hall. The early mills were all water mills. The old New York Company built and operated a steam mill at the mouth of the river along in the fifties. In 1890 there were twenty-one saw mills operating on the river. From 1868 to 1917 inclusive, over ten billion feet of logs were scaled on the river. The largest drive was in 1889, when the Boom Company handled over four million logs, scaling over six hundred and forty-two million feet; 1888 was the year of the highest water and worst jams. White Rapids and Grand Rapids were harder to clear than any other points on the river as they were long rapids and in low water heavy jams formed all along their banks. In the early days supplies were taken up river by canoes, later on by supply teams. The last drive was in 1917, and now the river flows placidly on undisturbed by the brief but fascinating passages of the log drives and their picturesque rivermen.

But as a generator of power, I venture to prophecy that its day, just beginning, will see no closing until the swift flowing waters cease entirely. Probably no other river in the country of equal size, furnishes so much available water power as does the Menominee and its tributaries. From Lake Michigamme to the mouth of the Menominee River is, in a direct line, one hundred and twenty miles and in this distance there is a fall of one thousand and twenty feet.

At nearly every falls or rapids mentioned by our fishermen-lawyers we find great hydro-electric power plants whose "juice" carried on long trans-

mission lines, is used for city lighting, all varieties of commercial power, factories, mines, mills, etc. In the very industrial life of this portion of the upper peninsula is dependent upon the river, and the utilization of its available power is only in its infancy.

On the Brule, where the city had such wonderful fishing, there are series of rapids or strong water some forty-two miles and the hydro developed is being utilized by a Peninsular Power Company, whose plant is nearing completion. At the historic Lower Twin Falls, the same company have built a large plant, and the power from these two plants supplies light and power to the Iron River, Crystal Falls mining district, to Iron Mountain, and to the Norway-Niagara Loretto district.

At Big Quinnesec Falls, so vividly described by Mr. Bissell, the Old Iron Mining Company have built a large plant, developing hydro power for their mines at Norway and Iron Mountain, and compressed air for their Chapin Mine at Iron Mountain.

Little Quinnesec Falls has been used by the Kimberly-Clark Company to run their huge paper mills at Niagara, the village being located on a flat at the foot of the fall.

The Penn Iron Mining Company have developed the Sturgeon Falls and use the power at their Vulcan group of mines.

The last large power plant on the river is that of the Marinette & Menominee Light and Traction Company. This power is used for lighting, street railway, factories and mills in the Twin Cities.

Ever since coming to this northern country, some thirty years ago, I have lived near the Menominee River, have seen it at all seasons, under all conditions, have watched it play its part in the growth and development of a country through which it flows, and have grown to love it as one does a constant, yet ever-changing picture in nature. Therefore I was keenly interested in the trips made by this party of fishermen as recorded in their diaries and I pass some of their memories on to you, that you, too, may share in their happy memories.

Paint and Keep Your Credit Good

A prominent banker makes the statement that he is influenced in lending money to people by the appearance of their property. If their houses, barns, and other buildings are painted as often as necessary in order to give them a spick and span appearance, he feels that they are a better risk than those who do not paint their buildings and let them go to rack and ruin through neglect.

It is a condition in almost all mortgages on buildings that the buildings shall be insured, for the protection of the lender, against fire. Some lenders make the stipulation also that the buildings shall be kept painted at regular intervals. This is a wise precaution, as a building can deteriorate from lack of paint so as to lose a large part of its value in just a few years. In a way, paint is also fire protection, since it is the slow combustion of the oxygen and other elements in the air that causes the decay of building material.

Besides, if for any reason it is desired to sell a property, the prospective purchaser can easily be induced to pay a higher price for a well painted house than for a shabby one. A good buyer looking over a shabby property is quick to assume that the owner is bankrupt or badly in need of money if his property has a run-down appearance and makes his offer accordingly. If it is neatly painted, however, he assumes that the owner is prosperous and hesitates to make an under-value bid. In short, in case of a sale, a coat of paint will bring a price for a house enough higher than could

be obtained for an unpainted building to more than cover the cost of painting.

Therefore, any way we look at it, paint is a good investment for a property owner.

"Eat More Lamb"

Apropos of the "Eat More Lamb" campaign which is being conducted under the auspices of the National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Grower, the following is contributed:

"Roast beef am nice and sweet,
Chicken am fine;
Kidney stew, I love you,
Pork chops am divine;
But of all the meats
So good and sweet,
From turkey down to ham,
The one that tickles my palate
Is most
Am LAMB, LAMB, LAMB."

D. F. B.

—In the National Wool Grower

A movement to standardize the varieties and quality of seeds in the northwest took definite shape in a conference held at University Falls, St. Paul. It was a conference of representatives of the crop improvement associations of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Dakota and South Dakota. The conference was called at the suggestion of C. P. Bull, secretary of the Minnesota association.

Have You a
Dependable,
Permanent
Range?



If Not, Come to
CLOVERLAND

WHERE sheep and cattle have green, nutritious grass all summer, an abundance of pure water; no droughts; clover hay yields three tons per acre; best winter feed in the world for live stock; plenty of late bluegrass that puts on the hard fat; winters are ideal for wool production; western stockmen and farmers trying out Cloverland are successful.

You Can Be Successful in Cloverland



We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to make a permanent success.

PRICES AND TERMS THAT WILL SUIT, AND ALL INFORMATION CHEERFULLY FURNISHED WITHOUT YOUR INCURRING THE SLIGHTEST OBLIGATION TO US.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER COMPANY,
MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN
"In the Heart of Cloverland"

Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which explains how our system of Banking by Mail is made both safe and convenient.

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 11)

Bill regretfully decided that it was necessary for him to go to work. The prospect was depressing, and he did not easily reconcile himself to it, for he would have infinitely preferred some less degraded and humiliating way out of the difficulty. He put up a desperate battle against the necessity, and he did not accept the inevitable until thoroughly convinced that the practice of medicine and burglary could not be carried on from the same residence without the risk of serious embarrassment to his benefactor.

However, to find employment in a community where there were two men to one job was not easy, but happily—or unhappily—Bill had a smattering of many trades, and eventually there came an opening as handy-man at a mine. It was a lowly position, and Bill had little pride in it, for he was put to helping the cook, waiting on table, washing dishes, sweeping cabins, making beds, and the like. He had been assured that the work was light, and so it was, but it was also continuous. He could summon not the slightest interest in it until he discovered that this was the very claim which rightfully belonged to Ponatah. Then, indeed, he pricked up his ears.

The Aurora Borealis, as the mine was now called, had been working all winter, and gigantic dumps of red pay-dirt stood as monuments to the industry of its workmen. Rumor had it that the "streak" was rich, and that Doctor Slayforth, the owner, would be in on the first boat to personally oversee the clean-ups. The ex-missionary, Bill discovered, had the reputation of being a tight man, and meanly suspicious in money matters. He reposed no confidence in his superintendent, a surly, saturnine fellow known as Black Jack Berg, nor in Denny Slevin, his foreman. So much Laughing Bill gathered from camp gossip.

It soon became evident that Black Jack was a hard driver, for sluicing began with the first trickle of snow water—even while the ditches were still ice-bound—and it continued with double shifts thereafter. A representative of Doctor Slayforth came out from Nome to watch the first clean-up, and Bill, in his capacity as chambermaid, set up a cot for him in the cabin shared by Black Jack and Denny. While so engaged the latter discovered him, and gruffly ordered him to remove the cot to the bunk-house.

"Put him in with the men," growled Slevin. "Serves the dam' spy right."

"Spy? Is he a gum-shoe?" Mr. Hyde paused, a pillow slip between his teeth.

"That's what! Me and Jack was honest enough to run things all winter, but we ain't honest enough to clean up. That's like old Slayforth—always lookin' to get the worst of it. I'm square, and so's Jack. Makes me sick, this spyin' on honest folks. Everybody knows we wouldn't turn a trick."

Now it was Laughing Bill's experience that honesty needs no boosting, and that he who most loudly vaunts his rectitude is he who is least certain of it.

"The boss must be a good man, him being a sort of psalm-singer," Bill ventured, guilelessly.

Denny snorted: "Oh, sure! He's good, all right. He's most too good—to be true. Billy, my boy, when you've seen as many crooks as I have you'll know 'em, no matter how they come dressed."

As he folded the cot Mr. Hyde opined that worldly experience must indeed be a fine thing to possess.

"You go gamble on it!" Slevin agreed. "Now then, just tell that Hawkshaw we don't want no dam' spies in our house. We're square guys, and we can't stomach 'em."

That evening Black Jack called upon the handy-man to help with the clean-up, and put him to tend the water while he and Denny, under the watchful eye of the owner's representative, lifted the riffles, worked down the concentrates, and removed them from the boxes.

Bill was an experienced placer min-

er, so it was not many days before he was asked to help in the actual cleaning of the sluices. He was glad of the promotion, for, as he told himself, a man can squeeze a lemon without squeezing juice on his fingers. It will be seen, alas! that Mr. Hyde's moral sense remained blunted in spite of the refining influence of his association with Doctor Thomas. But Aurora was fine, and the handy-man's profits were scarcely worth the risks involved in taking them.

One morning while Bill was cleaning up the superintendent's cabin he noticed a tiny yellow flake of gold on the floor in front of Slevin's bunk. Careful examination showed him several "colors" of the same sort, so he swept the boards carefully and threw up the dust in a "blower." He breathed upon the pile, blowing the light particles away. A considerable residue of heavy yellow grains remained. With a grin Bill folded them in a cigarette paper and placed them in a pocket. But it puzzled him to explain how there came to be gold on a cabin floor. His surprise deepened when, a few days later, he found another "prospect" in the same place. His two sweepings had yielded perhaps a pennyweight of the precious metal—enough to set him to thinking. It seemed queer that in the neighborhood of Black Jack's bunk he could find no pay whatever.

Slevin had left his hip boots in the cabin, and as Laughing Bill turned down their tops and set them out to dry the wind to dry his sharp eye detected several yellow pin-points of color which proved, upon closer investigation, to be specks of gold clinging to the wet lining.

"Well, I be danged!" said Mr. Hyde. Carefully, thoughtfully, he replaced the boots where he had found them. The knowledge that he was on a trail electrified him.

At the next clean-up Laughing Bill took less interest in his part of the work and more in Denny Slevin. When the riffles were washed, and the loose gravel had been worked down into yellow piles of rich concentrates, Slevin, armed with whisk broom, pail, and scoop, climbed into the sluices. Bill watched him out of the corner of his eye, and it was long before his vigilance was rewarded. The hold-up man turned away with a flashing of genuine admiration, for he had seen Slevin, under the very nose of the lookout, "go south" with a substantial amount of gold.

The foreman's daring and dexterity amazed Bill and deepened his respect for Slevin's work was cunning, and yet so simple as to be almost laughable. With his hip boots pulled high he knelt upon one knee in the sluice, scooping up the wet piles of gold and black iron sand, while Berg held a gopan to receive it. During the process Black Jack had turned to address the vigilant owner's representative, and profiting by the brief diversion, he had seen Denny dump a heaping scoop-load of "pay" into the gaping pocket like top of his capacious rubber boot.

"The sons-of-a-gun!" breathed Laughing Bill. "The double-crossing sons-of-a-gun! Why, it begins to look like a big summer for me."

Bill slept well that night, for he knew the game which was being on he felt sure that sooner or later he would take a hand in it. Just how or when the hand would fall could not tell, but that did not worry him in the least, inasmuch as he had ready held the trumps. It seemed to him a kindly fortune had guided him to the Aurora; that fate had decreed he should avenge the wrongs of Ponatah. The handy-man fell asleep with a smile upon his lips.

The first ship arrived that very evening, and the next day Doctor Slayforth in person appeared at the Aurora. He was a thin, restless man with weak and shifting eyes; he dined with grace at dinner, giving thanks for scanty rations of hash and broad beans over which his hungry work-

(Continued on Page 42)

Are We Justified? Is Cloverland What We Claim It Is?

(Continued from Page 14)

satisfactory as I had anticipated when I made my investigation in the spring of 1918. We brought to Schoolcraft County, last April, 3,000 head of sheep, of which 2,200 were bred ewes. These sheep were driven sixty miles from their feeding grounds in Idaho to the point of shipment and then brought nearly 2,000 miles by rail to our present range in Schoolcraft County. We shed out eighty per cent and our yield was a good average crop. Our losses, notwithstanding the difficulties of moving the stock nearly 4,000 miles, were less than the average in Idaho. The ewes which have raised their lambs are in wonderful condition and all the ewes will be in condition for market in the next thirty days.

The lands which we have used for growing and fattening our sheep during spring and summer are ideal.

In this connection I have used both sand plains and the hardwood lands, and each class of land has proved out to be valuable at certain seasons of the year.

The one great drawback, which can be overcome, eventually, is the shortage of winter feed. To protect myself in the future in this regard we have taken over 9,000 acres of very desirable land near Manistique, which we are fencing and improving so as to provide the necessary winter feed for our flocks in the future.

Cloverland, in my opinion, is bound to be one of the greatest sheep and cattle districts in the United States. I make this statement based upon my personal experience of nearly thirty years in the sheep business in the West, and my investigation and actual experience of nearly two years in Schoolcraft County."

Mr. Davis, like many other new settlers in Cloverland sees in the country vast possibilities, and he intends to make the most of them.



The White Face Is No Longer a Stranger in Cloverland

John Corson, with 1,600 head of sheep in Luce County, near Newberry, has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction with the country and the prospects it predicts for him.

In a recent letter Mr. Corson declared:

"As regards the sheep, will say they have done very well. They have lots of food. This fire weed, as they call it, is great feed for sheep. They even pass up the grass for the fire weed.

"Now we have green grass on the range, four inches high. It beats any thing I ever saw. I intend going west, to Wyoming, this month, to sell all my interests there and stake it all on Michigan."

And "stake it all on Michigan" expressed admirably the degree of enthusiasm which the past several

months' experience has instilled in Mr. Corson.

Mr. Corson is a conscientious, hard-working and optimistic type of Westerner, one of the kind that is bound to make good. His wife and three happy children help to make his success possible.

Probably one of the most interesting features of Mr. Corson's ranch is his old Scotch shepherd, Ronald McVarish, a sheep man from childhood. "Mac", as he is known on the ranch, is a true type of the "heelands," and his broad Scotch accent makes of him a fascinating character. Visitors to the ranch never fail to visit "Mac" and to talk with him.

As further evidence of the confidence of the westerner in Cloverland's possibilities, two well known western

cattle men, J. Y. Canon, formerly of El Paso, Texas, and Frank M. King, formerly of Tucson, Arizona, have embarked on an extensive cattle raising plan, taking over approximately 51,000 acres of land in Schoolcraft County, near Manistique. Their holdings include 1,000 acres of improved farm land, with excellent buildings, and 10,000 acres of meadow land.

There are now about twenty-five sheep and cattle raisers in Cloverland, representing about twenty ranches. Among recent shipments to upper Michigan are: Barber, Raschou and Cassabonne, of Wyoming, with 9,000 head of sheep, in Iron County; the Kreetan Lumber Company, Drummond Island, Chippewa County, 900 head of sheep; and Floyd Frazier, in the Escanaba valley district, Delta County, with 500 head of sheep.

Though it is not likely that there will be any further extensive movement of live stock into this region this year, prospects for a greater growth of the grazing industry for the season of 1920 are bright indeed, and if inquiries in the Development Bureau's files are significant, Cloverland will double—even triple, its livestock population next year.

Great Falls, Mont., farmers plan to harvest their own hay in Minnesota and ship it to the live stock in Montana. M. J. Brander, live stock specialist of the Montana State College, has thoroughly investigated the hay situation in Minnesota. In addition to the cost of putting up the hay and freight there will be a charge of \$20 to \$25 a quarter section, or twenty to thirty cents an acre. He estimates that of the 4,000,000 tons of hay available, 750,000 tons would really be desirable to Montana farmers.—American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.

One million sheep have been drowned this season by floods in the Argentine.

250,000 Acres

Unimproved cut-over lands for sale in tracts to suit the purchasers

Located in fourteen counties in Cloverland — the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Prices \$5 to \$15

Per acre.

Terms reasonable

Write me for definite quotations, maps, etc.

J. M. LONGYEAR

Marquette, Michigan

State Forest Fire Officials to Aid U. P. Development Bureau

By ED A. NOWACK, of Kalkaska, Michigan

CONTINUED
development of Cloverland as a first-class grazing district was given added assurance a few days ago by the visit to the Upper Peninsula of John Baird of Lansing, state game, fish and forest fire commissioner of the Public Domain Commission, and William J. Pearson, state forest fire warden.

Conclusions arrived at by those officials and John A. Doelle, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, cinch that. So far as is humanely possible, the state officials and the development bureau will work in conjunction in the matter of sensible use of fire brands in land clearing with a view to minimizing, if not eliminating altogether, the ordinary grass and slashing fire troubles that crop out in all wooded districts in America during the warm season.

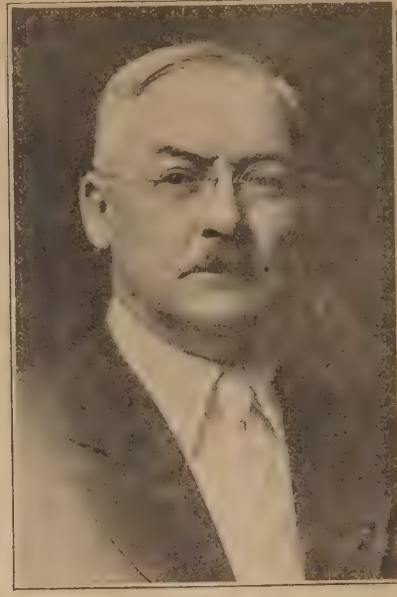
Sensing the future of the Upper Peninsula in the direction of its growing agricultural pursuits, Commissioner Baird, Chief Deputy David R. Jones, and Warden Pearson are extremely anxious to work in closest cooperation with the agency that is opening the great public door to a vast enterprise in upper Michigan.



William J. Pearson, Chief Forest Fire Warden



John Baird, Commissioner of Game, Fish and Forest Fire Prevention



David R. Jones, Deputy Game and Fish Warden

Personal visits to the Upper Peninsula by all three men and a rather complete survey of what the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, through Secretary Doelle, is endeavoring to do, have convinced the state officials that generous returns are certain to come for every effort expended toward aiding Mr. Doelle to realize the ends for which his organization is laboring.

Settlers may rest assured henceforth of prompt service and careful advice as to how best to proceed in land clearing with the use of fire.

All the state officials ask is a reasonable effort on the part of the settlers to work in conjunction with them in the matter of clearing land where the use of fire is considered necessary.

No senseless restrictions are planned by the department; no careless work in use of the fire brand will be tolerated. Unification of effort toward the common purpose of eliminating the fire hazard is the end being sought by the state department.

The development of any section anywhere is strictly up to the settler,

tives of the state forest fire department," says Secretary Doelle.

And Commissioner Baird says: "We are willing to cooperate and aid every particular when conditions are right so that the Upper Peninsula settlers will be safe-guarded while at the same time the object they are seeking will be accomplished."

The allied committee on agricultural relief is considering sheep raising in the devastated regions of France and Belgium as a quick means of restoring normal conditions.

It is believed, however, that he views the matter of the use of fire brands in land clearing and that he applies to his knowledge he have, shapes his immediate future as well as the future of his surroundings.

Home of careful settlers that respect marked by green fields, growing timber and the well-stocked pastures.

The chances of black "sentinels" and denuded land the glaring stone of the less.

"We want to proceed with the work of clearing during the present season, and we it is safe to do. We want to be guided and ably represented by representatives of the state forest fire department," says Secretary Doelle.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY DUNBAR, WISCONSIN
MENOMINEE, MICH.



John A. Doelle, William J. Pearson and George J. Webster

Four Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 13)

Chicago, should be invited to join. Mr. Doelle is not an eligible, not being a resident of Cloverland. But we ask Slim, is he not that handsome lithe fellow who acted as secretary for the Congressional investigators of the Copper Country strike? If he's that one, assure you he is no lion.

Leo Kunze, county farm agent for Chippewa County, is a late initiate. The most worthy president, Leo Geismar, county farm agent of Houghton County, says that Mr. Kunze positively must attend the next reunion.

Another Leo Brott of Marquette is about to dive into matrimony, according to a recent announcement. Congratulations, brother, but you should consult the order before taking important steps of any kind.

But Murphy of Ishpeming says this country is far behind Europe in the matter of planting trees by the roadside. President Geismar tried to induce that custom years ago, but without success. He declared that the supply could be added to by planting trees in the unused space between the fence and the ditch and must have thought he was nutty.

The Farewell That Failed.

John O. Maxey, for many years first vice president of L'Anse, is leaving that place to locate in Detroit. The citizenry gave him a farewell banquet and among the speakers was Attorney Joe Labitzer of Houghton, who told a story.

President of Hancock some twenty years ago was Dr. Charles McLean, a dentist and a good citizen. He came to the conclusion that Hancock did not offer a field sufficiently broad for his professional abilities and he announced his intention to go to Detroit where he could establish himself. The citizens of Hancock and Houghton heard of his decision with regret, but they determined to give the doctor an adequate farewell. They arranged a banquet and there presented him with a silver-headed cane.

Accepting this evidence of the regard of his neighbors, Dr. McLean

did not know I had so many friends in Hancock, and I guess I'll be here."

Al he did, until the day of his departure a few years later.

No One Knows, This May Save Lives.

Stories from Menominee tell the story of a Chicago couple who ate "toadstools" and became deathly sick, in fact, missed death by a narrow margin.

Ralph Coon, a neighbor of ours, is a mushroom fiend. He is an authority on mushrooms, and he says that there are no such things as deadly toadstools, that they are all edible mushrooms. He has eaten anything and everything he could find in the way of

a fungus and he is still alive. His only advice is that they must be picked in the morning, the earlier the better. Mushrooms that have been exposed to the sun's rays, according to Ralph, are the only toadstools.

Knowledge of the hour in which the Chicago couple picked the toadstools in Menominee would throw an interesting light on their experience.

The Soo's Corner.

W. Henry left the Soo thirty-three years ago to make his home in Marquette. He was back in the Soo for his first visit the other day and he declared that at the time he left there were no factories in the city. He is wrong. Mr. Henry surely remembers the pea "factory" that stood at the corner of Peck and Ashmun streets. It was a seed pea warehouse, Chippewa County, by the way, being the banner seed pea county of the country. We have often wondered why a pea warehouse should be called a factory and now think we have struck a solution. The old name of a Hudson Bay Company's station was "factory." This pea warehouse in regard to peas served the same purpose as the fur "factory."

Jake's Hard Luck.

Looking at it from all angles, Jake Danielson, neighbor of ours, is the hardest luck guy in the world. In the same circumstances we would not have any misgivings, not being that way, but Jake is fond of fishing and hunting.

Jake has been on a vacation. Spent it like we did, working in the yard.

We asked him if he had been having a good time on his layoff.

"Uh," said Jake. "The fishing season closed when I started and the duck season opens the day I go back to work."

It is hinted that Merlin Wiley is going to run for attorney general. And just to think that once we were so much like Wiley in face and figure that the Presbyterian minister stopped us on the street and chided us for missing Sunday school. We never heard that the parish priest made the same mistake with Wiley.

It is announced that the Soo Hardware Company has purchased the Hoyt block. Memories cling to that Hoyt block. It was there we first went to work at this writing trade, with the management of the furnace as a sideline. The Soo Democrat was located in the building.

Western sheep and cattle men are beginning to find out that Greater Cloverland's monster hay crops—sure every year—afford as good opportunity for wintering as the luxuriant grasses do for summer grazing.

WEALTH IN Cut-Over Lands

Lumbermen have almost eliminated the forests of Cloverland. The old plaint is that they robbed the land of its wealth. Experiments within the last few years have demonstrated how erroneous this opinion was—experiments have demonstrated that the lumbermen really paved the way for rapid development of the greatest livestock and dairy district in the world. The

Real Wealth of Upper Michigan

is in the vast acreage of

CLOVER-COVERED CUT-OVER LANDS

No better pastures may be found anywhere than on these thousands of acres that have been lying idle for many years. They offer opportunities unexcelled for livestock farming, which experience has shown farmers to be the most profitable method of farming. In Cloverland the settler and small farmer are guaranteed success with a band of sheep or herd of dairy cows on the farm. And while the sheep and cows gather handsome profits from among the stumps, they are clearing the land and adding to its fertility.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commissioner of Immigration.

Warning Against Field Frost

Issued by Minnesota Department of Agriculture

THE State Department of Agriculture, in a statement issued recently by Mr. Hugh J. Hughes, in charge of markets, says that one of the chief causes of loss to the potato grower and shipper is "field frost."

This is distinguished from the ordinary freezing that takes place after digging by the fact that it very often deceives the grower and the shipper alike and by the further fact that it continues to work its harm clear through to the final unloading of the car no matter how far shipped. Field frosting takes place in the ground before digging. A cold night during which the soil is chilled below the freezing point is followed by a spell of warm weather. The frost draws out of the potatoes and to all appearances and even to examination under the knife they may seem alright but the effect of freezing has been to expand and destroy the cell walls of a portion of the potato so that when warmed up and put in shipment the water contents runs out of the cells and goes through the skin of the potatoes and causes a very noticeable "sweating" of the potato, sufficient in many cases to show through the sacks. Such field frosted stock may be dug and loaded without realizing that there is anything wrong. The only safeguard against it is to get the crop out of the ground before freezing temperatures occur.

The losses incident to such frosting range from a few cents per hundred to the loss of the entire shipment and those losses inevitably fall back in one way or another upon the producer. Potatoes that have been exposed in the field to temperatures that freeze the soil are always a matter of suspicion to the buyer and he bids accordingly and if by chance they get past the buyer the frosting shows up somewhere on the route to the consumer.

Since the bulk of our potatoes go to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other central and southern points there is ample time for frost to work very grave injury to the stock. On the Kansas City market "field frost" is considered one of the most serious defects of the Minnesota potato crop and it is one of the chief reasons why late dug Minnesota potatoes are regarded on outside markets with suspicion.

Mr. Hughes further stated that the government estimates of the current potato crop show a falling off of 40,000,000 bushels from normal with the Canadian crop showing an excess of 30,000,000 bushels available for export. Since a large part of the exportable Canadian crop will find its way to our eastern markets we may assume a practically normal condition of potato demand and supply.

There is a natural slump in the market incident to the excellent weather conditions and resulting heavy movement of the crop direct from the field to the cars at the present time, but there is no reason to feel panicky over this situation which is of yearly occurrence. It now looks as though the entire crop would move forwards to market at satisfactory prices.

The Minnesota situation is somewhat peculiar. The potato districts of the state report a reasonably good crop, but many sections ordinarily producing enough for their own needs are on the buying market and local prices have shown a spread not justified by the total demand and supply. These local shortages, however, are being gradually filled up and the potato producing sections of the state are reporting satisfactory movement.

Keep your eye on Greater Cloverland shipments of cattle and sheep to market this fall.

Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 38)

men were poised like cormorants. The Aurora had won the name of a bad feeder, but its owner seemed satisfied with his meal. Later Bill overheard him talking with his superintendent.

"I'm disappointed with the clean-ups," Slayforth confessed. "The pay appears to be pinching out."

"She don't wash like she sampled, that's a fact," said Black Jack.

"I'm afraid we shall have to practice economies—"

"Look here! If you aim to cut down the grub, don't try it," counseled Berg. "It's rotten now."

"Indeed? There appeared to be plenty, and the quality was excellent. I fear you encourage gluttony, and nothing so interferes with work. We must effect a saving somehow; there is too great a variation between theoretical and actual values."

"Huh! You better try feeding hay for a while," sourly grumbled the superintendent. "If you ain't getting what you aimed to get it's because it ain't in the cards."

This conversation interested Bill, for it proved that the robbers had helped themselves with a liberal hand, but how they had managed to appropriate enough gold to noticeably affect the showing of the winter's work intensely mystified him; it led him to believe that Black Jack and Denny were out for a homestake.

That such was indeed the case and that Slevin was not the only thief Bill soon discovered, for after the next clean-up he slipped away through the twilight and took stand among the alders outside the rear window of the shack on the hill. From his point of concealment he could observe all that went on inside.

It was a familiar scene. By the light of an oil lamp Black Jack was putting the final touches to the clean-up. Two gold pans, heaped high with the min-

gled black sand and gold dust, a came out of the sluices, were dumped on the Yukon stove, and the superintendent was engaged in separating the precious yellow particles from the worthless material which gravity had deposited with it. This refining process was slow, painstaking work, and was effected with the help of a brass scoop—a "blower." By shafting this blower and breathing upon its contents the lighter grains of sand were propelled to the edge of the chaff is separated from wheat, and fell into a box held between the superintendent's knees. The residue left in the heel of the blower after each blowing process, was commended "dust," ready for the bank or the say office. Doctor Slayforth, with his glasses on the end of his nose, presided at the gold scales, while Denny Slevin looked on. As the dust was weighed, a few ounces at a time was dumped into a moose-skin sack and entered upon the books.

Black Jack had the light at his back as he was facing the window, therefore Laughing Bill commanded an unobstructed view of his adept manipulations. It was not long before the superintendent saw him surreptitiously drop a considerable quantity of gold out of his scoop and into the box between his knees, then cover it up with the black sand.

(To be continued.)

The Duluth Commercial Club has a "grand and glorious feeling" over the shipment of more than 45,000 sheep to Northeastern Minnesota this year and shipments didn't commence to arrive until July. What will the shipments be next year?

Utah's live stock numbered 3,140,000 in 1918. If that many cattle and sheep can be raised in Utah, how many can Cloverland feed?



THE NORTHWEST'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE

THIS IS the Northwest's largest Department Store, [wholesale and retail.] Our service will quickly show why we have won the confidence, friendship and patronage of the farmers and ranchmen of Cloverland.

Write for our new Furniture and Housefurnishing Catalogue just off the press

LAUERMAN BROS. CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN



WHOLESALE BUILDING

Michigan Copper Mines Discovered by Accident

(Continued from Page 27)



Group of Michigan College of Mines students engaged in actual mining at the Calumet & Hecla mine. This picture was taken a mile and a half underground in a stope on the conglomerate lode. The overhanging wall has been carefully "pried".

At the same time there is a stretch of many acres, thousands in fact, now under the management of the Calumet & Hecla, where this conglomerate lode has never been subjected to anything but a most cursory examination. Detailed drill exploration of property which it has been meritorious to a certain extent, is by no means satisfactory. Geologically there is a certain amount of further investigation is worth while. Owning or controlling 20,000 acres of mineral land, the Calumet & Hecla corporation has decided to make a most thorough geological examination. This work was decided upon two years ago and L. C. Gratun, a geologist, was engaged to take charge of the operation. His services were desired by the United States government for some important work and he did not undertake the job as soon as anticipated. At the present time the first party of exploration geologists is here and at work

They will do considerable preliminary work before Mr. Gratun assumes personal charge of the field operations.

Geologists differ as to the theory of deposition of the minerals from which the millions of copper have been taken. The commonly accepted theory is that the copper was deposited in the rocks from the sea above, by precipitation. The mineralization is found between sandstone and appears in traps, amygdaloid and conglomerate, only occasionally in the traps. These latter being basic rocks and unusually hard ordinarily did not permit the intrusion of metal.

The possibilities of finding another mile of values in the Calumet conglomerate may be a 100 to one shot but the extensive geological work which the Calumet & Hecla now is planning in this district will have a considerable important bearing on all future exploration operations and will be quite as important to the entire district as to Calumet & Hecla interests.

Chinese Reclaim Swamp Lands in Central Wisconsin

EIGHT HUNDRED and seventy-five acres of reclaimed land, territory which for many years was nothing but marshy wilderness in the vicinity of Mather, Wisconsin, are today yielding their second rich harvest of Chinese and Irish potatoes, cabbages, corn, hay, grain and Chinese vegetables, which are shipped daily to the markets of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

All the American farmers who had at the yellow men who came from Chicago under the backing of Lung and Toy Jung of Chicago began to think that, after all, the oriental may have something "on" when it comes to farming land which has hitherto been regarded as worthless.

The colony and the farm are believed to be the only ones of their kind in America. The project was the ambition of Toy Jung, a Chinaman who was graduated from the agricultural school of the University of Wisconsin and from Stockton, Cal., to the fields, but he lived barely long enough to see it well under way.

Toy Jung died last year of the influenza and the colony, which was thrown into gloom over the loss of an man who was at the helm conducting the work successfully, carrying on the letter the detailed plans of the manager.

The colony today comprises thirty families who live in houses erected near the fields. In this town they have a large residence at which they are entertained.

Women are not allowed on the farm. None but relatives may be over the gardens.

What are the Chinese crops they are growing?

That is something which Americans have not been able to find out; the Chinamen preserve their puzzled demeanor when questions are asked, pretend not to understand, and tell nothing.

That the project is successful is judged from the amount of farm produce that is shipped daily from this station. The 1918 season, the first one, proved a financial success and the lands, which had been leased for a period of five years, were purchased outright by a Chicago Chinaman. But the second season, just terminating, has been even more successful than the first.

Farmers around Mather still scoff to some extent but they are being converted. Some there are, even today, who will not concede that the simple Chinese method of twice plowing the land and harrowing it even unto the twelfth time, without the use of fertilizer, can long remain a success. They insist the advancing years will take the fertility from the soil rapidly.

There is a report that the farm may be converted, partly at least, into a vast celery field next year. It has been investigated by experts who have pronounced it fit for that purpose.

At any rate the project is the wonder of the American agricultural experts who have investigated and, no doubt, the years to come may see many marshy lands reclaimed and farmed by the simple Chinese method which is being employed so successfully here.

Beautiful Mackinac Island

IS THE

Summer Resort of America

Large plans are under way to continue the extensions and improvements made last year in the palatial
GRAND HOTEL



Later we will announce our extensive program for 1920, with plans for still further accommodations and entertainment for our guests.

Grand Hotel Company

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.

LOGAN BALLARD

President

CHARLES A. HOLDEN

General Manager

Assembled Acreages in WISCONSIN

Are Now Ready for the Western Grazer or
the Corn Belt Live Stock Farmer

RANCHES OF ANY SIZE

360,000 acres of the best grassed and clover-covered cut-over lands, all watered by streams and lakes, have been assembled in Northern Wisconsin, and will be apportioned out in solid blocks to suit the stockman.

Get your location before the Spring rush is on

Write to the

Milwaukee Association of Commerce

Athletic Club Building, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

COME to Menominee County NOW!
and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.

The 1,600 acre farm is sold



This 520 acre farm almost entirely developed with 35 head of pure bred and grade Holstein cows, fully equipped for **\$52,500.00**

Improved farms, all sizes and prices. Send us your name for free Cloverland books and lists of farms.

Menominee County has the shortest haul to market, the longest growing season, the lightest snow fall, the largest number of farms, and is the most southern point and gateway to Cloverland

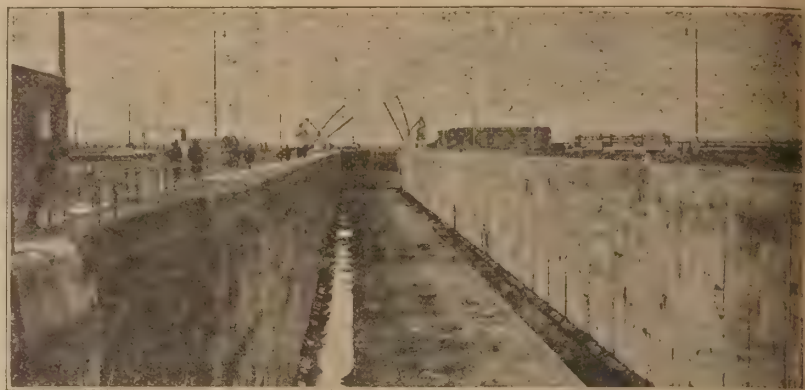
SALES DEPARTMENT

Menominee Abstract & Land Company

Menominee, Michigan. Box 64

Opening of the Fourth Big Lock at Sault Ste. Marie

(Continued from Page 7)



The Jack-knife Bridge of the C. P. R. Over the New Lock, Said to Be the Biggest Bridge of the Kind in the World

ed. The task of excavating took almost exactly two years, cost about half a million, meant taking out millions of square feet of rock and clay, the excavation being a quarter of a mile long, fifty feet deep and 100 feet wide. This was done by the MacArthur Brothers Company, of Chicago.

In the fall of 1915 the Oscar Daniels Company, of Chicago, began the task of concreting the walls and floor, finishing the task only this summer, this work costing over a million.

The work of installing the gates and machinery, the building of the east approach to the lock, and the building of the engine shelters were all begun in 1917. The Milwaukee Bridge Company built and installed the gates at a cost of \$230,445. The work of furnishing and installing the machinery and valves was done by S. B. Harding, of Chicago, at a total cost of \$221,895. This firm was the last to work on the lock and completes its contract only when the lock is first opened. M. N. Hunt, contractor of Sault Ste. Marie, built the stone engine shelters in nine months. His contract amounted to \$25,694. The Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company of Chicago, dredged and built the east approach to the fourth lock costing \$235,693.

The Fourth lock is an exact duplicate of the Third lock inside the chambers, being 1,350 from the upper to the lower gate. Over all it is 1,750 feet in length, making it the largest on the earth. The width of the lock chamber is eighty feet.

Two of the largest lake freighters measuring over 600 feet in length will be enabled to lock through together end to end, and be lifted or lowered twenty feet with their enormous cargo of freight, in eight minutes.

The walls are of solid concrete and rise seventy-five feet from their red sandstone base, that was formerly the bed of the St. Mary's river. At the bottom they are twenty-six feet thick, tapering to eight feet at the top.

Six culverts, six by nine feet in dimensions, run the length of the lock chamber underneath the lock floors. The water is introduced into and emptied from the lock through these culverts. There are 180,000 cubic yards of concrete masonry in the construction of the lock and this is reinforced by 725 tons of steel rods. The rock and sand necessary for the concrete was brought from a quarry owned by the contractors, twenty miles down the St. Mary's river. The concrete was mixed in sixty-three cubic foot mixers and was carried to the forms by donkey cars and narrow gauge locomotives.

The first American lock was destroyed to make room for the present Poe lock and was made up of two tandem locks, 35 x 70 feet with 11½ feet of water on the sills and a lift of nine feet each.

The first lock now existing (The Weitzel) was built between 1870 and 1881 and is 515 x 80 feet. The width however, is reduced to sixty feet at

the gates.

The Poe lock, the second of the existing locks was completed in 1881 and has been doing active duty since. The Weitzel lock has been idle a season. The Poe lock is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide and has from eleven to twenty-two feet of water on the sills. It was built at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The Davis, or third lock, is of the same chamber dimensions as the fourth lock. It was built at a cost of \$3,200,000. The Poe lock was 100 feet wide so that two freighters might lock through simultaneously, side by side. There often was, however, much delay caused by boats maneuvering in the lock chamber, and it was found more feasible to build a longer and narrower lock, so that boats might pass through, end to end, making movements in the chamber unnecessary. The larger freighters now passing through have a beam to sixty-four feet making it impossible to lock side by side in the Poe lock but easily going through the third and fourth. A few passenger steamers have a beam of eighty or slightly more feet, but these use the Poe lock.

In round numbers, up to this time the work of improving conditions enable boats to go up and down the St. Mary's past the "Soo" canal, at a cost about \$33,000,000. This includes the four American locks the Canadian lock, and the canals and improvements in the river. These figures do not include the cost of maintenance and operation.

The annual expense of running the Soo locks is almost \$150,000 rising from \$27,000 in 1882. The cost a freight ton has been reduced in time from 14.67 mills to 1.72.

Over one billion dollars worth of freight pass through the locks annually. This covers ninety millions of freight matter. This is compared with the 12,000 tons of freight which passed the Soo in 1882, carried over tramways by porters thirty days being required for operation.

Hagenbarth Ships Catt

Iron Mountain, Mich., Oct. 9.—Tomorrow, at Ralph, 1,600 head of calves will be loaded on the cars and shipped to the stock yards at Chicago. A hundred of the consignment is owned by Frank Hagenbarth and associates, of Salt Lake City, and was brought to the Ralph district about four months ago from western ranches. The other hundred are the property of Supervisor Charles Skelly, of Branch township, and were purchased this spring in the stock yards at St. Paul.

The foregoing dispatch, taken from a Milwaukee newspaper, is a very important news item to western grazers and residents of Cloverland. Mr. Hagenbarth is president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and he is a corporation that has purchased more than 100,000 acres in Cloverland for a permanent ranch.

Green Bay Packing Plant Does \$12,000,000 Business Annually



Just a Few of the Pretty Girls That Pack Delicious Meat Delicacies in the Indian Packing Company's Plant

into the future and knew the business would succeed. With determination and guided by a genius almost psychic in discerning a market for the packing company stock Capt. Cusick invested the Indian Packing Company in far-off Providence, Rhode Island, in the Green Bay plant. The Indian Packing Company had command money, and Mr. Peck saw in the future all that the enthusiastic promoter foresaw. The result was that the packing company took some of the stock and late in 1917 commenced operations, the plant having been nearly completed. In 1918 the packing company bought a controlling interest in the Green Bay Packing Company, and leased the plant. This year the Indian Packing Company bought all the outstanding stock, which covered the packing plant and land not set apart for the stock yards company. Here is the amount of business done by this remarkable company during its short tenure:

1917	\$ 300,000
1918	\$ 5,000,000
1919	\$12,000,000

The resume of industrial environment, present and future developments of Cloverland, the elaboration of the live stock and dairy operations within a few hours' train service of the great market for cattle, sheep and hogs, is given to more definitely commend what this big business enterprise actually means to Cloverland, and more particularly within the next few years. The citation of the remarkable live stock production possibilities in Cloverland which are rapidly

being demonstrated is given to illustrate the keen business judgment, based upon knowledge of what the earth brings forth besides timber and minerals, which guided these men into the realm of what Frank J. Hagenbarth has termed "the greatest live stock and dairy country in the United States, if not in the world."

The officers of the Indian Packing Company were directed by the same unerring foresight that led Capt. Cusick into the stock yards and packing plant enterprise right at the principal entrance and exit to Cloverland and at the most opportune time. While the packing plant was made a going concern immediately after it was taken over by the Indian Packing Company, and in less than three years became the leading industry in Cloverland, its present capacity and status will be regarded as miniature a few years hence. Mathematical computation becomes a bewildering maze of figures, for the output of the plant "is limited only by the amount of live stock production in Cloverland."

The packing plant is a model in every respect, built for cleanliness and efficiency, and so constructed that units may be added from time to time without material alterations of the main plant. The present slaughtering capacity of the plant is 300 cattle and 2,500 hogs or 2,500 sheep, or 1,225 of each daily. This capacity will be doubled when the storage house, 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, six stories, with full basement, now under construction, is completed in the spring. This new building will relieve the congestion in the packing plant, where every foot of space in the slaughtering department and a large portion of the coolers, are occupied by stacks of canned goods piled to the ceiling. Even the big stock yards sheds are used for storage, only two driveways being left between the massed cases of meat products awaiting shipment.

Enlargement of the canning department, freezing and cooling capacity, with the new storage building and power plant, all to be completed by next spring and ready for operating the slaughtering plant, will entail a total expenditure of more than \$250,000. The present plant cost \$500,000, so within a few months the assets in buildings and equipment will exceed three-quarters of a million dollars.

Considering the enormous volume of business done, one might consider this plant, large as it is, incapable of turning out more than \$1,000,000 worth of finished products every month, but when the system is contemplated then it seems that most any figure will suffice.

When the dressed meats, by-product meats and choice tid-bits from slaughtered animals are delivered direct from cars into the coolers, government inspectors make a most careful inspection, although other government and packing house inspections had previously been made. Workmen are not permitted to handle any meat that does not bear the stamp of the

plant inspector. After passing inspection the meats are hauled away in big, clean, steel trucks to the department that manufactures the finished products, whether Vienna style sausage, little links sausage, sausage meat, potted meat products, corned beef, roast or boiled beef, lunch tongue, ox tongue, corned beef hash, Ol' Mammy style hash, Hamburger steak and onions, veal loaf, tripe, sliced beef in glass, Chile con carne, cooked brains. These products all bear the same brand—Council—which housewives have learned stands for purity, quality and cleanliness.

The meats are all cooked by steam in great retorts by experts, and the seasoning is done by experts. Then each batch of products is sampled and submitted to the most fastidious tasters, and after they have pronounced it good, the canning process begins.

In the canning departments is where the splendid organization of efficiency and system become most apparent. Cans by the thousands are delivered to canning machines on endless belts, and almost as rapidly as may be counted, the meat is packed and sealed, and carried away on other endless belts to inspectors who test the cans to be sure that all are hermetically sealed. More than ordinary precaution is taken to see that every can is properly sealed before it is packed, to insure the keeping quality of the product, and also to stand more or less rough handling, as a large portion of the output is exported to France and Belgium, a foreign trade established

(Continued on Page 49)



United States Government Inspector at Work Inspecting an Incoming Shipment of Dressed Meat



Tasting and Testing—Messrs. F. L. Peck, President; G. B. Gifford, Treasurer; J. M. Clair, Secretary

SERVICE is our motto in handling your consignments or in filling your orders.

WHITE GRAIN COMPANY RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS GRAIN, HAY, SCREENINGS

SHEEP FEEDERS of Greater Cloverland, let us send you samples of screenings and quote you prices. We are large handlers of BALED HAY in this market, and can supply you with Timothy, Timothy and Clover Mixed, Prairie, or Midland Hay. Let us know your wants.

204 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Have You Sheep for Sale Like the Advertisers on Page 19

If so, tell the readers of Cloverland Magazine through its advertising columns.

Special rates to breeders of pure-bred sheep and live stock.

Write for information and rates

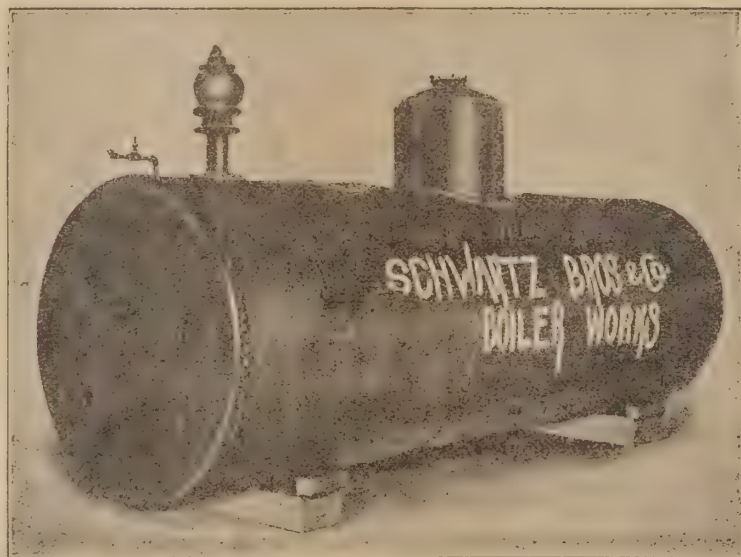
ADDRESS

Advertising Dept., Cloverland Magazine
Andrews Building, MENOMINEE, MICH.

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SCHWARTZ BROS. & CO. BOILER WORKS CHEBOYGAN MICHIGAN

Office and Plant Corner First and Huron Streets
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Manufacturers of

Corrugated Culverts Fire Escapes and Highway Bridges
Architectural Steel and Iron Work for Jails and Prisons

**Repair Work Promptly
Attended to Day
or Night**

New Boilers for Land and Marine Use
Second-hand Boilers Bought and Sold
Sheet Iron Tanks of Any Description
Spark Arresters and Flue Welding
Second-hand Saw Mill Machinery

Famous Wisconsin "Dog Law" Removes Sheep Men

(Continued from Page 10)

2. Every town, village or city clerk shall at the end of each month pay all license fees received by him, and not before paid, to the county treasurer and shall at the same time report in writing to the county clerk the licenses issued during the month and for which the license fees so deposited with the county treasurer were paid. Such report shall be in the form prescribed by the department of agriculture, which forms shall be furnished by the several county clerks.

Section 1627. 1. The license fees so paid to the county treasurer shall be kept in a separate account and shall be known as the dog license fund and shall be appropriated and disbursed for the purposes and in the manner following. Within thirty days after receipt of the same the county treasurer shall pay into the state treasury fifteen per cent of all license fees which shall have been received by the county treasurer.

2. Expenses necessarily incurred by the county in purchasing and providing books, forms and other supplies required in the administering of the dog license law shall be paid out of said dog license fund. The amount remaining thereafter in said fund shall be available for and may be used as far as necessary for paying claims allowed by the county to the owners of domestic animals on account of damages done by dogs during the license year for which the fees were paid. Any surplus which may remain from the license fees of any license year shall at the end of the succeeding license year belong and be credited and paid by the county treasurer to the towns, villages and cities of his county in the proportion in which said towns, villages and cities, by their several clerks, shall have contributed and paid to the fund out of which said surplus arises and in cities having police pension funds the money shall be returned to such funds.

Section 1628. 1. Any person may seize, impound or restrain any unlicensed dog which he may find running at large. The fact that a dog is without a license attached to a collar shall be presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed. No action shall be maintained for an injury to or the destruction of a dog without a tag, unless it shall appear affirmatively that the dog is duly licensed and that a tag had been properly attached to the collar of the dog and had been lost or removed without the knowledge or consent of the owner. The sheriff and his deputies, any marshal or constable or other police officer shall seize, impound or restrain any dog for the keeping of which no license has been issued and for which one is required and any such officer may enter the premises of the owner to seize such dog and if it is not delivered to him by the owner on request and he cannot with reasonable effort secure it, he may after pursuit kill, in a proper and humane manner, the dog. Any officer who shall seize, restrain, impound or kill any dog found in any place without a license as required under sections 1623 to 1630, inclusive, upon delivery of such dog or carcass and the proper disposal of the carcass and after making a report to the village, town or city clerk of the village, town or city in which the dog was seized or killed, showing that the dog did not have a license, shall receive therefor a payment of one dollar, the same to be made from any funds in the village, town or city treasury not otherwise appropriated. Any dog unaccompanied by its owner or keeper which enters the field, pasture, meadow or farm enclosure of another shall constitute a private nuisance and the owner or tenant of such field, pasture, meadow or farm enclosure may seize, impound or restrain such dog while therein without liability or responsibility of any nature therefor. Any person may kill a dog, whether licensed or unlicensed, if found killing or worrying any domestic animal.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to harbor or permit to remain about his premises any dog for which no license exists and for which one is required. Any person who shall kill a dog not his own or not in his keeping shall forthwith report such fact in writing to the town, village or city clerk of the town, village or city in which the killing occurred. Such report shall state the name and address of the person who killed the dog, the time, place and circumstances of such killing, and the disposition made of the carcass. Any person who shall have seized or impounded a dog with or without license under section 1628 shall deliver such dog to the humane officer of the village, town or city, if such officer exists; or if there be no such officer to the constable, village marshal, or the town, village or city police officer. The officer to whom the dog is delivered shall notify

the owner personally or through the United States mail, if such owner is known to the officer or can be ascertained with reasonable effort, but if the owner be unknown or cannot be ascertained, then the officer shall post written notice in three public places in his town, giving a description of the dog, stating where it is impounded and the conditions for its release within forty-eight hours, Sundays excepted, after which the officer shall have taken such dog from his possession. If after five days the owner does not claim such dog the officer shall dispose of the dog in a proper and humane manner.

3. The owner of every dog shall at all times between sunset and sunrise keep it either (a) confined, or (b) fenced, secured, or (c) under the reasonable control of some person. Any dog found or discovered off the premises of the owner between sunset and sunrise unaccompanied by its owner or some person in control of it shall be considered an unlicensed dog and a private nuisance and may be seized, restrained, impounded and disposed of as provided by this section by any one during the time and before it returns to the owner or premises of its owner.

4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of chapter 72 of the statutes shall be liable to a penalty not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for such violation.

Section 1629. 1. The owner of any domestic animal (including poultry) attacked, chased, worried, injured or killed by a dog or dogs may within ten days after the owner shall have knowledge or notice thereof file a written claim for damages with the clerk of the town, village or city in which the damage occurred.



C. P. Norgord, Wisconsin Commissioner of Agriculture, Who Aided in Passage of "Dog Law".

2. The form of such claim may be prescribed by the department of agriculture. Upon presentation of the claim the supervisors of the town, village or city, or the common council of the city, or a committee appointed for that purpose by the board of trustees of the council shall promptly investigate said claim and if substantiated by a subpoenaed witness administer oaths and take testimony in support thereof and within thirty days after the filing of said claim make, certify and return to the county clerk a report of investigation, the testimony taken and the amount of damages suffered by the owner of said animal.

3. Such claims shall be solely against the dog license fund and shall create no other liability on the part of the county. When said claims shall be finally determined, the claimant shall be paid eighty per cent thereof out of the dog license fund. In case the amount in said fund available for the payment of claims shall be insufficient to pay said eighty per cent thereof, then the sum shall be distributed pro rata among the claimants.

4. The amount allowed by the county board upon any such claim shall not exceed one hundred dollars for a horse, mule or bovine, or thirty dollars for each sheep, goat or swine, or ten dollars for each fowl. Whenever a claimant shall furnish conclusive evidence as to the ownership of the dog doing the damage the claimant shall be paid the full amount of the claim submitted.

Section 1630. 1. The allowance by the county of any claim for damages done by dogs shall work an assignment to the county of the cost of the action of the claimant for which the claim is filed and the county may sue and recover from the owner of the dog or dogs doing the damages the full amount thereof and which shall not be limited to the sum paid the claimant by the county. Before any claim shall be allowed by the county on account of damages done by dogs, the claimant shall furnish satisfactory proof that the damage was not done in whole or in part by any dog owned, kept or harbored by him.

When writing advertisers, please mention Cloverland Magazine.

Why Pay for Adjustments?

Increased guarantees have put dealers in the position where they sell adjustments and replace the normal sales profit with a ten per cent adjustment margin.

When tests proved that only one Amazon tire in a thousand needed adjustment, the prices were reduced and the limit was taken off the guaranty. Amazon tires are unqualifiedly guaranteed to be free from defects of material and workmanship. The Amazon tire so satisfies the user that he returns for more Amazons. The Amazon dealer makes a profit on the users good will as well as on the good Amazon tire.

The Amazon proposition carries four extra benefits to the dealer:

- (1) Better Mileage, More of it,
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- (3) Repeat Business,
- (4) Actual Dealer Help.

The profit that the dealer makes is not reduced by subsequent criticisms and come-backs.

If you would prefer not to pay for adjustments write for the Amazon proposition.

NORTHERN HDW. & SUPPLY CO.
MENOMINEE, MICH.



Cloverland's Bumper Apple Crop

By B. W. DONNELL

CLOVERLAND has produced an enormous bumper crop of apples this year. Never in the history of this north country have the trees been so heavily loaded, never has the fruit been better in size, form, color, texture and taste. It was an apple year for Cloverland.

People living in the corn belt states, in the east and in the west, and even right down in southern Michigan and southern Wisconsin, have been accustomed to speak of Cloverland as "up north," with a chilly accent that would imply proximity to the North Pole. But records show that fruit crop failures are unknown in Cloverland, and from year to year, the crop is much better than in the supposedly better fruit country to the south of us.

Like all agricultural and horticultural industries in Cloverland, orcharding is barely in its infancy, yet in Menominee county the orchard of C. I. Cook this year produced 20,000 bushels of apples. The orchard covers perhaps a thousand acres, but all are young trees, some not bearing, others just beginning to bear, and others just becoming commercially profitable. On account of this difference in age of the

atchee valleys of Washington, the Hood River valley and the Rogue River valley in Oregon, and the Umpqua, Sacramento and Klamath Falls districts in northern California, but never before in Cloverland.

Many orchards suffered because the apples were too thick, and an even better yield would have resulted, had some been picked off early in the season. This would have made the apples larger and the strain would have been so great upon the trees. But orcharding is new in this country, this is the first year of a bumper crop of apples, and next year orchardists will know what to do under similar circumstances.

The crop also has turned more scientific attention toward the orchard. The natives of Cloverland are "sitting and taking notice," and next year will witness more activity among the people trees than has taken place in the life of the orchards.

There will be pruning and spraying work that has been sadly neglected, cultivation of the soil which has been unattended, and next year there will be another bumper crop of apples for Cloverland.



A Temptation to Climb a Tree

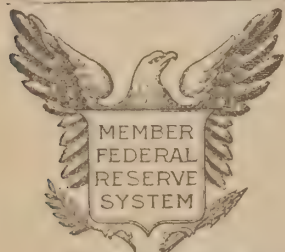
The Splendid Service and the Great

Harnessed Water Power

OF

The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.



SAULT SAVINGS BANK

"THE BANK FOR YOU"

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

CATTLE and Sheep Men locating in this vicinity will find us both able and willing to assist them.

trees it is impossible to even estimate the yield per acre, but here is the outstanding feature—20,000 bushels of apples harvested from one young Cloverland orchard. Home-grown apples are retailing at \$2 to \$2.25 a bushel, so the crop from this orchard is worth between \$40,000 and \$50,000, more nearly the latter figure, as most of the apples are winter varieties and they are retailing at \$2.25 a bushel.

There are a number of other orchards in Cloverland of several hundred acres, and many smaller acreages in apples used for household consumption. Little attention has been given fruit growing on a commercial basis, not because the venture would not be profitable, but—well so few tried it out. Possibly the principal reason is that farmers did not want to wait so long for a section of their farm to be producing cash, yet this is practically a sure crop, and a profitable one when production does begin. And it is continuous, compensating in the long run for the wait of a few years to come into bearing.

Orchards near the shores of the lakes are especially productive and profitable, as the frost danger is greatly lessened by the proximity to water.

The yield of apples this year may be classed almost as phenomenal, as the trees were never so heavily loaded. There was scarcely a tree of commercial value that did not have to be propped up, and the limbs braced to prevent breaking. This is a familiar sight in the great Yakima and Wen-

The possibilities of orcharding have just been discovered, just like the discovery that the native grasses of clover growing wild among the stumps make the very best pasture on which to raise live stock.

Evening

With colors of rose, gold and silver,
The sun, way off there in the west,
Reluctantly leaving the valley,
Dropped quietly down to its rest.

And the tints of the sunset were
When alone, from out of the blue
The evening star, in its beauty
To soft, tender radiance grew.

Came occasional sound from cattle
The nicker or neigh of a horse,
The frogs in the meadow were chirping
The murmuring stream found its course.

The cool of the night and the dark
Made silent the voices of day,
The howl of a lonely coyote
Gave tongue to his weird hunger-laid.

On the hill there, back of the home
A beam of white moon light appeared
Through clefts in the range of the mountains
The searchlight of night slowly neared.

Till up from its couch midst the trees
The full moon majestically rose
And the spruce and firs on the summit
Stood guard, tall and black, all in rows.

The rays of the moon, newly risen,
Spread over the valley their light
Not even the memory of cities
Spoiled the charm of that one wondrous night.

—Floyd Harris Brazier,
Harvard College,
Winter of 1916-17.

World Famous Dairy Herd on the Cloverfields of Cloverland



One of the Luxuriant Cloverland Pastures That Helped Make Roycroft Jerseys Famous

(Continued from Page 9)

been applied and when the need was apparent to insure the success of alfalfa, dozens of carloads were spread from time to time. The tiles were laid wherever the pool of water indicated the need drainage until the 320 acres which now under cultivation are practically all tile-drained. Thus it came that one of the finest alfalfa fields a mile long could be seen for number of years near the outskirts of Sidnaw and in answer to the natural call was converted two years ago to one of the finest wheat and clover fields. Of the remaining fields,

one of twelve acres yielded 91,525 pounds, or over forty-five tons of alfalfa in the two cuttings of the past summer, and a third cutting was ready about the middle of September.

Thus it came also that the cover picture of this issue of the Cloverland Magazine represents a cloverfield on Roycroft Farm, the second crop of which averaged over twenty inches in height about the middle of August. Nor is it any wonder that Hugh G. Van Pelt, one of the leading authorities on dairy cattle, wrote after a recent visit to the farm: "The feeds, including clover, which you grow so luxuriantly certainly render economical aid to Nature in growing your live stock to largeness of size and excellence of type and individuality."

Adjoining Roycroft Farm are large areas of cheap pasture lands available for live stock grazing and the farm proper consists of about 800 acres, all fenced with woven wire. Of this, 320 acres are under cultivation, about 120 acres in timber and the balance in pasture lands. The farm is well watered with two live spring creeks and the buildings consist of a modern dairy barn 38 x 197, a blacksmith shop 28 x 40, a poultry house 16 x 720, an implement house 50 x 100, a feeding shed 24 x 150 and a sheep barn 40 x 100. The farm adjoins the village of Sidnaw; the main dairy barn is less than one quarter of a mile from the church, postoffice, depot and schoolhouse and the main buildings are provided with running water and electric lights. Its location at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroads provides nearby good markets in the large towns of the iron and copper district for all forms of hay, grain, dairy, poultry, and general farm products, while two of the largest live stock centers of the United States—Chicago to the south and St. Paul to the west—are within a night's travel from Roycroft Farm.



G. Van Pelt, Managing Editor of Dairy Paper, Who Gives Cloverland His Stamp of Approval.

Green Bay Packing Plant Does \$12,000,000 Business

(Continued from Page 45)

the war and which proved so satisfactory that patronage of the Indianapolis Packing Company has increased during the peace period rather than decreased. The products are exported to foreign countries also, but not in such quantities.

army of immaculately clad girls pretty sight. Each wears a belted length apron, short sleeve blouse and white cap. The men wear full white aprons and caps. No one is allowed about the building but this uniform, and even visitors are always welcome, are not permitted to enter the plant on a sight trip without first donning the white uniform required of employees. Cleanliness is the watchword everywhere. The floors and even the walls are scrubbed and no utensil large or small, or the canning machinery, is the most careful scrubbing.

The plant is so well lighted with daylight that artificial lights are seldom necessary, all of which adds to the cheerfulness, cleanliness and sanitation of the plant. The ventilation is so perfect that even the smoke from the retorts where sausage is cured does not escape. There is nothing but pure air perfumed with delicious odors from well-seasoned meats throughout the plant. And all these requirements are fulfilled while 60,000,000 tins of finished products are turned out each year.

Not only does the Green Bay plant turn out such a large volume of products direct to the domestic trade and for export, but when slaughtering of Cloverland cattle, sheep and hogs begins next year, it will be a supply station of dressed meats for a smaller plant operated by the same company in Providence, Rhode Island. The Providence plant has a capacity of

15,000,000 tins a year, and does no slaughtering.

In addition to providing an unexcelled market for Cloverland live stock, the plant gives Green Bay a splendid annual payroll, as it carries an average of more than 400 employees the year round, and more will be employed when the slaughtering plant is opened.

A great industry in itself, and still a greater live stock market, which means so much to Cloverland.

Keeping Ensilage Pure

Farmers who keep ensilage in silos during the winter months for use in feeding their cattle are oft-times confronted by the problem of the ensilage becoming soured. This souring is usually due to contamination from particles of previous years ensilage which becoming absorbed by the wood in silo walls decays and becomes foul.

This can be avoided by coating the interior of the silo with a special silo compound now made by paint manu-

facturers. This silo compound assures freedom from contamination and being made from non-poisonous ingredients, it is superior to paints sometimes used for this purpose but not especially designed for silo painting and which contain elements of a poisonous nature.

This silo compound is impervious to moisture or alcohol and inert to acetic acid which is usually developed in ensilage. It also helps to prevent the access of air to the interior of the silo by forming a film over the inside which allows the fermentation of the ensilage to go on unhindered by air. The compound is suitable for interiors of silos made of wood, metal, or concrete and should appeal to the progressive farmer.

Chinamen have invaded Cloverland and are busy reclaiming swamp land. They are getting some bumper crops, too.

Ask the man who has been to see Cloverland.

Kimball's Dairy Farmer

QUALITY, QUANTITY, INFLUENCE
LEADER IN EVERYTHING THAT MAKES FOR PROFITABLE DAIRY FARMING
MORE CLOSELY IDENTIFIED WITH EVERY DAY DAIRY MOVEMENT THAN ANY OTHER PAPER
AGGRESSIVE EDITORIAL POLICY CLEAR, PRACTICAL, FORECASTING AND UP TO DATE
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THE NATIONAL DAIRY PUBLICATIONS
KIMBALL'S DAIRY FARMER
THE MILK TRADE JOURNAL
THE COW REPORTER

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1919

Roycroft Farm,
W. T. Prickett,
Sidnaw, Mich.

My dear Mr. Prickett:

Your letter of recent date just received.

The picture enclosed of myself standing in the luxuriant Upper Peninsula clover field recalls the very enjoyable and pleasant day I spent at Roycroft among the Jerseys.

To say I was very favorably impressed with your country is a mild assertion because at that time it was uncomfortably warm when I left home. At Sidnaw it was most agreeable because of the coolness of the atmosphere and yet one felt exhilarated because of the warm rays of the sun which showered down and seemed to command all things to grow, including your magnificent herd of large, efficient Jersey.

I could not help but realize what an advantage you have had for the past 10 years over those of us less fortunate living farther south in securing large and economical production from your livestock.

The feeds, including clover, which you grow so luxuriantly certainly render economical aid to nature in growing your livestock to largeness of size and excellence of type and individuality.

It strikes me that you have a most wonderful country for livestock breeding, feeding and development.

Assuring you again of the rare pleasure I experienced in visiting you at Roycroft and wishing you continued success, I am

Yours sincerely,

THE DAIRY FARMER (Kimball's)

Hugh Van Pelt
Managing Editor.

HGVF:AGC

Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

ATTENTION—Carley and Keen of Limestone, Mich., after trying out Cloverland have just purchased through me 720 acres and will begin clearing and erecting buildings for feed and housing at once. This proves the possibilities of Cloverland. William J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 Graded Merino breeding ewes. They are young and large and shear exceptionally heavy fleeces. Are in excellent condition. \$12 a head, Lakewood, Wis. Address, Wallace Bros., Lakewood, Wis.

PURE BRED SHEEP—Read what the breeders of pure bred sheep have to offer on page 19 of this issue of Cloverland Magazine. The kind of sheep to stock your farm or build up your flock. Write these men for prices.

HAY—Write or wire us for prices on Hay in carload lots. Our motto: "Quality, Service and Value." Dafter Hay & Grain Co., Dafter, Mich.

INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING—Chippewa County, the county of a million acres, presents wonderful opportunities to the cattle raiser, dairyman and general farmer. Sault Ste. Marie—its market, with lake and rail transportation, a wealth of forest products and cheap electric power (13,500 h. p.) is destined to be the most important manufacturing center of Northern Michigan. For information and booklet write Civic and Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-Acre farm, 40 acres under cultivation; good clay loam soil; 5-room house; barn; good well water; good fences; located 7 miles from Menominee on fine macadam road to city. A splendid farm and a bargain on easy terms. S. V. Tart, 2007 State St., Menominee, Mich.

HEWLETT buys and sells sheep. 1,000 good 2-year-old ewes for sale now—prompt delivery. If you have any sheep to sell or want to buy, write F. R. K. Hewlett, Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND—Fertile soils that grow corn, wheat, oats, barley peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables, in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 acre tracts, and smaller if desired. \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy payments, interest 6%. Easily cleared, well grassed and watered by small lakes and streams. Located in the heart of Lower Michigan's clover seed belt. No cash payments required if responsible purchaser will grow annually 4 per cent of acreage to clover and apply proceeds from seed yield upon payment of land until paid for. Clover seed one year after another in Presque Isle County nets growers \$100 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

UPPER WISCONSIN, 1,000 acres, solid body, within 4½ miles of county seat. Wagon road through it, choice cut-over hardwood land. Will sell, lease or go in on shares with parties owning cattle, sheep or goats. For particulars write McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

IN WISCONSIN'S CLOVER BELT, tracts of 40 to 2,000 acres for cattle or sheep ranches, fresh running water plentiful, grass unexcelled anywhere. \$15 per acre. Write for information and terms. J. B. Saunders & Co., Park Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—Breeding and feeding sheep. Bucks. Shetland ponies. Dogs. Pure bred Poultry. Pet stock. Write, White, the Sheep Man, Cogswell, No. Dak.

REPUTATION SEEDS—For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

COLLECTIONS—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency. Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary—Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Trenary Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

Dairy Business Is Booming

By R. V. BROWN, Agricultural Agent, Clark County, Wisconsin

IN 1915 a professor of animal husbandry in one of our best and far away states, and a man of national reputation, was riding through a portion of Clark county, Wisconsin. Unsolicited, he said: "I have traveled extensively over this country. I have seen the grass lands of England and other parts of Europe, but I must say I have never seen finer grass lands or a more promising dairy section than this." Others have traveled over this beautiful dairy county and have fairly exclaimed their surprise at its present development and still greater possibilities.

We believe that Clark county is destined to become one of the leading dairy counties of our great dairy state. A little history and description of our county may be of interest and at the same time show the rapid strides that she is making.

Clark county is situated in West Central Wisconsin, within a few hours' ride of the twin cities, and has access to two great railways to Chicago. Thus, her market facilities are excellent. The county contains thirty-four townships and has an area of 1,224 square miles, being excelled in area by seven other counties in the state.

Our mean annual temperature ranges from 42 degrees in the southern part to 44 degrees in the northern part of the county. The annual rainfall ranges from 36 in the southern part to 44 inches in the northern part.

The natural drainage is of importance to the agriculture of a county even if the county is a grazing county. Clark county has some spots that are wet, but which will be improved when some of the neighboring timber is cleared off and followed by tillage. Few counties can claim less of the above spots than can Clark county, whose elevation ranges around 1,100 and 1,200 feet above sea level with neighboring territory that is lower. A glance at a map will show the Black river traveling through the center of the county. This famous and beautiful river travels in a deep bed with an average drop of 15 feet to the mile. With its tributaries this river gives excellent drainage. The tributaries of the Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Yellow rivers also give excellent drainage to the greater portion of Clark county.

The first home in Clark county was built in 1845, at what is now Neillsville, the county seat. Clark county was then a dense forest, a regular paradise to Indian hunters and a gold mine for lumbermen. In 1854 the county was organized with 25 families. Lumbering was the predominating industry until late in the nineties. The little agriculture practiced was auxiliary to the lumbering industry. It was practiced to secure hay and grain for the lumbermen's horses and some vegetables for the inhabitants.

About 1900 people began to see that the excellent soil produced grass, hay, small grains, corn and potatoes in abundance and that Clark county had wonderful agricultural possibilities. About this time 15 creameries, 17 cheese factories, one combination factory, and 10 skimming stations got a start. Thus started the great dairy industry.

A copy of the Wisconsin Dairy Statistics for 1917 presents some interesting figures on the value of dairy products. A study may be made of the relative dairy increases of all the counties, which shows Clark county going at a rapid stride:

1915—Cheese and other products, \$1,517,609.50.

1917—Cheese and other products, \$3,043,829.21.

1915—Butter and other products, \$569,718.16.

1917—Butter and other products, \$260,906.35.

As you note, there was a decline in the value of butter products, but during this period the number of butter factories had fallen from 18 to 10. A condensary was built in the county,

which drew its milk for miles around. The total value of butter and cheese products was \$3,304,735.56 in 1917, to mention home consumption and other outlet channels which furnish no data. The condensary paid patrons nearly a million dollars which brought the dairy product value over \$4,000,000, and the in 1915 was around \$2,000,000. Consider the above an example of rapid dairy development.

The first things that attract tourist's attention are Clark county big red barns, good homes, numerous silos, excellent rural schools, good roads, productive fields and pastures. He may have come to a section where the pastures are brown and dry and finds abundant grass here. He can't understand the difference, but the fine silty soil of Clark county retain and deliver moisture in such a way that we do not suffer the drought many other sections do. The grass grows rapidly and abundantly the summer due to our favorable temperature and physical condition of soil.

The road history has some relation to the dairy development. In 1911 the county board prepared a progressive system of county highways. In 1911 the county was organized in the State Aid Highway system. A complete preparation of roadways and surfacing started in 1915. In 1915 we took steps for 150 miles of line. Some of the completely granite-faced roads cannot be excelled anywhere. Clark county was first to adopt the patrol plan of care on her trunk lines. The patrolman devotes all his time to his section in keeping it in excellent condition.

The first bank organized in Clark county was in 1875. Today we have 17 state banks and one national bank in the county.

Pure-bred livestock is on the increase in Clark county and when it crowded out the scrubs there's no need to be something doing. When pure bred livestock finds a home in a dairy ideal dairy section with wonderful grass lands, what else can you expect? Watch Clark county grow.

Clark county was in the war. At a recent meeting of the County Board \$1,200 per month was voted for Red Cross work, and the Red Cross drive was called off and \$5,000 direct to be paid out of county treasury. The Board also voted to all wool produced in the county have it made into yarn, so that county knitters could have the yarn to be had, but the wool department prevented by government regulation. A generous sum was voted for wool of Defense work besides. It ran into thousands of dollars and away with a great deal of loss that goes with solicitation and sides, everybody carried his due. Possibly no County board in any county ever pulled off a bigger piece of work than the above. County board also voted \$42,000 Clark county's share in the War Fund drive.

Sheep Shipped to Japan

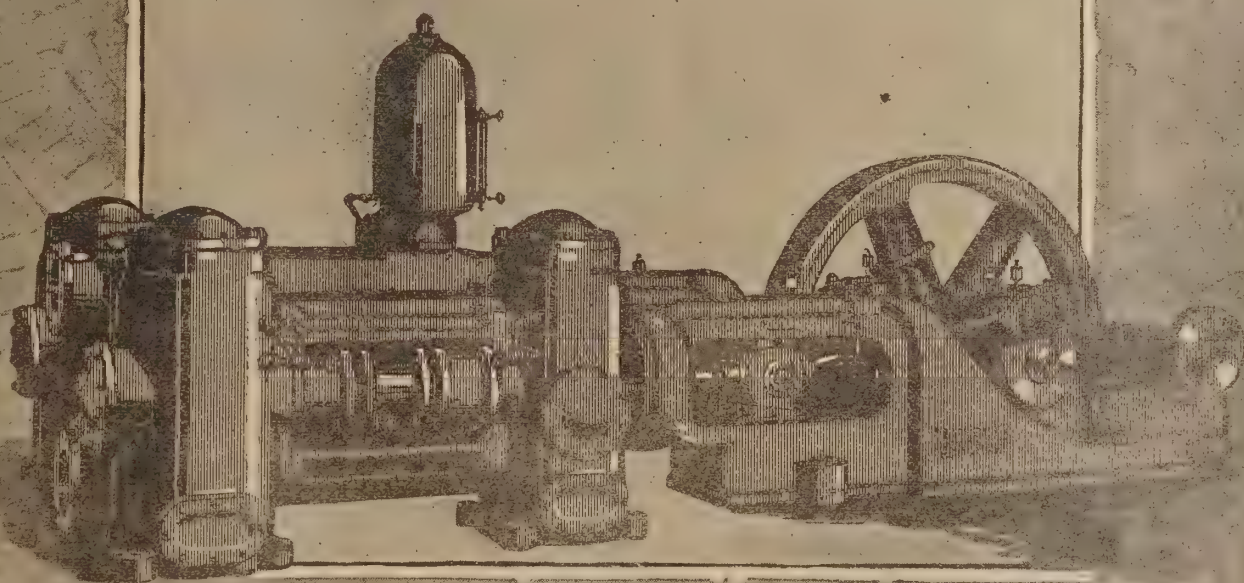
K. Saneyoshi, Agricultural Commissioner of Japan, is now in this country buying sheep for export to his country. He recently forwarded from Seattle 100 ewes and several rams—all Rambouillet purchased in Ohio. He has also bought some shires and Southdowns to be shipped to his native land.—The New Wool Grower.

There were 169,000 western sheep and 10,000 head of western steers in Cloverland this year. There will be three times these numbers next year and very likely more.

Ask some man who has actually investigated Cloverland.

PRESCOTT MENOMINEE

MINE PUMPS



THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



ON thousands of farms as well as on U. S. Government projects and railroads where the watchword is Economy and Long Service are to be found **Red Top Steel Posts**—the durable, flexible, sharp pointed posts of angle steel that are *driven like stakes*—and do away with the toil of digging post holes.

A man can drive from 200 to 400 of these steel posts in a few hours' time. One wagon carries enough for a mile of fence. Fire-, rot-, and weather-proof. Outlast wooden or concrete posts by many years. Cost less installed. **Red Top Steel Posts** meet the demand of the times.

Insist on the *genuine Red Top Steel Post*. Told by the red top, the sharp beveled edge point which makes driving easy, and the patented triangular anchor plate which makes the post bind tightly in any soil. If your dealer can't supply you, don't accept a substitute; write us. Ask for catalog.

Red Top Steel Fence Posts

Chicago Steel Post Co.

[208U So. La Salle St.
Chicago

COVERLAND

MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER 1919



45,200 Head of Sheep and
1,100 “ “ Cattle

46,300 in all

Came to Minnesota Pastures this Summer from the West

What Are YOUR Requirements?



TELL US ABOUT THEM

FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

THE ECLIPSE IN CLOVERLAND

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan

The Great Project of Converting Over 8,000,000 Acres of Grassed Cut-over Lands to Flourishing Sheep and Cattle Ranches Is Under Way.

Over 500,000 Acres Were Taken Up In the Past Two and One-half Years. There Are Over 45,000 Head of Sheep and 6,000 of Cattle Grazing on Tracts Representing Twenty-five New Ranches and a Hundred New Settlers. More Are on the Way. "From Grass and Stumps to Beef and Mutton" is the Slogan.



The Past Season Brought Out Only One Real Kick. It Came from Mr. H. C. O. Living. Cloverland's New Settlers Are Out to Get Him, and Already He Admits He Feels Himself Slipping.

CLOVERLAND—Eighteen Hours, by rail, from the Market—Over 8,000,000 Acres of Hay and Clover-covered Cut-over Lands—800 Miles of Touring Highways.

THINK IT OVER

Then write or wire JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager

THE UPPER PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

SOMETHING CLEAN CUT

Something clean cut is what the cattle man wants and he doesn't take long to decide when he sees it.

Cloverland has proven its worth from the cattle man's standpoint. The Northern Michigan Land Company has recognized this and are ready to meet him half way or better.

We want to hear from more of you cattle and sheep men who are not getting the results you should in your present location.

Our lands are ready for inspection and our cruise is at your command. Meet the grazers who are making a success here and form your own opinion of this country.

Learn more about Cloverland; send us an inquiry stating what plan you are interested in and we will give that inquiry such attention as will bring you to Cloverland and make you one of the many prosperous grazers wedded to this ideal country.

How would 5,000 acres, fenced, equipped with suitable buildings, reasonable acreage cleared ready for cultivation, appeal to you?

With a payment down easily within your reach and the balance spread over the years which your increase will easily take care of? Write us for detailed information.

Proposition 5-A

**5,000
Acres**

**10,000
Acres**

Exceptional tract of land for cattle men who want to locate in Cloverland.

This we will fence, provide suitable buildings and clear land enough to provide winter feed; make a price, including everything; spread the payment over a period of ten years; initial payment within the reach of any cattle man equal to the job.

Proposition 10-A

Last But Not Least

We are keenly interested in the diversified farmer who is in the market for 80 or 160 acres and our proposition will bear this out. We have set aside a 25,000 acre tract that we are colonizing under the following plan:

Ten acres cleared ready for cultivation, comfortable house and barn, two horses, two cows, two pigs, 25 chickens and machinery necessary for such a farm.

Our inquiries on this land have shown how keenly interested people are to own a home and they fully realize under this plan success is certain. Write us for information on our 80 acre plan.

**80 or 160
Acres**

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN LAND CO.

PIONEER BUILDING
SAINT PAUL, MINN.

C. A. McCANN
PRESIDENT

309 CASWELL BLOCK
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

REGISTRATION OF TITLE APPLIED FOR TO U. S. PATENT OFFICE

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Success of the Live Stock Campaign in Northeastern Minnesota

By W. I. PRINCE, Secretary Duluth Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

NO MORE interesting, vitally important and really significant development has ever challenged the attention and employed the energies of the Duluth Commercial Club, than the great movement to bring eastern stockmen and the corn-belt farmer to the idle, cut-over lands of Upper Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota—Greater Overland.

This movement started by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, sponsored and promoted in a very unusually able, interesting and attractive manner by the Cloverland Magazine, was through the broad policy and wise foresight of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, carried in Northern Wisconsin last year.

Early in the present year the Duluth Commercial Club, supported by the State Board of Immigration under the direction of Commissioner Fred D. Serman, owners of large tracts of lands located near Duluth, and progressive business men of Northeastern Minnesota co-operated, with first year's results of a highly satisfactory nature to all concerned.

About 185,000 sheep and 10,000 head of cattle from western and neighboring states have been fattened during the season on the lands of this northwestern section, abundant in clover, grasses and pure water.

Practically every stockman who brought stock to Northeastern Minnesota this season expects to return here next year, and to come earlier than he did this year. It had been possible to secure winter feed, all of them would have remained during the winter.

Several are negotiating options on large acreages of land for ranch purposes.

In addition to those who brought stock, many other stockmen have made careful examination of our lands and conditions. We are constantly in receipt of inquiries about lands and grazing opportunities by letter, by telegraph and personal call, not from western sources only, but from central and north-central states where land prices have risen to prohibitive figures, where the young man is concerned, at least, and to prices where it is impossible to secure a good return upon the investment.

We have been very favorably impressed with the character of the stockmen who have come among us. They are men of good business ability, experienced in their line of work, ap-

preciative, financially responsible and successful. It has been a great pleasure to cooperate with them. They are the sort of men we like to have located in our country permanently. A cordial welcome awaits all such men here, from wheresoever they come, and every form of cooperation possible.

In this manner a new industry is being established. Immense areas of these lands are best adapted to grazing purposes. The western ranges are being put to other uses, are becoming too valuable for ranch purposes. I expect to see within the next few years, stock ranging throughout

Greater Cloverland in a very large way. This will hasten and promote the

tory it has been demonstrated to be a remarkable success, the leaders in the campaign over there being Leo C. Harmon, President of their Bureau, and Roger M. Andrews and Charles R. Hutcheson, the latter two being owner and editor respectively of the Cloverland Magazine.

For two years prior to 1919, these agencies have carried on a campaign among the western and southwestern sheep and cattle grazers with marked success attracting to Upper Michigan a credible number of these stockmen, who brought with them large flocks of sheep or herds of cattle. They are now developing permanent



Bentley P. Neff, Recently Retired President of the Duluth Commercial Club



W. I. Prince, Secretary of Duluth Commercial Club

greater agricultural development of our section.

Following is the report in full

of the Cloverland Committee submitted at the annual meeting of the Commercial Club, and which was received with much applause and unanimously adopted.

October 22, 1919.

Mr. B. P. Neff, President, Duluth Commercial Club.

The Cloverland Committee for its report will subdivide the same into three divisions, namely,

First—The origin of the movement to bring sheep and cattle from the West to the cut-over lands of the Great Lakes Section.

Second—Results and developments to date.

Third—Outlook for the future.

The idea of grazing sheep and cattle on the cut-over lands of Northern Minnesota did not originate in your committee. This idea as a means of utilizing large areas of our lands is an old one. However, the application of the plan was first put into operation by the Cloverland Magazine of Menominee, Michigan, in which terri-

corn belt farmers and stockmen have been attracted to that section, where they have bought improved farms and acreages ranging from 60 acres up to a section. The coming of the westerner with his spirit of pioneering and optimism has revolutionized the entire agricultural development work in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Your Secretary, Mr. W. I. Prince, who is well acquainted with conditions in Upper Michigan, saw the splendid progress they were making there to utilize the idle cut-over lands and also realizing that there were at least ten million acres of idle cut-over lands in Northeastern Minnesota similar to those in the Upper Peninsula, and being desirous of giving Duluth's territory every possible assistance for development, he investigated to find the best way to bring about a similar movement and demonstration of the possibilities of utilizing these idle lands in Northeastern Minnesota, and as a result thereof he invited the representatives of the Cloverland Magazine to come to Duluth with the idea of starting a similar campaign here.

A meeting was held in this Club April last, at which many of the members and large land owners heard addresses by Mr. Andrews and Mr. Hutcheson. They agreed to bring sheep and cattle grazers into Northeastern Minnesota if given the proper assistance and co-operation from this club. At once your committee arranged for an advertising and educational campaign putting forth the wonderful opportunities for sheep and cattle men that Northeastern Minnesota had to offer.

Results and Developments To Date.

As a result of this campaign and the splendid support and assistance given the movement by representatives and owners of large areas of land, business men, railroad

officials and other members of the club, 45,200 head of sheep and 1,100 head of cattle were fattened on our cut-over lands which heretofore have been idle and non-productive. This stock was distributed in the following manner:

At Shields, on the Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railway, 10,000 head of sheep owned by F. W. Seaton of Montana.

At same location 3,100 head of sheep owned by F. A. Thorpe of Montana.

At Alger, north of Two Harbors, 4,100 head of sheep owned by Robert A. Crosthwaite of Wyoming.

At Martin Siding, a point sixteen miles north of Cloquet, 2,500 head of sheep owned by L. D. Scott of Wyoming.

At Crosby, 2,500 head of sheep and 100 head of cattle owned by Dahlberg & Son of Montana.

At Bagley, 12,000 head of sheep owned by the North Dakota Live Stock Company, of North Dakota.

At Staples, 8,000 head of sheep owned by Ben Richie of Montana.

At Kimberly, 1,000 head of cattle owned by three Montana ranchmen.

At Saginaw, 3,000 head of sheep owned by the Minnesota-Montana Farms Company, a local concern.

During the season, many other stockmen and farmers have visited Northeastern Minnesota. Every visitor has been more than pleased with conditions here and many stated that they would be back next season. Messrs. Pratt and Schmidt, both of Wyoming, and Messrs. Saxon and Staley of Utah, have made definite arrangements to ship their stock to Northern Minnesota next year. The attraction of these men here with their stock, however, is but one phase of the work. The rendering of services and assistance to them in getting them started and acquainted with conditions constitutes an important feature in the plan. For this purpose, someone connected with this Club has been constantly on hand and has kept

(Continued on Page 48)



The "Truth in Fabric Law" Will Do Justice to the Sheep Industry

By ROGER M. ANDREWS

THERE was a time when "all wool" meant that any fabric so designated was honest cloth made from pure virgin wool, and was synonymous with wearing quality. There was a time when the purchase of an "all wool" garment was a good investment for rich or poor, because it was an exchange of honest wool for honest money, a 100 per cent return for the dollar. Modern machinery and processes of renovating rag piles, reworking clippings from tailor shops and garment factories, have produced a fine "all wool" shoddy that has robbed the old "all wool" trade-mark of its honest heritage, and today the slogan "all wool" may mean anything from a revamped heap in a junk yard to fabric made direct from the wool on a sheep's back.

The National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America, which has conducted a most exhaustive research into this situation, finds that at least two-thirds of all raw material used in making "all wool" woolen clothing is shoddy and not virgin wool as the public believes. The Bureau finds that fabric manufacturers can, and do, divert from the sheep man to the rag man a very large part of this demand from the public for virgin wool. Thus the practice of selling shoddy without letting its presence be known places both the public and the sheep man, insofar as the use of virgin wool is concerned, completely at the mercy of fabric manufacturers. The "rag pile millionaire" is in a one-sided competition with the honest sheep raiser, and the public is bunkoed daily with "all wool" shoddy while the subtle modus operandi of the dishonest fabric manufacturer is slowly but surely killing off sheep husbandry.

Nothing "ails the sheep industry" more than this unfair and too often down-right dishonest competition. The honest merchant suffers with the buying public and the wool grower, for he, too, is at the mercy of the fabric manufacturer and is forced to accept clothing made from the "all wool and a yard wide" stuff which may be really all wool but a reworked fiber that has served mankind even unto the third and fourth generation—reworked until there is no tensile strength, no wearing quality, nothing but a distorted pattern



A Beautiful Cloverland Herd That Offers Mute Appeal for Protection Under the "Truth in Fabric" Law

after the first exposure on a damp day.

But the chicanery in fabric manufacture does not end with reworking woolen rags and palming off the material as virgin wool. Shoddy may be "all wool," and it may contain a mixture of reworked wool, cotton, wood fibre, hemp fibre, jute fibre, flax fibre, cheap furs, feathers, and perhaps other ingredients unknown to any but the shoddy manufacturers themselves. But these are fibres the National Sheep and Wool Bureau investigators have actually found in clothing creations sold under the "all wool" guarantee.

A bill will be introduced in both houses of Congress at the December session, which, if enacted into law, will promptly and vigorously stamp out this heinous practice of juggling truth in fabric manufacturing. The bill is known as the "Truth in Fabric Law," and it should receive unanimous

support from both houses of Congress. We have a pure food and drug law that imposes heavy penalties for misbranding any article of food or drug. As clothing is second only in importance to food in our economic welfare—in fact it may be considered on a par with food—heavy penalties ought to be imposed upon those guilty of misbranding wearing materials.

The purpose of the "Truth in Fabric" law, as outlined in the original draft, is to "protect sheep husbandry from unfair competition with shoddy and to protect the public from deceit and profiteering that result from the unrevealed presence of shoddy in woolen fabrics and clothes, by making it compulsory to make known the presence of shoddy and cotton in woven fabrics and clothes made from such fabrics."

The law defines shoddy as wool fibre that has been previously spun and

woven into any kind of material, wool fibre, hemp fibre, jute fibre, flax fibre, fur feather. Cotton is defined as cotton fibre that has never previously been spun and woven into cloth, and virgin wool is defined as wool that has never previously been spun and woven into cloth.

Each manufacturer will be required to obtain a federal license and is required to mark indelibly and plainly on the selvage of every yard of goods manufactured the number of his license and the content of shoddy cotton the material contains. Pure wool goods, made from wool direct from the sheep's back will be marked "virgin wool." The legend on the selvage of the cloth will read thus:

"Reg. No. (a) virgin wool 100 per cent."

"Reg. No. (a) virgin wool 90 per cent; (b) shoddy per cent"

"Reg. No. (a) virgin wool 80 per cent; (b) shoddy per cent (c) cotton per cent."

"Reg. No. (a) virgin wool 70 per cent; (c) cotton per cent"

"Reg. No. (b) shoddy per cent; (c) cotton per cent."

"Reg. No. (b) shoddy per cent."

Jobbers, cloth wholesalers, garment manufacturers and retailers are forbidden to accept cloth that does not bear this registration mark and identification of fabric on every yard of the selvage, and clothing manufacturers, tailors and retailers are required to sew into each garment before it is offered for sale where it is easily accessible, a white cotton strip of cloth on which is indelibly written and in a manner that will not be blurred or erased, the precise designation as to which appears on the selvage of the cloth from which the garment is made.

The "Truth in Fabric" law is made operative within sixty days after its passage. On all cloth manufactured prior to the operation of the law, and on all garments manufactured prior to the operation of the law, the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber and retailer are required to sew on a white strip plainly designating that the material

(Continued on Page 42)

Three Pigs Net \$1,810 in Two Years and Leave Two on Farm

By WILLIAM J. WESTON, Wakefield, Michigan

IN the Fall of 1917 I decided to buy some fall pigs to consume our surplus of skim milk and what buttermilk we had at home and could obtain from the creamery. After thoroughly considering the kind of hogs I had had in the past and the kind my neighbors had, and the profits we had derived from those hogs, together with such information as I could gather from outside sources, I decided to buy a trio of pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys.

In September of that year I purchased from S. O. Weeks, Degraff, O., two registered sow pigs of August litter, and a very fine specimen of a boar which he obtained for me. The price of these three small pigs not only staggered my neighbors and friends, but gave me a shock as well. My neighbors and friends insisted that I had gone crazy, and for a time they had me believing they were telling the truth.

September, 1918, saw twenty-four pigs on the farm, and there were times when I wondered what we were going to do with them. The original trio were pretty well grown and had good appetites, and it seemed that the twenty-one young ones could eat all the time. Some way, however, we managed to feed them—verifying the adage that "where there's a will there's a way."

One day a breeder came along and passed his opinion on the bunch. I was really afraid to put a price on them, so I let him go away with the idea that I was not ready to sell. From that time on, however, it was with considerable pride that I showed an occasional visitor or buyer that bunch of hogs. I had some real hogs and knew it, and by October first, all the twenty-one pigs were sold. They gave me a profit over and above the feed bills of \$525, and I had my original trio left.

This spring one of the sows farrowed thirteen pigs, and the other fourteen. We lost five from these litters,



Model Red Girl 20th. Weight 650 Pounds at Two Years

leaving twenty-two, which were all contracted at the age of ten weeks at \$20 each, the price increasing a little each week to offset feed expense and other cost items. After deducting the cost of winter feed for the old stock and the cost of the entire lot up to the removal of the last pig, our profit was \$440.

The smaller sow we did not breed again, but the larger one farrowed a litter of fifteen pigs on September 3, all good, strong, healthy pigs.

On October 3rd we sold the original boar and the two sows, together with a spring sow and boar and a boar pig from the September

farrow to Frank P. Blair, Mukwonago, Wisconsin, for \$565. From the remaining pigs we reserved two exceptional fine sows, selling the others at an average price of \$18 each, or a total of \$225.

The cost accounting of these transactions was a very important and most interesting feature of the business. On this subject I think it would be proper to say that we did not charge anything against the skim milk and butter milk, because we regarded this as waste unless fed. We considered that what would have gone to waste should not enter into a cost item no more than pasture on idled-over land. Accurate account was kept of every pound of other feed and all costs, and after deductions, we find that we have made \$1,810 on our investment in three purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs purchased two years ago, and have two fine brood sows left.

We did not have any really good pasture for these hogs, but they cleared two acres of heavy brush, and a fine job of clearing I never saw. It would have cost \$75 at least to have put the ground in as good shape as the hogs left it. None of the hogs were ringed and we had little trouble with them.

(Continued on Page 18)

CLOVER LAND

Wisconsin's Potato Exhibition and Its Interest to Cloverland

By J. G. MILWARD, Secretary Wisconsin Potato Growers Association

THE Wisconsin Potato Exposition should interest the readers of Cloverland Magazine on account of the important part the potato industry has played in the development of the new lands of the state. It is generally accepted that the potato thrives to the highest degree of perfection upon the cool, deep, fertile, well drained, sandy loam soils of the north.

Combined with the above condition the matter of climate is very important. Cool, clear, bright sunny days should prevail with relatively low summer temperature. These conditions combined with an even distribution of rainfall, seem to produce natural hardiness and vigor of vine growth and maximum yields.

The Wisconsin Potato Exposition is organized therefore, in the interests of an industry which during the last thirty years has kept pace with the remarkable agricultural development of the state. The exposition is organized also in the interests of the further development of potato growing in the counties now coming under rapid development. Originally three counties in central Wisconsin claimed the distinction of being the potato belt of the state. Today the industry is important commercially in at least twenty-five counties—state wide plan of development is under organization. The legislature of the state in many ways has recognized this work and has provided means to aid in its further development. This work is affiliated in its object with the other state organizations in Wisconsin which have been so successful in the development of dairying, community live stock centers and the development of staple grain and forage crops.

When the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association was organized at



Section of Wisconsin Potato Exhibition

Waupaca in 1912, plans were laid to provide an annual potato show. Representative growers, dealers and shippers, transportation interests, and developmental organizations were called together for conference on this plan. Resulting from this, four annual potato shows were held in order at Rhinelander in 1913, Grand Rapids in 1914, Marinette in 1915, Eau Claire in

1916. These shows grew annually, each ranking as one of the leading special crop shows in America.

In planning for the annual show at Madison in 1917, the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association decided upon a plan for a special crop exposition involving not only a potato show, a program and educational displays, but in addition, complete displays of all

commercial lines—machinery and manufactured products involved in potato growing. Under this plan representatives of every branch of the industry, i. e., growers, dealers, and shippers, transportation interests, state developmental agencies, were asked to co-operate in one large exposition of the industry.

Two annual expositions were conducted under this plan, one at Madison, in 1917, and the last one at Milwaukee, in 1918.

This year at the Milwaukee Auditorium, the eighth annual potato show and exposition will be held during the week of December 8, 1919. The attention of readers of the Cloverland Magazine is called to the following plans for the exposition.

Twenty Wisconsin counties have entered in competitive county booth exhibits. Competitive exhibits in other classes will bring the total up to twenty-five counties. The counties now entered with booth exhibits are: Waupaca, Portage, Marinette, Forest, Oconto, Shawano, Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Price, Rusk, Taylor, Langlade, Chippewa, Barron, Dunn, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer and Bayfield.

In addition competitive exhibits in other classes will also be entered from Waushara, Marathon, Wood, La Crosse and from scattering small potato centers in the state.

The work under organization in the above counties as typified by the county booth exhibits is representative of the plan of potato improvement work in Wisconsin. This work has been largely under the direction of the County Agent. The real slogan adopted by all the men has been—"Quality Stock of Standard Varieties Only for All Commercial Purposes."

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Plan of Paying for Land with Clover Seed Proves Successful

By JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Michigan

REGARDING my experience in selling cut-over land on the seed payment plan I beg to state, in answer to your request for information, that my transactions along this line have been in a modest way only, rather in the infant stage of development—but I regard the plan so feasible that I am perfectly willing to go the entire distance, that is, the limit of my holdings.

The farm home seeker with means, as a rule is interested only in acquiring improved or partly improved farms. Therefore, the state of Michigan, and the patient, watchful, waiting taxpayer, is dependent almost entirely upon the self-reliant farm home seeker with very limited means, if any at all, but possessing a quenchless thirst for his own fireside, which is in itself a most valuable asset. Between this builder, this sturdy type of pioneer who carves out a home in the wilderness and contributes such a valuable portion to the state and nation as a wealth and good citizenship, stands as a barrier in many cases the stipulated yearly cash payment and interest that must be met while the farm is in the making. No wonder he continues to loiter in the factory, or park time as a farm hand or tenant farmer. Who wouldn't under the circumstances?

'Tis said, "The way to help thyself is by helping others," and in the seed of the clover I found the means to his end.

It is too much to expect the average settler to build his farm home and meet a fixed yearly payment and interest in the meantime—a burden in many cases calculated to destroy the efficiency of the most optimistic, a real kill-joy—and the greatest ob-

stacle to the rapid development of our vacant land. The stumps as a problem are but secondary consideration by comparison.

No load is heavy when the moving is made easy.

Requiring purchasers of farm size tracts to grow annually two acres of clover for seed for every forty purchased, and less for larger tracts, and apply the seed upon the purchase price until the land is paid for, in no way entails a hardship upon the settlers.

A cash payment of 10 per cent is occasionally exacted, depending upon circumstances, which is later advanced to the settler to purchase live stock, and is made renewable every year for five years at 6 per cent interest. I might add that the purchaser is at liberty at any time to change to the yearly cash payment plan. The form of payment after he has obtained a start is left entirely to his own judgment, and to be made in the easiest way possible for him.

My twenty years' continuous residence in Presque Isle County, growing mutton up to a few years ago, and the hay and grain for feed, with the added experience of every farmer in the township, demonstrates beyond doubt, that our heavy clay bottom lands can be relied upon to yield from five to ten bushels of alsike clover seed per acre. The farmer in our township and neighboring townships who does not count upon an annual clover seed crop is the exception.

In normal years the settlers realize from \$9 to \$12 a bushel for their alsike seed direct from the huller, but

this year the price has been from \$20 to \$25 a bushel. The hot weather at seed forming time prematurely browning the blossoms while the seed was green, was partly responsible for a decreased yield this year, but the high prices received for the seed was equivalent to a bumper crop in normal years.

Our farmers engaged in dairying and marketing grass fat beef and mutton find in the sweet clover plant grown upon high lands varying from heavy to light soils, an even more profitable seed and feed crop.

The hullings or chaff from alsike and sweet clover is most profitably utilized in wintering all kinds of stock, particularly the dairy herd.

An alsike field is good for two or three years seed crop from first cutting. Sweet clover for hay and seed is good for one year only, the early first cutting yielding a heavy crop, the second cutting for seed and harvested with a binder.

Sweet clover hullings or chaff as ground feed forming part of the dairy herd ration shows surprising results at the pail, so that the expense of growing a few acres of clover for seed money to apply upon the land purchase is practically nil, representing the mortgage lifter that so easily moves the load.

The settler in this proven seed belt—due to an all-winter blanket of snow that does not slip off just when it is most needed—knowing that the proceeds from his seed crop, be it large or small, is to be his only stipulated yearly payment until the land is paid for, is not worrying over the possibil-

ity of losing his newly made farm through foreclosure, and especially when he knows that often one crop of seed from five acres pays for an entire forty of wild land. So quite naturally he is an optimist, enjoys the task of earning his farm home, is light-hearted and efficient, and whistles while extending his fields, all of which is to the betterment of debtor and creditor.

Among others paying for their farms with clover seed and who will be pleased to answer questions concerning his experience covering the last five years growing alsike clover seed, is Mr. W. F. Houghmaster, of the Rainy Lake Settlement, postoffice address, Millersburg, Mich.; Mr. Matthew Heslip, of Hogensville, Mich., a former supervisor of the county, who has grown as high as twenty-two and one-half bushels of sweet clover seed to the acre, and received \$13 a bushel for it when seed prices were normal, and makes profitable use of hay for sheep and cattle feed, will also be pleased to answer questions concerning this much neglected asset.

The snow belt is the dependable seed belt for legumes. So all of Cloverland possesses one valuable asset and one which will play an important part in this stage of development. There is glory enough in the clover leaf for all.

A recent bulletin from the U. S. Department of Agriculture says of sweet clover: "As a pasture plant, sweet clover is superior to red clover, and possibly alfalfa, as it seldom causes bloat, will grow on poor soils, and is drought resistant. In addition to the value of sweet clover as a feed, it is one of the best soil-improving crops adapted for short rotations which can be grown."

CLOVER LAND

The Importance of Close Markets to the Live Stock Industry

By HENRY A. PERRY

MARKETING is recognized as the most essential feature of successful farming and live stock raising. Markets are so important that the government of the United States has established a Bureau of Markets within the Department of Agriculture, and within the past few years it has been elaborated until its ramifications reach into the most remote rural districts. The Bureau of Markets issues the most comprehensive digest of market quotations and market conditions on live stock in the United States. County Agricultural Agents talk markets to farmers at all times and for all products. How, when, where, and what preparations should be made for marketing are the dominant factors in getting on the right side of the ledger.

A farmer may have fat cattle, fat hogs, fat sheep, but market conditions will take from or add to his profit, although the animal will retain its quality and quantity of meat and meat products from stock yards and packers to consumer. Taking advantage of the best market conditions with live stock ready to market, or knowing when and where to market, insure bigger profits. But, no matter how care-

fully the live stock producer studies the markets, no matter how well his stock is fitted for market, there are always two elements that enter into marketing which take from his profits and which can not be avoided. These two elements are freight rates and shrinkage. Proximity of the market, then, is really first consideration, whether sales conditions are favorable or unfavorable.

A saving of a few cents a hundred in freight rates means an additional profit of a dollar on a steer, so if a

farmer has 100 steers he makes \$100 by shipping to the market which gives him a few cents saving in the freight rate, and the big rancher having 1,000 or 2,000 steers to market makes \$1,000 or \$2,000 more on his season's shipment than if he marketed on a longer freight rate.

Important as freight rates are to the shipper the other element that incurs loss is still more important, for it involves heavier loss. Shrinkage enroute to market is sure and the lost weight can not be recovered. Equal

freight rates might be made in two or more markets, thus equalizing the market so far as freight rates and prices are concerned but the longer the haul the greater the shrinkage. Ruling prices in various markets also may offset the difference in freight rates, but the shipper receives the same amount of cash for his stock in either market, but the shrinkage loss is ever present, the amount of the loss always depending upon distance to market. Wherever the stock must go on the scales and buyers pay by weight of car.

Every stockman knows that every hour his stock aboard train he is losing money. Shrinkage, no counted in pounds but counted in big, round dollars. The experienced stockman is familiar with all these details and markets accordingly, but the farmers of Cloverland just beginning to raise sheep and cattle and hogs are apt to overlook the most important item in marketing.

Just how important this shrinkage item is may be understood from one specific illustration, comparing the cost of marketing from a range in Cloverland, as compared with market

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Indian Packing Company's Plant and the Adjoining Stockyards, Showing Chute Leading Direct From the Yards Into the Packing Plant

Value of Sugar Beet Tops and Leaves for Sheep and Cattle Feed

By E. B. HILL, Agriculturalist, Menominee River Sugar Company

NOTHING WASTED! This is the motto of the sugar beet. Besides being one of strongest cash crops the by-products, leaves and tops as stock feed make the crop a big asset to the live stock industry in this section.

Two of the biggest problems for the farmer are cash and winter feed. Certainly a crop which has this combination highly developed is a good crop to grow. The value of any farm crop depends upon the total cash returns, through direct sale and by use of the products as stock feed. Sugar beets provide this dual profit, and they are especially adapted to this art of the country.

The value of sugar beet leaves and tops as an important by-product is being readily recognized by farmers throughout the United States. Their excellence for sheep and cattle feed has been proven by most thorough experiments, and beet tops is a feed for fitting sheep for the late

fall market in many districts where there are sugar beet fields. This nutritious feed is available at just the season of the year when the farmer wants all of his pasture for the dairy, and if he has a field with beet tops scattered about he has an asset for finishing off his sheep and cattle which will show a substantial return when they are marketed. In some of the western states it is not infrequent that sheep

growers bid against each other for the privilege of running their sheep on a sugar beet field from which the beets have been harvested. It is the cheapest finishing off feed and many prefer it to anything else in fitting for market.

As a milk producer this feed can not be beaten by any other form of roughage, and again it comes in at an opportune time for late fall feed and

just when cows require the very best milk producing feed available. It is also a good carry-over when pasture begins to freeze up.

The yield of beet leaves and tops from an acre of beets varies from four to eight tons, depending upon the yield of beets and their maturity. An attack of leaf spot reduces the yield of leaves and tops per acre.

While the practice in the West is to turn sheep into the field after the beets have been harvested, this crop is too valuable to feed in that manner. The leaves and tops should be hauled from the field and fed in a separate lot, or in the stable. Pasturing the crop is wasteful, as many leaves are trampled into the ground and lost. This is especially true with cattle.

The beet grower with a large acreage of beets finds that he has more leaves and tops than he can feed before they are



These Beets Were Planted at the Same Time. The Back of the Field Shows Where Fertilizer Was Used, the Front, Where It Was Not Used

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Cloverland Farmers Should Remove the Poor Seed Corn Menace

By G. W. PUTNAM, Crops Experimentor, U. P. Experiment Station, M. A. C.

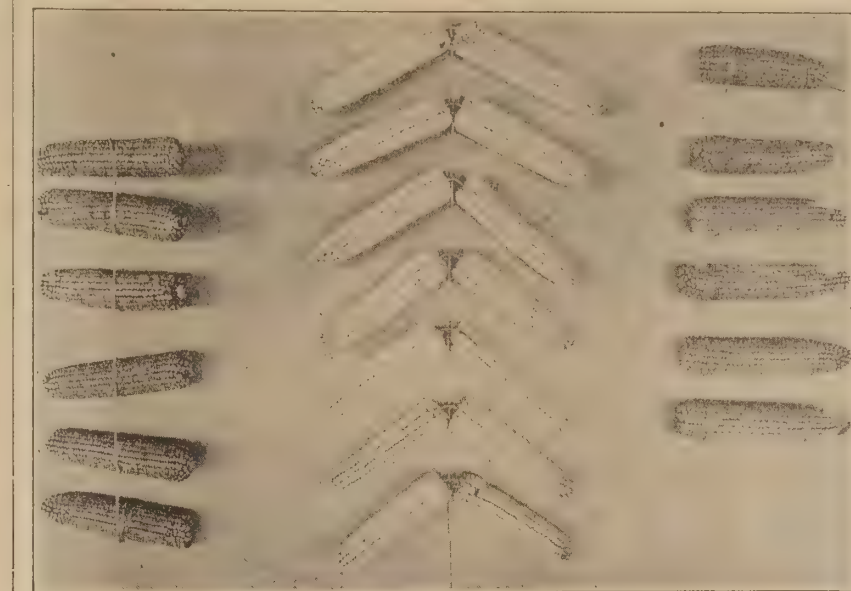
IN 1918 farmers in general over the United States were caught in the grip of a new menace. The almost complete failure of the 1917 corn crop to mature into good seed, caught 90 per cent of the farmers with very poor seed at the best, with which to make their 1918 plantings.

There was not enough viable seed corn in Michigan to allow her farmers to make their usual planting. The state appropriated fifty thousand dollars to buy up seed corn from other states. Seed corn was bought from the Dakotas on the west to Massachusetts in the east, and shipped to Michigan farmers at cost. Even then it was very expensive seed corn, and did not mature the crop of corn in 1918, as it would have, could we have had a supply of Michigan seed saved over from 1916. However, it did allow us to tide over a bad situation, and now with a bountiful corn harvest coming into our cribs this fall, let us make a concentrated effort in Cloverland, to remove the possibility of this situation repeating itself, by selecting sufficient seed corn for two years planting.

At the time this article will be published it will be too late to select your seed corn from the field, which is the most desirable way to do, but with a good crop in the crib, quite satisfactory results can be obtained with crib selection.

The type of corn to select for Cloverland farms, is a local problem, depending on the section in which you live. However, certain general principles can be applied to any locality.

Size of Ear:—In selecting your corn ear in mind that you want your corn to mature, if you are growing it for grain. If you are growing it for silage you will want a later maturing type than you can mature in your section. The usual practice for seed



Practical Method of Drying Seed Corn. Free Ventilation is Necessary for Drying Rapidly

corn for ensilage is to purchase seed of a desirable variety, a few hundred miles south of your section. For grain we like a type of corn that will make the best use of an average season, that is, we want a corn that is neither too big nor too small. If you select too big an ear, it will be sappy, and at harvest time will be carrying too high a per cent of moisture. On the other hand, if you select too small an ear, it will not be able to make the best use of the plant food available in the soil. A large cob is usually

associated with late maturity. It also carries a high per cent of moisture, which is difficult to dry out, often causing loss in storage. Too deep a kernel is to be avoided, as our season is usually too short to fully develop a deepkerneled type. A medium kernel will usually yield just as well and as it matures better, is more desirable for storage.

Uniformity:—Select ears that are uniform in respect to type of kernels, as high yield is associated with ears that are well filled with uniform ker-

nels, any twisted rows and odd shape kernels leave more or less waste space that would be occupied if the kernels were uniform, and the rows straight.

Quantity to Select:—In making this initial selection from the crib, be sure to pick out about a half more ears than you really need, because when you shell and test your corn, you will always find some ears to discard. If you plan on planting sixteen to twenty acres this next year, save out about five or six bushels, that is, save about one bushel of seed for each eight or ten acres you plan on planting, and a like amount for the next year, so that you will be sure to have seed corn in 1921. Then in addition to this, save one bushel to each two that you actually require, in order to have plenty of extras, when you go to discarding undesirable ears that you overlooked in your first crib selection.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the proper storage of seed corn in a climate as cold and moist as Cloverland.

At harvest time corn contains from 30 to 40 per cent moisture; when properly dried for winter storage, it contains about 12 to 15 per cent. It is very desirable that corn should lose this excess moisture as rapidly as possible after harvest, as with 30 to 40 per cent of moisture it is very susceptible to freezing and even if it is placed in storage where it will not freeze it will deteriorate by molding, if the storage room is not properly ventilated and heated.

In practically every farm home there is a vacant room or the attic in which seed corn can be stored with proper ventilation, by having the windows of the room open and the heat either from a stove in the room or from the excess heat of the house.

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The Great "International" and Its Relation to Cloverland

By B. H. HEIDE, Secretary International Live Stock Exposition

CLOVERLAND, embracing a vast fertile area in three states within a night's rail ride of Chicago, logically within territory geographically tributary to the premier live stock market of the United States. Intimate relationship with the International Live Stock Exposition, exponent of the live stock interest of the country, naturally follows. Live stock development in Cloverland, retarded by the war and an exodus to the treeless West, is now proceeding at a rate that promises to convert its idle acreage into productive farms within the next decade. Thousands of sorry but wiser homeseekers re-

pelled by nature's hostility in the semi-arid region are turning their attention to that well-watered and wooded country east of the Mississippi River and north of the latitude of Milwaukee, where the last piece of available home-making country in the Great Lakes region awaits conversion.

Nature intended this to be a live stock raising section. "Cloverland" is an appropriate name descriptive of its capacity in an agrarian sense, for it is axiomatic that where this "King of the legumes" thrives cattle, hogs and sheep flourish. Alfalfa, twin

brother to clover, is equally profitable. Other grasses constituting the cornerstone of the live stock industry are always at home and where forage can be produced in abundance, our domestic animals get maximum results.

Cloverland, capable of supporting a large agrarian population, has the distinct advantage of close proximity to the best markets in the country; the short-haul materially simplifies a transportation problem that is, at times, of serious import to growers far removed from market centers.

The stable temperatures of the

Great Lakes region, especially in winter, are conducive to the health and comfort of our domestic animals, both of which are essential to maximum results. Statistics show that the live stock in the sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan popularly known as "Cloverland" is remarkably free from tuberculosis.

I have watched with interest the rapid development of the grazing resources of this part of the timbered region. This summer these rich grazing lands have afforded an opportune and profitable refuge to thousands of distressed cattle and sheep, forced to

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The Main Building of the International Live Stock Exposition which will be Held in Chicago November 29 to December 6. There are 20 Buildings in All

CLOVER LAND



Party of Bee Keepers at Apiary of Thomas Hanna, Iron Mountain, Mich.



Woodman Apiary, Chippewa County, Mich., One of the Finest in the U. P.

Commercial Bee Keeping a New Enterprise in Upper Michigan

By PROF. B. F. KINDIG, a State Apiary Inspector, M. A. C.

SURELY, the tremendous agricultural resources of Cloverland are only faintly recognized today. As in any new country, the most obviously profitable branches of agriculture are the ones which rightfully hold the center of the stage. Beekeeping is a minor agricultural enterprise and but occasionally engaged in as a chief occupation even in our older communities. Extensive beekeeping, however, is particularly adapted to a rather new and not well settled country.

Cloverland is truly a beekeeper's paradise. There is no place that I have ever visited which presented such a wealth and diversity of nectar secreting plants as are to be found in Cloverland. The dandelions, maples, elms, and pin cherries, together with a number of plants of minor importance, furnish early nectar and pollen in abundance. Such plants as these are essential to successful beekeeping because they furnish natural food in abundance at just the time when colonies need it very much in the rearing of strong swarms for the main honey flow.

Following soon after the early bloom come the flowers which furnish the nectar for the production of the surplus honey crop. Raspberry, the first to bloom, abounds in the open woods, the slashings and even on the dryer parts of the low ground. This plant is famous for its delicious white honey. Red raspberry is indigenous to all parts of the Cloverland district and any location which a beekeeper would choose would be within range of large areas of wild red raspberry.

The abundance of alsike and white clover is known to everyone who has ever heard of Cloverland. The clovers begin blooming when the raspberry is nearly gone, thus furnishing a continuous flow of nectar. The profusion of clover in places where it was never sown must be seen to be appreciated.

In the years to come, when Cloverland becomes a well settled and intensively farmed country, when the cultivation of the soil has driven out the raspberry, the clovers will still remain as dependable sources of nectar. The limestone soil of the Upper Peninsula furnishes an ideal home for the clovers and they grow there with a luxuriance seldom seen in other sections.

Fireweed or epilobium is at present a most valuable source of surplus honey. Coming as it does in mid-summer, it supplements the clover as it begins to ripen and continues the honey flow until the middle of August when the second crop of clover begins to yield. Fireweed is easily driven out by the encroachment of the farmer. However, it will be many years yet before the beekeeper will not be able to profit from its bloom dotting the cut-over lands.

Cloverland yields a beautiful white honey of the very highest quality. It is, however, particularly adapted to the production of extracted honey. By this it is not meant to convey the idea

that comb honey cannot be produced. As evidence of its possibility, I have at hand a letter from a beekeeper on the Upper Peninsula who writes that one colony has this year produced 180 sections. Comb honey production at its best requires warm nights. Cloverland is famous for its cool, refreshing nights throughout the summer. Therefore, I never expect this territory to become famous for comb honey.

It is hard to write of Cloverland without using superlatives. In abundance and diversity of desirable flora, it is hard to conceive of a territory better adapted to beekeeping. Thousands of acres of unoccupied land invite the beekeeper to come and profit. Recently, a party of commercial beekeepers from Lower Michigan and Ohio traveled over a portion of the Upper Peninsula. All were amazed at the numberless excellent unoccupied locations. Every man in the party returned home to arrange his affairs preparatory to coming to Cloverland next season. When bee-

keepers once realize the extent and value of this territory there will be immigration of beekeepers who will not only themselves profit but will also many thousands of dollars to the agricultural produce of the Upper Peninsula. There is room enough for 100,000 colonies of bees without crowding. Those who locate first will get the choice locations. Last year 120 colonies were sent across the Straits; this year nearly 400 crossed; next year more than 1,000 will cross. The movement to the Upper Peninsula is on.

The Eskil and Woodman apiaries illustrated here are commercial enterprises and have been yielding satisfactory profits. The Eskil apiary, managed by Mrs. Eskil for pleasure, to occupy spare time, and for profit. She started in a small way, but now has an apiary that any beekeeper might be proud of. The honey from this apiary is strictly wild flower honey and finds a ready market at home.

There are very few apiaries in Upper Michigan, and none that I know of that was started as a commercial enterprise, although some have grown into this class. The natural increase in colonies has built them up, making the sale of honey imperative, and in that manner a commercial enterprise was born in several communities.

There is a splendid local market for honey in Upper Michigan, and it will be many years before this demand may be supplied from local apiaries. Bee keeping is an enterprise that will be welcomed in Cloverland, not only because it will add to the commercial resources of that region, but because the demand for honey will be supplied at home. And I do not hesitate to predict that in the "Cloverland honey" will be in demand on a much broader market. The nation will have selling value, and from observations it will truthfully designate the quality of the honey.



Prof. B. F. Kindig, a State Apiary Inspector, M. A. C.



Back Lot Apiary of Dr. Hockings, Crystal Falls, Mich. Very Profitable Use of Idle Ground



Party of Bee Keepers at Apiary of Mrs. Eskil, Iron Mountain, Mich. Mrs. Eskil in the Center

CLOVER LAND

LAUGHING BILL HYDE

By REX BEACH

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Continued from October

SYNOPSIS

Mr. William Hyde was discharged from Deer Lodge prison and promptly became so vigorous in following his old vocation of holding up peaceful citizens that he soon found it necessary to flee to Alaska to escape another season of reforming behind the bars. His intimate associations with Dr. Thomas, whom he met on the steamer while plundering the doctor's state-room, gradually gave Mr. Hyde better moral views, and he found himself unconsciously the guardian of Ponatah, an educated Indian girl who had been robbed of her share in a valuable mining property in Alaska by a devout missionary. Mr. Hyde set about to restore the stolen fortune to its rightful owner in his own peculiar way, and while working at the mine discovered the superintendent and foreman systematically stealing gold dust from the dishonest missionary who robbed Ponatah. All the time Mr. Hyde felt a growing obligation to Dr. Thomas, his moral benefactor, and he became very busy conjuring up some plan whereby he could square accounts all round.

THIS sleight-of-hand was repeated several times, and when the last heap of gold had been weighed Bill estimated that Doctor Slayforth was poorer by at least a hundred ounces—sixteen hundred dollars. There was no question about it now; these were not common thieves; this was becoming a regular man's game, and the stakes were assuming a size to give Laughing Bill a tingling sensation along his spine. Having discovered the modus operandi of the pair, and having read their cards, so to speak, he next set himself to discover where they banked their swag. But this was by no means easy. His utmost vigilance went unrewarded by so much as a single clue.

Berg and Sleven had a habit of riding into town on Saturday nights, and he next time they left the claim Bill leaded a jumping toothache and set out afoot for medical attention.

It was late when he arrived at Nome, nevertheless a diligent search of the Front Street saloons failed to locate either man. He was still looking for them when they came riding in.

With their delayed arrival Bill's apprehensions vanished, as likewise did his imaginary toothache. He had feared that they were in the habit of bringing the gold to Nome, there perhaps to bank it with some friend; but now he knew that they were too cautious for that, and preferred instead to cache it somewhere in the hills. This simplified matters immensely, so Bill looked up his little doctor for a sociable visit.

Thomas was in his office; he greeted Bill warmly.

"Say! Pill-rolling must be brisk to keep you on the job till midnight," the latter began.

"Business is rotten!" exclaimed the physician. "And it's a rotten business."

"Nobody sick? That's tough. Open can of typhoid germs, and I'll put 'em in the well. Anything to stir up a little trade."

"I've just balanced my books and—ve just heard from Alice."

"Do the books balance?"

"Oh, perfectly—nothing equals nothing—it's a perfect equilibrium. Alice wants me to come home and start all over, and I'm tempted to do so."

"Ain't going to throw up your tail, are you?"

"I can't get along without her." Thomas was plainly in the depths; he

turned away and stared moodily out into the dim-lit street. It was midnight, but already the days were shortening, already there was an hour or two of dusk between the evening and the morning light.

"Of course you can't get along without her," the ex-bandit agreed. "I seen that when I looked at her picture. Why don't you bring her in?"

"Bring her in—here? Thomas faced about quickly. "Humph! Not much."

"Well, this ain't no doll's village, that's a fact. It's full of wicked men, and the women ain't wuth braggin' over. S'pose we go out and marry her?"

"We?" Thomas smiled for the first time.

"Sure. I'll stick to the bitter finish."

"I'm broke, Bill."

"Pshaw, now! Don't let that worry you. I got money."

"I don't know. I don't know anything about you, Bill. That's one of the most interesting features of our friendship."

"Well, pay a little attention to me. Now then, I figger it like this: I got lungs like a grasshopper, and the money won't do me no good, so I'll stake you and Miss Alice to it."

Doctor Thomas eyed the speaker curiously. "I believe you would," said he, after a moment.

"Would I? Say! You ever seen a feather bed tied up with a rope? You sit tight and I'll slip you a roll just that size."

"Of course you know I wouldn't take it?"

"Why not? It's more'n likely it'll get me into evil company or gimme some bad habit, and I'll gargle off before I've had a chance to spend it. I ain't strong."

"I'll earn what I get, Billy."



Search Among the Boulders Uncovered the Hiding Place of Pick and Shovel

"You? The doctor was surprised. "Where did you get it?"

"Well, I got it! That's the main thing. It was—left to me."

"Honestly?"

"What d'you mean, 'honestly'?"

"How much?"

"I dunno, exactly. You see, I ain't got it actually in my mit—"

"Oh!"

"But I'll have it, all righto. It's just waiting for me to close down on it. I reckon there must be a thousand gold buzzards in the stack, mebbey more. It's all yours."

"Thanks!" said the physician, unimpressed.

"Look me in the eye." Bill spoke earnestly. "Twenty thousand iron men ain't so bad. It'll buy a lot of doll's clothes. We can have a big party—I ain't kidding!" Then reading amused incredulity in his friend's face he demanded: "How you know I ain't got a rich uncle that raised me from a colt and that broke his heart at me runnin' away and turning out wild, and has had lawyers gunnin' for me ever since he knew he was gettin' old and going to croak? How you know that, eh?"

"All right. If you feel like that I'll bet it for you on a crap game, and you can take the winnings—"

"Nothing doing. I want honest money—money that I can look in the face."

Mr. Hyde was out of patience. "All money's honest, after you get it!" he cried. "It's gettin' it that draws blood. I never knew the silver bird to fly off a dollar and scratch a guy, did you?"

"I want to make money—that's why I came up to this God-forsaken place—but—when your uncle's draft arrives you cash it."

"Ain't you the champeen bone-dome?" muttered Bill. Such an attitude seemed to him both senseless and quixotic, for he had never attached the least sentiment to money. Money was an elemental necessity, therefore he looked upon it with practical, unromantic eyes, and helped himself to it as he helped himself to such elemental necessities as air or water. Most of life's necessities had fallen into monopolistic hands and were used to wring tribute from unfortunate mortals who had arrived too late to share in the graft, as witness, for instance, Standard Oil. So ran Bill's reasoning

when he took the trouble to reason at all. Men had established arbitrary rules to govern their forays upon one another's property, to be sure, but under cover of these artificial laws they stole merrily, and got away with it. Eagles did not scruple to steal from one another, horses ate one another's fodder; why human beings should not do likewise had always puzzled Mr. Hyde. The basic principle held good in both cases, it seemed to him, and Doctor Thomas's refusal to share in the coming legacy struck him as silly; it was the result of a warped and unsound philosophy. But argue as he would he could not shake his friend's opinion of the matter.

One evening, not long after his visit to town, Bill's toothache returned again to plague him. He raised groans and hoarse profanities, and then, while the crew was still at supper, he abandoned his work and set out in search of relief. But he did not go to Nome. Once out of sight of the mine he doubled back and came out behind the superintendent's cabin. A moment later he was stretched out in the narrow dark space beneath Black Jack's bunk. Dust irritated Bill's lungs, therefore he had carefully swept out the place that morning; likewise he had thoughtfully provided himself with a cotton comforter as protection to his bones. He had no intention of permitting himself to be taken at a disadvantage, and knowing full well the painful consequences of discovery he opened his bone-handled pocket-knife and tested its keen edge with his thumb. In the interests of peace and good-fellowship, however, he hoped he could go through the night without coughing.

Sleven was the first to return from supper. He went directly to his bunk, drew a bottle of whisky from beneath his pillow, poured himself a drink, and replaced the bottle. When Berg entered he went through a similar procedure, after which a fire was built, the men kicked off their boots, lit their pipes, and stretched out upon their beds.

"I've been thinking it over," the superintendent began, "and you can't do it."

"Why not?" queried Sleven. "I told his nibs I was sick of the grub."

"Foremen don't quit good jobs on account of the grub. You've got to stick till fall then we'll both go. We'll strike the old man for a raise—"

"Humph! He'll let us go, quick enough, when we do that. Let's strike him now. I'm through."

"Nothing stirring," Berg firmly declared. "We'll play out the string, I'm taking no chances."

"Hell! Ain't we takin' a chance every day we stay here? I'm getting so I don't sleep. I got enough to do me; I ain't a hog. I got a bully corner all picked out, Jack—best corner in Seattle for a gin-mill."

"It'll wait. Corners don't get up and move. No, I won't hold the bag for you or for anybody," declared the former speaker. "We'll go through, arm in arm. Once we're away clean you can do what you like. Me for the Argentine and ten thousand acres of long-horns. You better forget that corner. Some night you'll get stewed and spill the beans."

"Who, me?" Sleven laughed in disdain. "Fat chance!" There was a long silence during which the only sound was the bubbling of a pipe. "I

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CLOVERLAND

MAGAZINE

The Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Greater Cloverland

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NOVEMBER, 1919

Important Notice

THROUGH reorganization and additions to its office and field staff, Cloverland Magazine will elaborate its specific field of education on the possibilities of Greater Cloverland as a live stock and dairy country to include Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, commencing the first of the year.

The message of Cloverland will be carried into these "corn belt" states by Cloverland Magazine in much the same manner it has been carried into the live stock producing states of the West and Southwest during the past three years.

Plans for carrying the message into the "corn belt" states have been under consideration by the Magazine for several months, and the execution of these plans will be one of the principal activities of Cloverland Magazine during 1920.

Considerable preliminary work already has been done in the "corn belt" states, and definite accomplishments already are attested by the large number of settlers coming to Greater Cloverland from those states. These settlers as a rule are high-class, well-to-do live stock farmers, the very best type of settlers Greater Cloverland could desire.

While this has been a part of the general work Cloverland Magazine had mapped out for its mission, the splendid results attained in such a short time have convinced the Magazine that the intensive campaign among the live stock farmers planned for 1921 and 1922 should be advanced to 1920 and 1921. The Magazine has been acquiring a considerable and widely scattered circulation in the "corn belt" states during the past eighteen months, laying the foundation for the intensive campaign when the time was ripe. That opportunity is now, and Cloverland Magazine is prepared.

Within the last year speculators in the "corn belt" states have gone land mad, prices have advanced until profits can not be taken from the soil except in small and specially favored districts, and then only through most intense cultivation of highest priced crops with highest priced live stock and the costliest dairy added. This is a condition that is spurring the exodus of two classes of farmers—the renter-farmer who hopes to own a farm some day or the small farmer who hopes to elaborate his holdings, and the farmer who has grown rich through the sale of his farm at phenomenally high prices and desires to go elsewhere to buy cheap land for a new farm. Either class is very desirable in Greater Cloverland, because each has the brand of thrift and experience, two eminent qualities that enhance the value of settlers of this type.

Land speculation is driving the farmers out of the "corn belt" states. Cheap acreage in Greater Cloverland is attracting them.

Cloverland Magazine will reach thousands of these farmers with the

monthly message from Greater Cloverland, and the Magazine's organization will establish close contact with these farmers, just as it has established with the grazers and stockmen of the West.

The extension of Cloverland Magazine publicity and Cloverland Magazine service into the "corn belt" states does not mean that its efforts, activities and circulation will be reduced, restricted or minimized in the West. On the other hand, the Magazine will increase its circulation throughout the West, intensify the campaign at all live stock conventions and in ranch-to-ranch visits by personal representation of the Magazine and development forces associated with the publication.

The "invasion" of the "corn belt" states with Cloverland's message is merely the broadening of its field of activities for the development of Greater Cloverland without abatement of efforts in the productive fields already occupied.

The Magazine is now in position to give more assistance to the western ranchman and "corn belt" farmers located in Cloverland, as valuable experiences in live stock production on the cut-over lands are now available. These will be given to the new and old settlers from month to month by the men who have had the experiences and by expert authority. The westerner has brought new ideas about sheep and cattle raising, the "corn belt" farmer new ideas about live stock farming. Their ideas, systems and methods have been applied to this newly discovered live stock country, and it is the purpose of the Magazine to make known the results from month to month. These articles will be of inestimable value to the settlers here as well as the new-comer and will pave the way for the most successful development of Greater Cloverland.

Cloverland Magazine has been conducting a system of very careful research and study of various phases of specialized farming and "side issues" for more than two years and as time develops these associated farm industries the successful ventures will be recounted and recommended, while failures will be frankly recorded and warnings issued against repetitions. These new phases of husbandry will be recognized as they appear in the columns of Cloverland Magazine.

But next to continued activity in the West will be the vigorous campaign in the "corn belt" states, which already has begun, as these districts offer the two most fruitful sources of settlers for Greater Cloverland in the immediate future.

"Truth in Fabric" Law

THE "Truth in Fabric" bill will be introduced in both houses of Congress at the December session, and if passed a reduction in the price of clothing will immediately follow, and at the same time a powerful stimulant will be given the movement to rehabilitate sheep husbandry.

The measure is not propaganda for any particular individual, firm or industry—it is of utmost importance to the entire public as the entire public wears clothing, and the law would go a long way toward removing one of the two main factors causing the social and industrial unrest in America today—the high price of clothing.

The label or statement that a piece of goods is "all wool" means nothing although it is 100 per cent truth. A suit may be manufactured from worked over wool, and the commonest kind of shoddy may be called "all wool" without warping the truth. The suit looks good and sells for the price of a "virgin wool" suit, but it is very inferior and its wearing quality is close to nil.

The proposed law will require honest labeling of all clothing and clothing materials, similar to labeling of food and drug products under the pure food and drug act. The labels would bear the legend, "virgin wool," re-worked wool," "wool and cotton," and the wool content in each

piece of cloth would be indicated in cold type.

Certain manufacturers have admitted that re-worked wool clothing truthfully branded "all wool" is in direct competition with "virgin wool" goods, the matter of differentiation depending entirely upon the honesty of the salesmen at the mills, wholesale house or retail establishment, or salesmen all along the line from manufacturer to consumer. Even many merchants are deluded by the "all wool" fake and innocently play into the hands of unscrupulous salesmen in putting this class of clothing out under the guise of "virgin wool" product, but there is no innocence on the part of the manufacturer or jobber in practicing this deception when he charges "virgin wool" prices for re-worked wool and shoddy goods.

The buying public is entitled to the protection this law proposes—entitled to know exactly what money is spent for. And the farmer and grazer is entitled to have his wool crop protected from competition with the worked-over rag piles from junk houses and conglomeration of lint from the carding machines mixed with cotton. So long as this form of competition exists, so long will the wool producer be discriminated against and not get what he justly deserves.

Any honest dealer will welcome this "Truth in Fabric" law and it is the duty of every wool producer, large or small, and every citizen interested in square dealing, to urge his congressman and senator to vote for this bill when it is introduced in Congress and expedite its passage.

Cloverland's Corn Crop

CLOVERLAND had a bumper crop this year that has made the natives sit up and take notice. The season was exceptionally favorable so that all corn was fully matured before frost, but there are other elements that entered into making this crop a tremendous success. The farmers have been experimenting for a number of years with varieties of corn that mature early, and there was very little of any other kind of seed planted. They have also learned many things about cultivating corn that hastens growth and maturity. So, in all probability, had the season not been exceptionally favorable, had it been an average season, Cloverland would have had a big crop just the same.

It has not been many years since growing corn for filling the silo was considered a long chance at gambling with the elements. Now the failure of ensilage corn is practically unknown. The farmers learned what kind of corn to plant and how to cultivate it. With the ensilage problem solved they turned to producing a corn that would mature, and they have succeeded.

Of course Cloverland will never be in the class with the "corn belt" states because the nights are too cool, although the Cloverland crop this year was better than the corn of Iowa and some other states that make corn a leader crop. But growing good corn is no longer a doubtful venture in Cloverland. The corn this year grew and ripened within the normal period between frosts, which goes to show that the success was in the seed and cultivation, rather than the exceptionally favorable season.

Saving Swamp Hay

THERE IS a great opportunity for Commercial Clubs and County Boards of Supervisors to promote the live stock development of Greater Cloverland by planning organized methods for saving thousands of acres of swamp hay, a good winter feed that has been permitted to go to waste each year. It is not necessary for them to go into the hay business, but they could inaugurate local campaigns for cutting swamp hay and thus provide feed for the western sheep and cattle that will come to Cloverland next year to be wintered over, while giving remunerative employment to

farmers and laborers that might be induced to cut the hay.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of swamp hay go to waste each year, and most of it could be saved and conserved for winter feed.

Black Sheep in the Wool Situation

THERE are black sheep in the present wool situation and they are becoming pretty well identified in a group of certain manufacturers of the East. It is very apparent that while these manufacturers are charging the consuming public high prices they have launched a plan to break the wool market in America through a series of sales of imported wool in Boston, commencing this month. The price of wool has little to do with the price of clothing.

A committee from these manufacturers has been hot-footing to Washington and has succeeded in inducing the administration to sanction these sales of free wool on the theory that more wool would break ruling prices and consequently reduce the high cost of clothing. While this scheme was being manipulated between Boston and Washington, the United States Department of Agriculture was compiling figures which show that on June 30 there were on hand in the United States 674,000,000 pounds of wool. It is estimated that 50,000,000 pounds of clip had not yet reached the market, so the wool supply on July 1, was really 725,000,000 pounds. The capacity of American manufacturing plants is 55,000,000 pounds of wool a month, so there is enough wool on hand to keep all our mills going for fourteen months, providing no more wool was grown or imported.

When the sales of free foreign wool was broached in Boston no storage room could be found, practically every loft being filled to capacity, but a manufacturing concern that was boosting the sales managed to provide space for 10,000,000 pounds which will be sold in December, and storage for other imported wool is being arranged through like influences. It is admitted by wool producers that this move unless checked is going to break the American wool market.

Now here is the point to all these gyrations. The manufacturer asks for free wool to get cheaper wool, and represents that this plan will automatically mean cheaper clothing. There are about four pounds of clean wool valued at \$1.75 to \$1.80 a pound in an ordinary suit of clothes, or about \$7 worth of wool. Now, supposing the present price of wool were cut in half, how much would be the reduction in the price of a suit of clothes? It would not be sufficient to make a dent in the high cost of clothing, but would ruin the wool industry.

The price of wool does not figure materially in the price of clothing—it is the manufacture, cost of handling going through the hands of jobbers, and profits each agency through which it passes must tack on for compensation.

It is quite apparent that the manufacturers clamoring for free wool importation and auction sales of this free wool right in the midst of the well stocked and the biggest wool market of America, is playing a double game that hits both the consumer of clothing and the produce of raw wool, and is trying to make wool the goat. And it seems it has not dawned upon these manufacturers that if "free wool" would reduce the price of clothing and if they really want to do such a benevolent act quickly, why don't they ask that the tariff be taken off manufactured clothing and give the public the immediate benefit of reduction in prices free importations of manufactured clothing would entail.

When that "Craig Canal" is finished the world's shipping will be at a dozen doors to Cloverland.

Every farm community in Greater Cloverland ought to have a boys' and girls' sheep club.

CLOVER LAND

500,000 Farmer-Soldier Boys Quit the Farm

THE United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 500,000 soldiers recruited and drafted from the farms for army service have failed to return and resume their rural vocation. After being discharged they sought employment in the cities.

Before the war ended and immediately after the armistice was signed, there was much discussion in the press about "farms for returning soldiers," and there were excessive predictions on the increase in our rural population. However, it may be said that most of the optimists, although sincere in their efforts and estimates, were out of touch with rural life and did not even have their fingers on the pulse of the farmer-soldier boys. Men unfamiliar with problems of the farm took little stock in the "farms for returning soldier" movement, not because the suggestion was minus merit or unworthy, but for the reason that they understood the lure of the city life which had been taking boys and girls from the farms for many years and they figured that many soldiers, after their trip abroad, replete with cosmopolitan experiences, would not return to the farm.

Now we are facing a shortage of 500,000 able bodied young farmers on the farms at the very period in a near economic crisis when farm labor is in greatest demand to increase production that would automatically reduce the high cost of living.

There is only one remedy for this very serious situation, and that is better economic conditions on the farm. Much has been said about the absence of social life on the farm, and this has been attributed by a certain type of social uplifter as the reason for boys and girls leaving the farm. Never mind the social side of farm life. Give the farmer boy or girl economic independence, something in the way of cash compensation worth having, and the social life on the farm will take care of itself. And when boys and girls are given full credit for earning capacity, the same as given in the mills and factories of the cities, and their earning capacity is worth more on the farm than in any industrial plant, then and not until then will boys and girls stay on the farm.

Owning a Farm Home

DURING the years that development has been going on in Cloverland many interesting examples of individual ideas have been brought out. Most of the early settlers worked either in the woods or on boats. Then the demand became greater and greater for an increase in food production, hay and meats, and some of these people started farming on a small scale. Many, though, lacked the pioneering spirit and remained in the towns, where they found employment in the saw mills, on the boats, or in some other occupation where they could only be required to work a certain number of hours each day, for which they would receive a certain salary, and where it would be easy to end money after they had earned it. The men who set about to make a farm home, and produce food, were pioneers in every sense of the word. They got some claim or right to a small piece of land—perhaps a "forty" or an "eighty." They went into debt and placed themselves under a burden of responsibility. They were not afraid of hardships, a few debts, etc. They wanted to be independent and have a home for their families some day, that would be their very own. They cut wood, sawed logs, made posts, and worked at odd times with the neighboring lumbermen. They

saved their earnings and each year paid off part of the debt on their land, and in the course of a few years their "forty" or "eighty" was all paid for, cleared and under cultivation. Their families had grown up with the farm and knew what real pioneer home-making was, and were all better off for the experience. Yes, in order to have a true sense of appreciation we must make sacrifices—a life without such experiences is not complete.

Now compare with the picture just drawn one of the city men who started out in the same circumstances as our farmer settlers, and in most cases he is still renting a home, and buying everything on the installment plan.

Many of the early settlers' farms have been sold this year, and they brought enough to those who developed them to keep them comfortable the rest of their days.

The farm home is the home to build. It will pay you for developing it, and when you wish to dispose of it, it will bring a handsome price.

Advantage of Nearby Markets

THERE IS no live stock district in the world that is so close to markets as Greater Cloverland. Nearness to market means saving in freight and shrinkage, the two elements that eat into the profits on live stock faster than all others combined. Greater Cloverland is indeed fortunately situated with respect to markets. It is only a night's ride to South St. Paul or to Chicago and there is even a closer market for live stock in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and a large section of Northern Wisconsin—the stock yards and packing plant at Green Bay, Wisconsin, actually within the boundary lines of Cloverland.

The Green Bay stock yards will open next spring, and with the Indian Packing Company plant adjoining the yards, are capable of taking care of all the cattle, sheep and hogs produced in Cloverland for many years to come.

Cloverland offers these combined advantages to the stockman: Unexcelled grazing areas, soil and climate that will grow unlimited quantities of winter feed; an abundance of pure water; a steady climate that gives animals health and energy to grow big and strong, and markets within a few hours ride. Can you beat it?

A Demoralized Market

STOCKMEN experienced a badly demoralized market this fall. This is no fault that can be charged up to Cloverland. In fact, the reason for the slump in prices was caused by the very condition on western ranges immigrants to Cloverland ran away from in the spring and summer—the drought. And those who came to Cloverland had a tremendous advantage over those remaining in the West, for they marketed their stuff in splendid condition while westerners went to market thin.

Abnormal shipments of stock early in the fall, and continued heavy shipments that followed, were necessary because feed on the western ranges was gone. These shipments glutted the market and the packers and shippers could not absorb the enormous surplus to keep the market steady. The result was a tremendous break in prices entailing heavy losses for all stockmen everywhere. But the grazer who came to Cloverland can pat himself on the back for his stock was in good shape when marketed, and there are considerable now on Cloverland range getting fatter and will be sold in a better market.

Four-Leaf Clovers—By Leo Patrick Cook

Ready-Made Futures.

Boys and girls are going away to college at this time of year, in most cases tackling futures that their parents have carved out for them. Just how many of them will eventually hitch their wagons to the star of parental selection is a problem but we venture to say the number will be small. We once collected a list of the big men of the Upper Peninsula who had started as school teachers. It was astonishingly long.

Lately we have come into possession of a history of the Upper Peninsula, published in 1883. It is a valuable book from the collector's point of view. Our first intention was to compile a list of men who had made the widest jump from the vocation they had elected as youths. We were doing well with the list and may compile it yet, but we were switched off. That old history presents some of the most romantic life stories we have ever read. And we are going to review two of them. Neither of the subjects is now in the body. They "have lived" as Kim would say. But their stories tell us something of the character of the men that made the Upper Peninsula.

Michael Borgo, who has numerous descendants in Calumet, is the first selection. His father, a major of artillery, was killed in battle when the boy, who was born in Italy in 1843, was six years of age. The child became a ward of the Italian government and was educated at the military academy of Maodona. He joined the army of Garibaldi in 1859 and served eight years. The republican cause failing, the youth escaped to France and later made his way to Suez, where he landed penniless. He led an adventurous life in Algeria for a number of years and in 1870 came to Calumet where he worked as a miner for three years, till he saved enough to become a prosy dealer in wines, liquors and cigars.

Nationality has nothing to do with adventure. Daniel T. MacDonald was born on the Island of Call, off the coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1821. He died a druggist in Calumet. In the years that intervened he put in five years studying pharmacy at Glasgow Apothecary Hall with such good effect that he was made manager of the Duke of Argyll's nickel mines for a term of four years. Then he spent four years in Norway as manager of silver mines, and the following four years managed lead and copper mines in Ireland. Another cycle of four years was spent in the management of mines in the Hartz Mountains of Germany, after which he was sent to Lake Superior to manage a silver mine—probably at Silver Island. This mine petered out and he came to Calumet, where he remembered the work he had been educated for and opened a drug store.

If we had it to do over again we would get through the Michigan College of Mines some way, with adventure assured if we wanted it. The instances given here are of old timers. But right now at the college is a student who is working his way through. When he needs money he gets a job as far away as he can. He came to the college from Ireland where he was born. He blew in this time from Brazil. When he went broke before he went to Africa. But if history is any criterion he will wind up as an undertaker or the owner of a millinery store.

Speaking of Names.

Cognominal etymology always is an interesting subject. It came up the

other day when one sought information about the Soo, we being an authority on that old town if anyone should ask you. We elected to declare that in the Soo can be found one name with more variations than any other name in the directory. The name we refer to probably originated as Beauchamp, a reasonably common French name.

In the Soo we know people named Beauchamp, Boucher, Busho, Bushey, Bushay, and that don't somehow seem like a complete list. "Beauchamp" is pronounced and sometimes spelled "Beecham" in England and it is fairly safe to assume that Beecher came from the same root.

It would be interesting to know if there is any other name with as many changes rung on it.

* * *

The Great Temptation.

Mrs. Brayton of the Marquette Public Library complains that thieves are removing books and periodicals from the library. She says children steal copies of St. Nicholas, for example.

Another instance was a woman who tore Ingersoll's prose poem on Napoleon's tomb from an anthology.

When we hear of such thefts we think of a story told of "Dad" Clarke, night city editor of the New York Sun. A story of the theft of a copy of "Black Beauty" by two children was turned in to him. He headed it "Tempted Beyond Their Strength."

* * *

Doelle Hard at Work.

John A. Doelle, manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, seems to be an indefatigable press agent. Some of his work is exceptionally smooth, particularly in Marquette where they have more columns than ordinary in their newspaper. It may be easier to slip it over there. Anyway, we sighted three instances.

The first is an announcement that marriages are happening so often in Marquette County that it became necessary for Clerk Jenks to get out some little old last year's license blanks to keep from being stymied.

Then comes an announcement that H. W. Elliott, a nursery expert, is planning to locate in Marquette.

And on top of that is a story of the establishment in that same Queen City by Charles R. Nelson, of a factory for the manufacture of baby carriages and cutters and the running gear therefor.

* * *

Cousin Jack Story.

Chancing upon an item from Escanaba, telling of a mounted eagle in the window of Bloom Bros. store, we recalled the only Cousin Jack story that we ever thought was funny. Maybe people in the east and south of Cloverland haven't heard it:

A couple of Cousin Jacks stood before a show window in which was displayed a stuffed bird of generous proportions and lordly mien.

"W'at's they?" asked one, "a howl?"

"Naw, they's not a howl," answered the other in disgust.

"Well, hif they's not a howl, w'at be they then?"

"Ell, Jan, they's a heagle, th' hembel o' th' bloody country we're tha's naow to."

* * *

Marquette's Memorial.

It appears that there is some question about the propriety or the economy or something about erecting a soldiers' memorial building in Marquette. In a way it has been rejected

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CLOVER LAND

Winters in Cloverland Are Filled With Joy for Old and Young

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau



The Municipal Ice Rink at Marquette, Mich., Where Everybody Has a Good Time

THE "cracker-box politician" cautiously tapped his favorite cob on the heel of his boot, refilled it with a goodly portion of a popular brand, lit it, puffed vigorously for a moment, stretched his long legs toward the stove, and drawled:

"W'all I dunno. 'Seems to me that these here 'booster' fellers wud do well to give them sheep and the tourist people a rest, 'n harp a bit on our winters up here. I've lived about these parts 'most all my life 'n 't seems to me there's something to this here Cloverland besides sheep, cattle and tourists."

Bang went the sales book, and a chubby figure, clad in overalls and "jumper," waddled out from behind the tiny wired coop he terms his office, and took up his place on a pickle barrel, quite near the stove.

"Now you've said it. Why 'member Sam, it wa'nt but a few years ago, 'seems, when they used to call this 'ere country the home of winter sports. And it wa'nt so long ago that a pair of snowshoes and a good rifle meant more to a man up here than a dozen auteemobiles. 'N they're coming back to it, mark my word."

It is not entirely an unnatural assumption, in consideration of the heavy stress placed these past few years upon the advantages of Upper Michigan for summer resorting, summer touring and summer grazing, that, with the first snow, Upper Michigan passes into an oblivion of uselessness. The question: "If Upper Michigan is all that you say it is in summer, what inducement do your winters offer to the new settler, or the visitor," is justifiable. In fact, the enthusiasm, and possibly excitement, aroused in the discovery of Cloverland as "the greatest dairying country in the United States, if not in the world," has probably, belittled the winter attractions of the region above the Straits.

Yet, probably in no section of the country are the invigorating sports of the winter season so vigorously carried out as in Upper Michigan. Its dense forest tracts, open plains, deep valleys, rolling hills and its hundreds of inland lakes, rivers and streams, offer unlimited opportunity for such diversions as skating, skiing, snowshoeing, ice boating, tobogganning, sleigh riding and hockey.

Hunting, Cloverland's premier early winter attraction, annually brings hundreds of nimrods from Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Lower Michigan, with rifle and bag, to prowling about in search of game animals and birds. Though Michigan has declared a closed season on partridge this year, there is every evidence that a reported plentiful supply of the fleet-footed

species this year will attract increased numbers of outsiders.

Hockey, always an important feature of winter sports in Upper Michi-

gan, promises this season to monopolize the attention of winter sport fans. Particularly will this be true throughout the copper country district—Houghton and Keweenaw counties, where plans are already in progress for a series of fast events. The copper country's premier hockey players, absent, most of them, during the period of the war, are back again in civil life and are eagerly looking forward to the coming of winter for the opening of the hockey season. Practically all of the champions of 1915-1916-17 are back home.

The fans, all back of the movement from start to finish, are not only talking hockey but they are willing to give freely of their finances to further the sport, and it is reported that a fund of approximately \$500 has already been raised, for a "starter." Keweenaw county is particularly active, with Houghton a close second. The Y. M. C. A. and several of the civic and fraternal associations of both counties are hard at work on hockey plans for the winter of 1919-20.

Skiing, a thrilling and popular sport in practically every section of Cloverland, but more particularly throughout the central portion—Marquette, Alger and Delta counties, which boast the highest hills and deepest valleys

in the peninsula—also promises to be well to the fore this year, though somewhat lax the past two seasons because of the fact that most of the best riders were too busy pursuing the fleeing Hun to think of their favorite sport.

Though nothing of a definite nature has been announced as yet, it is reported that the city of Ishpeming is contemplating taking up again this year the time-honored custom of holding a mammoth ski tournament on Washington's birthday, February 22. Many excellent records have been made on the Ishpeming track, and if a tournament is held this year, it is confidently expected that former marks will be shattered. In past years some of the best ski riders in the country have participated in these events, which are open to both juveniles and "grown-ups."

Skating, probably the most extensively patronized of all winter sports in any section of the country, without a doubt offers the greatest possibilities to an Upper Michigan community. The annual revenue derived from specially constructed rinks—such as the

is hardly an instance where a private or municipally owned skating rink anywhere throughout Upper Michigan has not cleared for its sponsors, and with other considerations of concessions, etc., a skating rink is looked upon by the wide-awake municipality as an investment—and a good one. True, a good rink demands care and attention, but its popularity will depend, of course, upon its condition and subsequent appeal to the skate fan.

In some cities the street rail companies have for years carried out the idea of establishing rinks at points near their line of travel, thus realizing the two-fold benefit—car fare and admission to the rink. Marquette is on such instance and the plan has worked out successfully, the company even allowing special rates for passengers and from the rink.

Ice-boating, though not as common to Upper Michigan as to Canada, has come in for its share of attention, and is coming to be recognized as a leader for genuine thrills. However, the expert knowledge and skill required in the operation of the craft has limited its scope somewhat, there being but few who care to risk their sportin' blood with the swinging boom. There are several such boats, however, on Portage Lake, near Houghton, and some at Sault Ste. Marie, where the Americans have learned the art from their Canadian neighbors. The fresh brisk breezes of Lake Superior offer excellent opportunity to the expert in the pursuit of this sport, but here again it is a consideration of thoroughly knowing the game, for a false move often results in a disastrous spill, with probable serious injury to one or more members of the party. In many places, too, the open lake is "shelled" and in others heavily windrowed, requiring thorough mastery of the navigation of the craft, either with or against the wind to avoid such hazards. Skilled iceboat pilots declare the inland lake, while devoid of many of the thrills offered on the great open surface, is by far the advisable course for amateurs to choose. An Upper Michigan, with its hundreds of such lakes offers the beginner every advantage.

Snowshoeing, tobogganning, and sleighing are other popular winter sports in evidence everywhere throughout Upper Michigan during the winter months. The long, gradual slopes offer the toboggannist ideal conditions for his sport, while the plains and forests, studded here and there with camps and cottages where the

(Continued on Page 18)



Washington's Birthday Ski Tournament on the Famous Ski Hill at Ishpeming, Michigan

Amphidrome and the Colliseum in the Copper Country, is proof a-plenty that this popular sport may be profitably commercialized by any far-seeing and industrious community. In fact there



On the Ice at L'Anse: Something New in Joy Riding. A Cold but Smooth Speedway



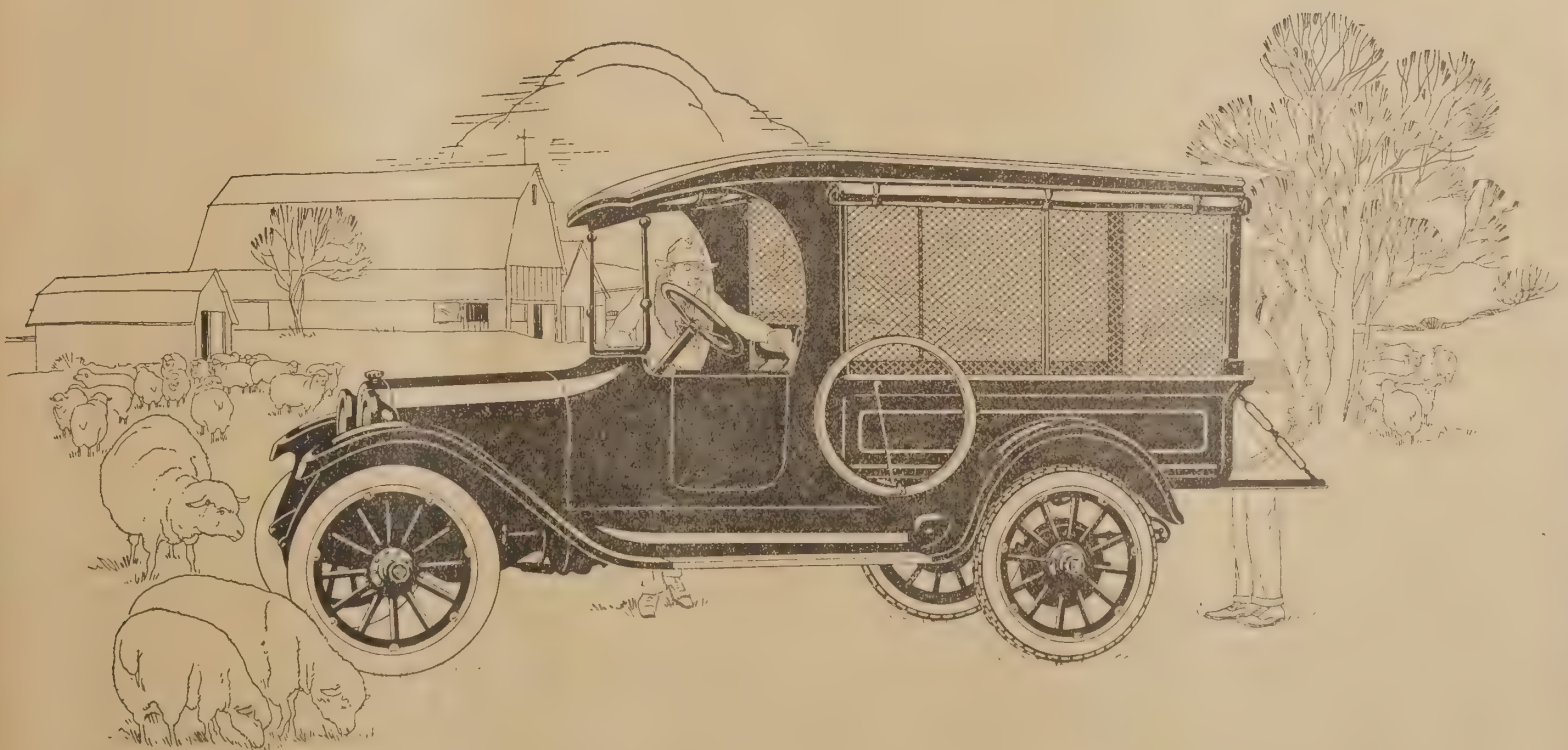
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

Dodge Brothers Business Car is being used for all sorts of hauling on all sorts of roads, in every state in the Union—with low repair cost everywhere.

The haulage cost is unusually low.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Records Correct Erroneous Ideas About Minnesota Climate

By HON. FRED D. SHERMAN, Commissioner of Immigration

ONE frequently hears a prospective purchaser who is selecting a place to buy land say when Northern Minnesota is mentioned, "I do not want to go up into Northern Minnesota because it is too cold there." So it is believed by a great many people who are not familiar with climatical conditions in the northern part of the state, that the counties in the section named are next thing to a land of ice and snow. This erroneous idea can easily be corrected if one will take the trouble to glance over the Climatological Reports issued by the United States Weather Stations at various points in Northern Minnesota. It is true that the winters of Northern Minnesota are cold, but records do not show that there is any extreme difference in the temperature of Northern Minnesota stations and the temperature of Southern Minnesota stations, although the cold is steadier in the northern part of the state than it is in the southern sections.

We quote figures taken from the United States Climatological Report issued from Washington, D. C., showing that Albert Lea, which is the county seat of Freeborn County, one of the lower tiers of counties, the lowest temperature reached was 29 degrees on January 28th, while in Duluth, the county seat of St. Louis County, records show that the temperature reached only 28 degrees below zero the coldest day in that year. In other words, the lowest temperature reached during the year at these two stations, proves that at Duluth it was one degree warmer on the coldest day than at Albert Lea on their coldest day. At International Falls, the county seat of Koochiching County, which is on the Canadian border line and a weather station located the farthest north of any in the state, show that the coldest temperature January 27th when the thermometer registered 36 degrees below zero or just seven degrees colder than the coldest day at Albert Lea.

As to the temperature in the summer months, the warmest day during the year at Albert Lea was 90 degrees on July 15th, and the warmest day at Duluth was on August 14th when the thermometer registered 87 degrees or three degrees colder than at Albert

Lea. At International Falls on August 12th the thermometer registered 89 degrees or only one degree colder than at Albert Lea. These are figures which will serve to rectify the false impression as to climatic conditions of Northern Minnesota.

Again we find many people who are of the opinion that the growing season of Northern Minnesota is altogether too short to produce crops and hereon we quote the Washington Climatological Report again which shows that at Albert Lea the last killing frost in the spring occurred April 20th, and the first in the fall October 26th. At Duluth the last killing frost in the spring occurred on May 12th, and the first in the fall on October 26th. It will be noted from this that the last killing frost at Duluth was twenty-two days later than that at Albert Lea and the first killing frost in the fall was on the same date as that at Albert Lea. Hallock, Kittson County, one of the extreme northwestern counties, the last killing frost was May 15th, and the first in the fall was October 14th. These figures prove that there is an abundant growing season in this section to mature any crop raised in Minnesota with the possible exception of corn, and much good corn of the harder variety is grown in Northern Minnesota. In addition to these figures of time between sunrise and sunset in Northern Minnesota, in other words, the summer days are considerably longer the farther north we go. It is, of course, understood that Northern Minnesota has "off

years" in climate, etc., the same as other sections of the state and also other states, but on an average climatical conditions compare favorably during the growing season with other sections of our state. Another point favorable to crop growing in Northern Minnesota is the average precipitation, for in Northern Minnesota there is always, with the exception of occasional spots, as is true of every other section, an abundant rainfall, and best of all, the rain comes when most needed. The annual precipitation can best be shown by the following tables:

Station	County	No. Years of Record	Average Annual Precipitation.	April to September Inclusive (6 Months)
Duluth	St. Louis	38	29.82	20.92
Mt. Iron	St. Louis	15	31.92	23.39
Hovland	Cook	14	28.96	20.50
Two Harbors	Lake	18	30.83	22.33
Sandy Lake Dam	Aitkin	17	26.94	19.69
Park Rapids	Hubbard	19	26.51	20.22
Pokegama Falls	Itasca	22	28.05	20.70
Leech Lake Dam	Cass	22	27.30	20.51
Lake Winnibigoshish	Itasca	22	26.50	19.82
Bemidji	Beltrami	10	28.32	20.82
International Falls	Koochiching	13	27.04	19.90
Tower	St. Louis	11	28.92	21.07
Average for all stations			28.42	20.82

MEAN MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION

Month	Inches and Hundredths	Precipitation
January	0.81	
February	0.72	
March	1.49	
April	2.10	
May	3.48	
June	4.67	
July	3.95	
August	3.65	
September	2.85	
October	2.23	
November	1.25	
December	0.84	

in the pine woods in Northern Minnesota, where hundreds of people receive treatment with splendid results.

I do not believe that there is a territory in the whole Northwest where better water can be found than in this section of the state, and this is another point that must be taken into consideration when we deal with the advantages of Northern Minnesota.

Big Hay Crop

Hay will be plentiful in the leading hay growing states, according to gov-

ernment reports, but Montana, western North Dakota and the north Pacific states will be short because of drouth. The total crop, including both tame and wild hay, is unusually large at 103,544,000 tons, which is more than 12,000,000 tons greater than last year's crop.

The oats crop is estimated at 1,219,521,000 bushels, the lowest yield since 1914.

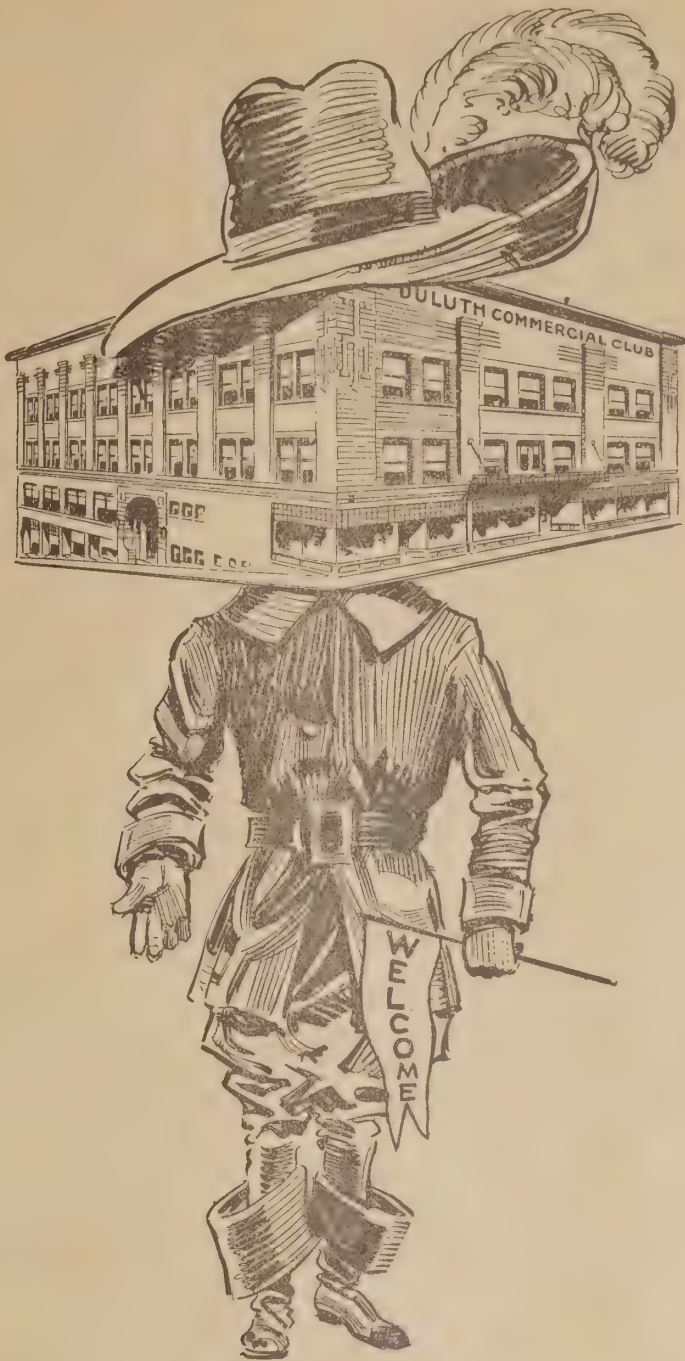


The Steady Cold Winters Put a Heavy Fleece on Sheep



A Typical Stretch of Cut-over Range in St. Louis County Ready for Grazing

*A Word
about
Welcomes
to the
Stockmen*



WHEN it is spelled S-E-R-V-I-C-E it means Dollars and Cents to you. The Duluth Commercial Club has a special department to render service. They will show you over the grazing lands of Northeastern Minnesota. They will arrange for a tract for you to ship to in the spring, and while your sheep are getting fat will assist you to find permanent range. But they go further. They will stay right by you until you and your stock are perfectly acquainted with the country and conditions. In fact, rendering service is our business.

Write us

FOR ANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON
"Grazing in Cut-over Lands"

DULUTH DULUTH COMMERCIAL CLUB MINNESOTA

Where Does Your Wool Go?

The transformation of the idle cut-over lands of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota into a productive grazing territory is a change which every Cloverland farmer desires. It means money in his pocket and greater value for his farm.

By helping to create a market for your wool, we are helping the Cloverland movement. When you buy Patrick-Duluth Virgin Wool Products you are making Greater Cloverland greater.

Buy the Clothes that your sheep help to make

F. A. PATRICK & CO

Bigger-than-Weather Wool Products

DULUTH

Better Than Best

The highest grade chemical ability gave Amazon tires the good name that they possess and careful training of skilled hands has improved their unusually fine quality. Amazon tires are even better now than the best that Amazon has heretofore produced.

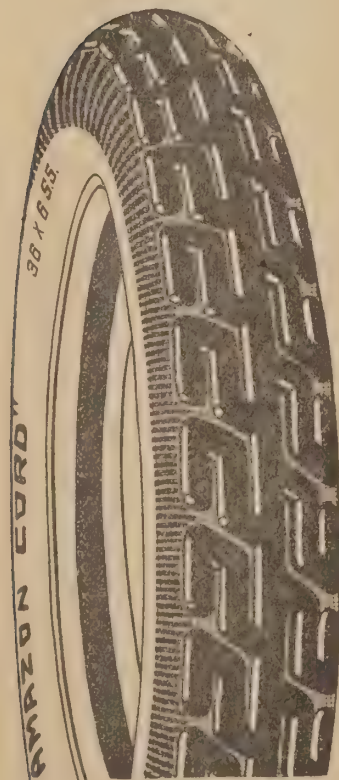
Amazon tires carry four profit advantages for the dealer in addition to the normal profits obtained from ordinary tires.

1. Better Mileage—More of it.
2. Wider margin of profit.
3. Repeat business, and
4. Actual Dealer Help.

Amazon Dealer Help enables the dealer to get out of the Amazon Agency the profit that is in it. Write for the story of this Help. It is contained in a book entitled "Amazon Helps."

Write for the Amazon Agency proposition.

Northern Hardware & Supply Co.
Menominee, Mich.



AMAZON

When writing advertisers, please mention Cloverland Magazine.

Three Pigs Net \$1,810 in Two Years

(Continued from Page 6)

Now I want to point out what a Duroc-Jersey hog will do, as compared with other breeds. On May 20th I sold a boar pig that was a little off in size and color, to a neighbor for \$25. On September 18th this pig was killed and it dressed 225 pounds. The pig was kept in the same pen with a grade Chester White that was two months older than my pig, and it will not weigh 200 pounds live weight today, October 5th.

The Duroc is a good rustler, a quick growing fellow, and responds readily to good care. Our boar at two years old was as gentle as at two months old, and he would come to you anywhere in the field to be scratched. The sows are very easily handled at any time. In fact I never saw sows so easily handled at farrowing time. Any man who likes hogs will make no mistake by putting Duroc-Jerseys on his farm.

Last year I wintered my hogs on clover hay from November 1 to February 20, and then commenced to grain them. They had plenty of skim milk and water to drink all winter, and I gave them a little charcoal occasionally. I know Durocs will pay a big return on the investment, and it will be with considerable pride that the owner will show a well cared for bunch.

The Duroc will reach 200 pounds quicker than any hog I know of, and



King Cherry X, Weight 800 Pounds at Two Years. A Gentle Farm Pet

there is no question about his coming to Cloverland to stay. This is a dairy country and no dairy will be a real success without the hog. He will manufacture the otherwise waste into dollars faster than any other stock that can be fed on skim milk and buttermilk.

One thing the farmer must remember—a pure bred cow, or hog, or sheep or steer, or chicken, can be fed on the same feed if not less than it takes to feed any scrub, and you also have something with which you can point with pride and something which has a real value as a breeder and as an article of food. The returns pure bred stock will give are far in excess of the returns from the "best scrubs," and many scrubs are actually kept alive at dead expense.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—On Sept. 30, Mr. Weston sold King Cherry 10th, Model Red Girl 19, Model Red Girl 20, each two years old; Reddy of Oak Ridge Dairy, Cherry Girl of Oak Ridge Dairy, each three months old; Stub of Oak Ridge Dairy, four weeks old, for \$556.60, with transfers and pedigrees. This is one of the sales mentioned in his article.

On this same date John L. Anderson & Son shipped two pure-bred Holstein bull calves at breeders' prices to Frank P. Blair, Mukwanago, Wisconsin, who also purchased Mr. Weston's hogs.

This was the first shipment of pure-bred stock out of Gogebic County, Michigan. The movement of pure bred stuff has been into the county and we are pleased to note that shipments have now started in another direction.



A Promising Young Pure Bred Sow at Oak Ridge Dairy

Cloverland Winters Filled with Joy for Old and Young

(Continued from Page 14)

outer may find rest and relaxation before a crackling log fire after his day in the open, makes ideal stamping ground for the snow-shoe and ski fan.

Sleighting, always popular in a community which boasts a lively coterie of the younger set, is a sport which will live when all others have died out if such a thing should occur. A straw-ride through winding, well-beaten country roads, is a well established and popular feature, and week-end straw-ride parties to "Bill's" or to "Jack's" cottage, with a "mot mug o' murk and a feed" to follow, are becoming more the "fad" every year.

In many cities where steep hills, within the limits, afford tempting opportunity to the "bob-rider," an evening a week is set aside when bob-riding is permitted on a designated hill, and in some localities the "city dads" even go so far as permitting the icing of the hill and providing for a cessation of traffic on that hill for the specified evening. The event is usually carried out under strict supervision, to allay any possibility of accident either to participants or pedestrians.

So, after all, "it's an ill wind that blows no good," and the "wintry blasts," fraught with such terror for a few, to the majority means the beginning of a season of genuine, health-giving sport and at a time of the year

when one's "very soul leaps to the call," and the red blood in man's veins tingles with the joy of living.

So, when Old Sol stands over you, blowing his chilly breath down the back of your neck as you solemnly close and lock the garage door, and as you button your collar close to your chin, and drop your chin into your collar, ducking your head to buck the gale—don't grumble and kick, and "wish you were in Florida or at Palm Beach." You're an Upper Michigan "red-blood" and here's your chance to put 100 per cent more stamina in your veins, to add 100 per cent of usefulness to your life and to get out and "mix 'em up" with the young folks.

And if the market has gone wrong or the crop was bad, or a spark from the neighbor's chimney lit on your roof—and you're all out of luck, don't give up—

Start an ice rink!

"N besides," said the "cracker-box politician," carefully inspecting the "heel" in his pipe and furtively casting about for a free "load," "they's no two ways about it; I'd rather be a MAN athrovin' the snow over my left shoulder in front of my own home here in Northern Michigan, than a sun flower 'er a beach posey tappin' the sand with a cane at 'Lantic City 'er Palm Beach. Y'bet."

These Sheep Fattened on Our Lands This Summer

We Own Thousands of Acres of Similar Lands



Is it Permanent Range you are Looking For? Will you go to a section of High Price Lands? Or are you seeking low priced GOOD lands that can be developed while your sheep make you a Cash Profit Annually?

Write Us for Information on Specific Sized Tract

NORTHERN LUMBER COMPANY
CLOQUET LUMBER COMPANY
JOHNSON WENTWORTH LUMBER CO.

CLOQUET, MINNESOTA

"Good Stock for a Good County" is Slogan in Langlade County

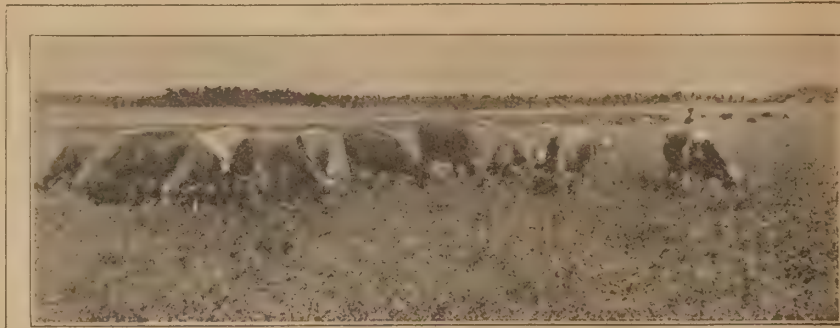
By W. M. BEWICK, County Agricultural Agent, Antigo, Wis.

SOME PEOPLE are able to enthuse over any old issue that arises, if it is to their advantage to do so. They seem to be able to lend their support to a cause—whether a worthy one or not, and in so doing, make themselves believe it worthy. I never was that way. Enthusiasm must soak in as a result of actual conditions rather than arising within me for a purpose.

I make this explanation at the outset so that it may be understood that my enthusiasm for better live stock in Langlade County is spontaneous, not forced; that is, comes from an irresistible confidence that Langlade County has a glorious future as a live stock country. I have said repeatedly to farm audiences during my short stay in the county that we may well hope to become one of the greatest dairy counties in the banner dairy state of the Union. I have often expressed my conviction that we are now laying the foundations for a one-day famous sheep region. I am putting up to our farmers to say first when this day shall arrive.

Langlade County farmers are fast waking up to the fact that good cows pay. This is not shown by any radical changes. I do not know of a case that a farmer has sold off his herd to go and buy a getter one. Instead, they are improving their present herds gradually, yet steadily. They are locating the low producer by means of the milk scales and the Babcock tester.

Since August 1st one cow testing association has been organized and a good start made toward another. In order to replace the poor cow with a better one, the purebred sire is fast coming to his own. In most cases registration papers are not sufficient to sell a sire. I have been happily surprised at the high standard set up even by purchasers of their first registered sire. Good milk and butter



The Right Kind of a Dairy Herd on the Right Kind of Pasture

records are demanded. Usually the beginner is more or less ignorant as to what constitutes a good record. Unscrupulous advertisers can frequently hoodwink him with a lot of red ink that has no real meaning to it, but he is looking for a real quality and willing to pay fairly well for it. It is work really worth while to point

out the difference between good and poor pedigrees. It is just as important as designating good and bad points in the conformation and is something which the average dairyman is more vitally in need of help.

I am reminded of one instance which goes to show how unscrupulous advertisers can dress up very ordinary



The Right Kind of Dairy Barn on the Right Kind of Farm

I have a card system for keeping a record of prospective buyers and animals for sale in the county. I have a few assistants over the county in the way of breeders who notify me when they learn of a likely candidate for the purchase of a pure-bred sire or good female.

I am partial to bringing good animals in from without the county. A good reliable breeder was recently located in a nearby county, one purebred Guernsey sire purchased from him, and ere long, that animal had helped me place two more of similar breeding. However, it is just as important to retain the good animals we now have in the county.

One of our best dairymen was to have an auction soon and we realized the danger that his excellent sire might leave the county if offered to the highest bidder. He asked me to find a purchaser if I could. I was given until the day his sale bills were to be put up to make the sale. His price was reasonable. Several prospects were told of the animal, were interested, but too busy to go to see him. The last night of grace had arrived. On my return from a trip in the interests of a proposed new cow testing association, I called on the likely customer just as he was finishing his evening chores. He had no had supper, neither had I. I said to him, "How about the Guernsey bull spoke to you about?" "Well," he replied, "I want to go to see him, but I've got a crew digging potatoes and am sending one man threshing and simply cannot get away."

I had told my wife I would be home for supper, but she knew me pretty well and I surmised she'd forgive me once more, if I failed her. I said "Pack your family in my 'fivver' and we'll run over to see him tonight." suggested. Results:

1. County Agent ate supper with Farmer H.
2. Family of Farmer H enjoyed real (?) pleasure ride.
3. Guernsey sire changed hands.
4. The day was saved.

These are just a few instances to show how slowly but steadily progress is made. There are now close to two hundred registered sires of serviceable age in Langlade County, and the number is constantly growing.

Interest in pure-bred females is increasing. This is an issue I do not push hard when I find a pure bred farmer, one handling stock in a pure bred way. I try to interest him in making a start with one or two animals of real quality. I have advised almost as many not to buy pure-bred females as I have to buy.

I have invariably recommended the purchase of just a very few from which a good herd may be developed. The real dairyman cannot be helped back and many good registered females are replacing common stock on our farms.

The same development is seen in all classes of live stock. Some fifty head of pure-bred hogs, for nearly as many different farmers, have recently come to make Langlade County their home. A wonderful corn crop this season, to supplement the never failing clover, seems to have given the hog industry a decided boost. I am confident we are to be heard from later in the hog industry. Our good grass and refreshing streams are excellent for growing equine bone and muscle and our horses show for it. There is also a growing interest in beef production in our less developed sections. But next to the dairy industry, sheep raising is coming into greatest popularity.

In this discussion mention must needs be made of our plan for developing the sheep industry. I take no credit for the plan, as it originated before I arrived in the county. I am so well pleased with its operation thus far, that I am glad to give it my hearty support.

In the fall of 1918, boys and girls of school age were offered a chance to obtain four or more ewes, on a share

(Continued on Page 29)

Undeveloped Resources

Wisconsin is a leading agricultural state, yet vast areas are capable of greater production.

Cloverland has added materially to Wisconsin's wealth and will be an important factor in helping this great commonwealth retain its enviable position among its sister states.

The First Wisconsin National Bank is interested in the further development of Cloverland. It lends its approval to every movement to increase the state's productivity.

First Wisconsin National Bank

MILWAUKEE

Capital and
Surplus
\$8,000,000

Total Resources
Over
\$100,000,000



pedigrees in the catchy attire of red ink, and, in so doing, defeat the purpose of those who are working for the real improvement of our live stock.

A certain farmer had been grading up a herd of Holstein cattle, and, with my assistance had purchased three very well bred registered females. He had been using pure-bred sires of fair quality, but I had persuaded him that, with the pure-bred females added to his herd, a better sire would be imperative. Shortly afterwards he called at my office to leave for my inspection the pedigree of a certain bull. He was in a hurry and just remarked as he left me: "That animal belongs to Farmer 'C' but he has offered to let me take him for the winter. I'm thinking of selling mine and accepting the offer." It did not require much study to see that the pedigree, though red from top to bottom, was one of those camouflaged specimens not worth the paper it was written on. King Midas Gold Medal Mercides (half brother to the daughter of the grandsire of the following high record cows); Queen Quality Walkover Pritertje (whose sire is half brother to the granddam of a one-time world's record cow). The pedigree, which was all of a similar nature, was supplemented with a long list of cows with their records, many of them animals of distinction in Holstein annals, under the caption—"The following records appear in his pedigree." This was perfectly truthful, no doubt, but how far back the records appear, one was left to conjecture but never know.

It is just such work as this that disgusts many young breeders with the pure bred business. Needless to say, I advised my farmer friend that until he could do better than that he should retain the animal he had.

I have seen other pedigrees sent out from the same source, all similarly decorated. Needless to say, the advertising that establishment gets through this office will not be of much value to it.

We have no set plan for campaigning in the interests of pure-bred sires.

When writing advertisers, please mention Cloverland Magazine.

Take Advantage of Cloverland's Natural Resources

Invest Your Money in Land and Cattle



J. Y. CANON, Pres.
FRANK M. KING, Treas.

CLOVERLAND CATTLE CO. of MANISTIQUE MICHIGAN
(Michigan Corporation)

Capital \$500,000. Par Value \$100, Non-assessable

OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR CAPITAL STOCK AT PAR, \$100 A SHARE

NEED OF CATTLE COMPANIES

"At the present time there is a world shortage of beef cattle; since 1900 the eleven chief cattle producing countries have increased 19.9 per cent in population and only 2.18 per cent in cattle.

"The national shortage is much more marked; the United States has decreased over 15,000,000 head in beef cattle since 1907, and at the same time has increased over 9,000,000 in population. In other words, since 1907 the beef cattle of the United States have decreased 30 per cent, while the population has increased over 9.5 per cent.

"During the same time the ten range states have decreased from 22,659,000 head to 14,223,000 head, a decrease of 37 per cent. The range country is being settled and range cattle are bound to decrease still more in numbers."

CLOVERLAND CATTLE COMPANY

The Cloverland Cattle Company was formed to operate a cattle ranch seven miles north of the City of Manistique, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The company owns 51,000 acres of land which includes 1,000 acres of improved farm land with excellent buildings and 10,000 acres of meadowland.

The purpose of the ranch will be the raising and fattening of cattle.

MANAGEMENT

The project will be under the personal direction of J. Y. Canon, formerly of El Paso, Texas, and Frank M. King, formerly of Tucson,

Arizona. These men were brought up and have engaged all their lives in the cattle business. Their past success is ample proof that they will be able to handle the affairs of this company to the best interests of all concerned.

REASONS WHY WE BELIEVE THE CLOVERLAND CATTLE COMPANY WILL BE A SUCCESS

1. It is located in a proven cattle country.
2. It will be under the personal management of J. Y. Canon and Frank M. King, successful cattle men of 30 years' experience.
3. Abundance of feed at all times.
4. Plenty of pure spring water.
5. Less than twenty hours from Chicago and South St. Paul markets.
6. The land was purchased at a very low figure.
7. Cattle yards with railroad connections are located on the ranch.
8. A big company which means quantity production at minimum cost.

CONCLUSION

The Cloverland Cattle Company, having all these natural advantages and with J. Y. Canon and Frank M. King as managers, is facing a successful career. Those fortunate enough to own stock in this company will be the ones who will participate in the handsome profits which the company expects to earn in a short time.

Make all checks in payment for subscription for stock and address all correspondence to the company

MANISTIQUE **CLOVERLAND CATTLE CO.** MICHIGAN



Heat Your Entire House From One Register

SIMPLE — WARM — COMFORTABLE

Just this one large register. The hot air comes up through the center circle and the cold air goes down the other compartment between the circle and the border. It's right over the Quaker Pipeless Furnace.

More heat—and just where you want it—always ready. To warm that cold room, just open the door. The

Quaker Pipeless Furnace

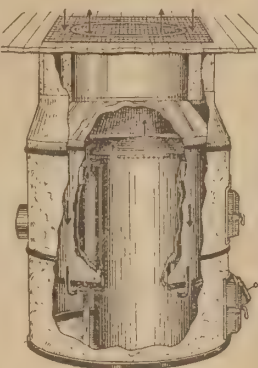
has no pipes, no bulky cold air returns. Your walls are not torn up, no cellar is too small.

Will burn any fuel. Particularly adapted to soft coal. Special humidifier keeps the air always moist.

The furnace is built of heavy boiler plate steel, no cemented joints to leak gas, dust or soot. Fire pot lined with high-test fire brick, capable of withstanding 3400 degrees of heat. An abundance of clean, pure warm air sent to every room. Simpler than a stove to operate, cleaner, more saving of fuel, and much more healthful.

Sends heat to every room in the house. Ventilates as well as heats. Changes and purifies the air to every room. Keeps the cellar cool for fruit and vegetable storage.

Write MARSHALL WELLS CO., at Duluth, for advice as to size to use; price will be quoted and order handled through your local dealer.



Arrows show direction of air currents

Advice on Winter Care of Sheep

By A. S. ALEXANDER, in American Sheep Breeder

IT has been the mission and message of the American Sheep Breeder year after year, to point out sensible and practical methods of management, and had the good advice, here given by many different experts, been heeded, serious losses of sheep might have been avoided. But beginners in the sheep business are many, and even old hands at the work become forgetful or careless, and so it is necessary to "iterate and reiterate" such advice. We have been invited by the editor, with these facts in mind, to give our views on this subject, and while we cannot say anything that is quite new, we may be able to set down some hints that should prove interesting and instructive, and especially so as regards the management of the ewe flock.

The "hot house" lamb business requires the provision of houses closed on all sides, well lighted and ventilated, and having facilities for artificial heating, when such heat evidently is necessary. But that is the wrong system of housing the ewe flock, and the ram and young growing sheep. Everything possible should be done to make these sheep rugged, hardy and strong in constitution, and so they should be kept cool, not hot. Their heavy fleeces are sufficient protection against ordinary cold, but must not be allowed to become saturated with water. Wet fleeces tend to induce colds and they may cause chronic bronchitis, indicated by obstinate cough or, worse still, may end in fatal pneumonia. In selecting a site for a sheep shed or barn, choose high ground from which water will run off in every direction, or so thoroughly that it will not get onto the floor of the building during heavy rains or when snow melts fast during the "January thaw" or toward spring. Sheep, to do well, must have their

fleeces kept dry and lie on clean, dry beds. In many districts it suffices to provide a shed open to the south, but sealed on the other sides. By preference, however, such a shed should have big, wide doors that can be closed in unusually inclement weather. In some instances canvas or tarpaulin screens on rollers have been used for this purpose, and have proved fairly effective, but they are expensive, so that they do not last many years. At least six square feet of floor space should be allowed for each sheep.

The floor should be dry, and bedding must be kept clean and dry. Concrete floors are chilly, slippery when wet, and hurtful to the feet. They are especially liable to injure the udder at lambing time, and afterward, by chilling and inducing trouble some forms of subacute mastitis (garget). Avoid bedding that contains weeds, such as the Spanish needle, or grasses, such as foxtail and timothy, which injure the fleece and may irritate the skin, causing biting rubbing and scratching.

In connection with the shed or house there should be some small lambing pens to accommodate any ewe that happens to lamb early, and for general use in the lambing season if the weather is inclement.

Every spring reports pour in from many parts of the country, but more especially the northern states, of ewes dying of "mysterious disease" and of thousands of others that have died or puny lambs, or inadequate milk for the maintenance of their young. Lack of exercise is one of the chief causes of such losses and troubles. When exercise is restricted sheep become lazy, sluggish, overfat and constipated. That is a deadly combination, and internal fat is put on at the expense of the unborn lamb. The pregnant ewe should be kept muscular, vigorous,

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Marquette, Michigan

and with circulatory and executory organs active. Where this is accomplished by right feeding and abundant exercise, trouble is avoided, the lambing act facilitated, and milk flow stimulated.

Make the sheep take outdoor exercise on every fine day, but keep them in the stable on wet days, during heavy snow storms, and when a strong wind is blowing over snow-covered land. It is a good plan to have the sheep walk to a distant field over which their hay has been distributed in bunches, necessitating extra walking when feeding. If possible, make the ewes walk two miles or more every day. A snow plow can be used to open a road to the distant field, and such roads also should be cleared to the watering troughs.

Experience teaches that the prolonged feeding of coarse, dry, bulky roughage to pregnant ewes, or any sheep, during the long winter season, distends the paunch, overtaxes the liver, and induces constipation. Auto-intoxication then may occur. By that term is meant that poisons (toxins) generated by feed in the clogged digestive organs are absorbed into the system and cause poisoning. This poisoning kills thousands of ewes every winter and spring, and might easily be prevented by enforcing abundant exercise and keeping the bowels active.

Sound, bright clover or alfalfa hay contains sufficient protein to maintain ewes and other sheep during winter, provided a succulent or laxative feed is added to regulate the bowels. Timothy hay is not fit roughage for sheep.

If hay is too dry, coarse and bulky and lacks protein. Such hay also tends to induce constipation and the seedheads injure the fleece. Marsh or swale hay is even more objectionable and may contain poisonous plants such as horse-tail (equisetum). Blue grass, western are good, and red top is fair. A good feed, while that made of a mixture of oats and peas cut before ripe is excellent as winter feed for sheep, and they may also have some light oat straw and corn stover. It is not well to let the sheep run to a hay or straw stack, as they will be likely to eat too much weathered fodder and also get their fleeces full of raff and grass seed heads. Weathered corn fodder also is objectionable and oldy feed of any kind should be avoided. This year prolonged wet weather has blackened shocked corn, and moldiness of ears already is noticeable. Such damaged feed may prove dangerous. It should be very sparingly fed as a part ration with good hay until found to be safe.

Sheep need little grain in winter, when fed a leguminous hay which is rich in protein. The ewes should enter the winter season in good flesh and should not be allowed to run down in condition. Rather they should be in weight toward lambing time, provided they are kept muscular. Corn could be sparingly fed and only in the coldest weather. It goes to form fat, but is too fattening for pregnant ewes. If grain is needed, better feed oats, adding 25 per cent of wheat bran, which is valuable, in that it tends to keep the bowels active. From half to three-quarters of a pound of such a mixture will suffice along with good hay, but it may be omitted if the hay is rich and the ewes fleshy. It is well, however, to feed it for a few weeks before lambing, as it helps to induce good flow of milk. Flaxseed meal is excellent for that purpose, but should not be heavily fed. Cottonseed meal and hulls are not so suitable. As a succulent and laxative feed, rutabaga surpasses the rutabaga. These roots should be sliced for sheep, or run through a pulper. One good machine cuts them into fingers which are readily eaten. Rutabagas need not be kept in a cellar, but such a place is convenient. Unless in very cold climates, the roots may be piled in a well ventilated shed and covered with straw. Do not cover them or potatoes with leaves, tops or vines, as these decay rotting. Mangels also are suitable, and are best for late winter or spring use, as they keep well and improve when stored. These roots and

sugar beets should be sparingly fed to wethers or rams, as they tend to cause gravel and consequent stoppage of the urethra. Sound corn silage also is an excellent laxative feed for sheep, but that which is sour or moldy must be rejected. An average of two pounds of roots or silage has been found sufficient as a winter ration for ewes and other adult sheep. In Great Britain the rutabaga, or purple topped or strap-leaf Swedish turnip, as it is called there, is the chief winter feed of all classes of sheep and is combined with hay, oat straw and decorticated oil-cake. It makes fine flavored juicy mutton.

The ram should be fed in the same way as the ewes, but should be kept separate.

If sheep are fed and managed as we have suggested, there should be little if any, doctoring to do. Sickness will be certain, however, if sheep are huddled together in a small, dirty, dark, foul shed or barn, or if allowed to get soaking wet. Wading in mud and filth and through coarse, wet grass also may start slight or several forms of foot-rot, for which treatment was prescribed in a recent issue. A little medicine may be given, however, if succulent and laxative feed do not prevent constipation.

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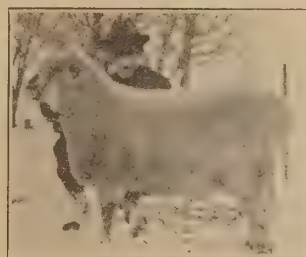
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An Excellent Crop of Corn in Iron County, Wisconsin, and the Best Silage in the World

Corn Crop in Northern Wisconsin Goes Over 100% U. S. Estimate

By J. F. WOJTA, Wisconsin State Leader County Agents

NORTHERN half of Wisconsin agriculturally now looms up higher and brighter than ever before. No crop has been grown to better advantage this year in this as yet undeveloped empire than has the corn crop. It excels this year both in forage and seed. Some years ago it used to be thought by those who best knew that the soil and climate in this area were too cold; that the season for growing the crop was too short; that corn would not properly mature and would generally prove a failure. On the other hand it was early recognized that this section of the state was best adapted to the raising of grains and root crops.

The fact that practically all the varieties of corn, both flint and dent, have matured so well this year, means an additional asset to Northern Wisconsin and Cloverland. The ability of a given section of a county to grow successfully a larger variety of crops gives it increased usefulness and re-

duces the margin of a possible failure over the section where only one or two crops can be grown profitably. For instance, when the early part of the season is blessed with sufficient amount of rainfall properly distributed, grasses, grains, and vegetables usually do well. However, should a short period of drouth come early and the early crops suffer for want of rain, such late season crops as corn, potatoes and root crops will do well. A farmer is usually safe in anticipating at least some good crops every year, under existing conditions.

With the dairy industry so flourishing in the state, the corn crop may be of right classed as fundamental because it furnishes silage, a succulent food for the dairy cow and the feed for other livestock on the farm. Corn, clover and cows in Northern Wisconsin completes a happy agricultural trinity, and upon which all good farm-

ing in this section of the country, or for that matter anywhere, must rest. With these three factors introduced into the method of farming, a farmer lays the foundation for trade and industry. He has started something that is safe in agricultural practice and forms a basis for good farming.

Fully one-fifth of the area of corn raised in Wisconsin was this year grown in the twenty-nine northern counties of the state. It is estimated that the crop yielded nearly 16,000,000 bushels out of a total of 77,678,000 bushels in the state. The condition of the corn crop in the northern section of the state as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, State Department of Agriculture, averaged 105 per cent on October 1st, while the condition of the crop in the other sections of the state averaged 97 per cent at the same time. It demonstrates the fact that there may be times when

the conditions for growing of crop may prove more favorable in the northern area, even for the corn crop than elsewhere.

It is a mistaken idea to believe that every variety of corn will do well in every section of the country. This is not true. Much depends upon the length of season and varieties as are acclimated. The Agronomy Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, recommend Wisconsin yellow dents, No. 25 and No. 8, for the extreme northern section of the state and the Golden Glow No. 12, for the lower portion of the area. Of course, all flint corn varieties will do well in the northern areas. Much care should be exercised in planting only unmixed pure-bred varieties. Corn is one of the farm crop that responds easily to methods of treatment. One bushel of seed will plant from six to seven acres when checked rowed—three kernels in hill, and hills three feet apart each.



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To our Cloverland Grazers and Farmers

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WHOLESALE BUILDING

way. When drilled in rows for silage, one bushel will plant from three to four acres. It is important that every farmer select the variety that is best adapted to his section of the state. Use corn that will mature at least from ninety to 100 days in the more northern sections of the state. Later maturing varieties can be planted farther south.

It is evident that this new north area with the natural conditions favorable to the production of live stock and home-grown feed, will soon be recognized as a place where the healthiest, most vigorous and profitable dairy cows, sheep and hogs can be raised. With the coming of the County Agent into the county who furnishes advice free of charge to farmers on all things for the betterment and the development of agriculture, there is every reason to believe that this northern country will some day be classed among the best protein crop and live stock production sections in the United States.

Money in Clover Seed

THE FARMERS of the town of Northern, Beltrami County, Minnesota, have formed a corporation among themselves to develop the clover seed industry in that district. A clover huller will be purchased and through their corporation they believe they can buy additional equipment as needed.

Clover seed raising has proved to be a profitable business in that vicinity during the past few years and farmers received thousands of dollars for their clover crops this year. In the territory which the new corporation will operate, 500 acres of clover from which the seed will be threshed have been harvested this year and it is expected that a much larger acreage will be raised next year.

The government average for clover seed is given at from two to three bushels to the acre, but Beltrami County produces from six to ten bushels. The price paid for clover seed here is \$27 a bushel and this brings the farmers of that vicinity about \$200 for each acre of clover they raise. In addition to the seed the farmers also receive revenue from the straw which makes good feed for cows and sheep.

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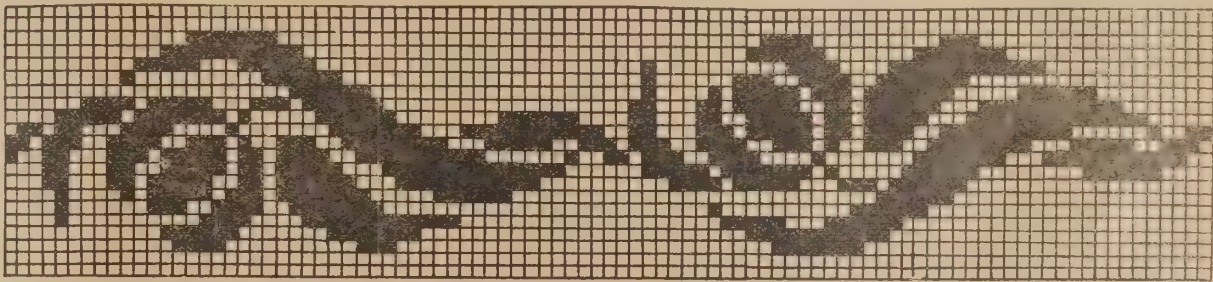
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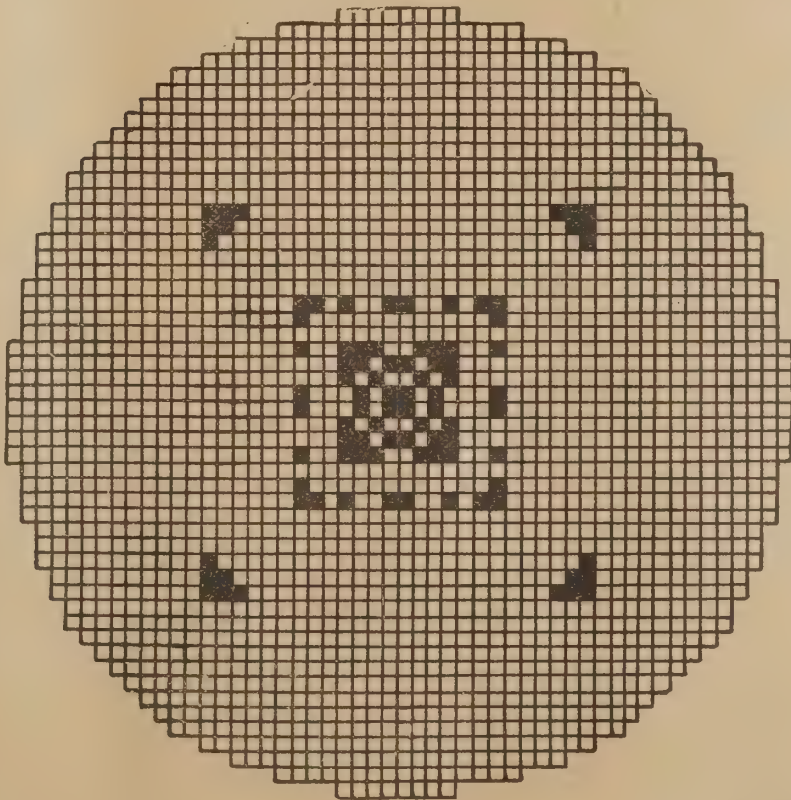
ART NEEDLEWORK By EDITH M. OWEN



APRON—Among the newest designs is an apron with the lower hem turned up to form a pocket. On this pocket the design is embroidered in bow knots, in satin stitch, and dainty flowers in eyelet and outline. The apron is finished with lace and ribbon. This motif, if repeated is suitable for the hems of underskirts, and also for the skirts of dresses.

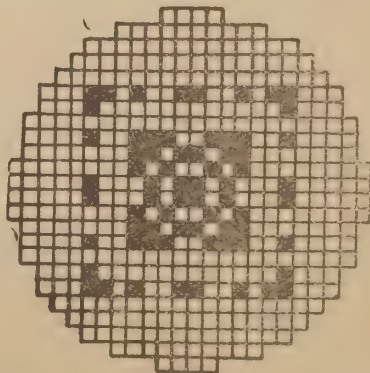


INSERTION—This unusually pretty design of tulips forms very attractive borders or if used separately the insert is equally as charming. For borders the edge is finished with a single crochet and picot edge. Crochet cotton No. 50 is used.



FILET WATER SET

Simplicity is the main attraction of this dainty water set consisting of three inch tumbler doillies and one eight inch doily. The edges are finished with a single crochet and picot edge and crochet cotton No. 70 is used.



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Get your location before the Spring rush is on

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Athletic Club Building, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Potato Exhibition, Its Interest to Cloverland

(Continued from Page 7)

The experience of growers to date as a rule has shown that in all the counties one or two standard varieties have led in the development of the county. The extension of the industry in the county is dependent upon the dissemination of one or a limited number of standard varieties. By following this plan therefore, there has now developed "Rural New Yorker Centers", "Green Mountain Centers", "Triumph Centers," "Early Ohio Centers", etc.

Community leadership has been organized. Associations of growers have been formed. These local associations are affiliated with the state organization. Today as a result of this work the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association can point to a long list of "Community Centers" where standard varieties in straight car lots can be secured.

hibits of seed and table stock, displaying the actual grades of car shipments handled by Wisconsin growers and dealers.

Organized potato interests have demanded a careful investigation on the matter of improved standards. Along this line, certain standard potato grades have been established. Both the seed industry and the shippers of table stock have been active in this work.

It is known today that competition between commercial potato states will be keener in the future than it has ever been in the past. Careful attention must be given to the standardization of the crop. Certain wasteful practices must be abandoned. Better grading must be practiced both on the farm and at loading stations.

All work in the above interests must be practical and fair to all branches



Breaking New Land Which Yields a Big Crop of Potatoes

The Association has been able to publish the results of successful growers, actual figures on costs are available. Certain men have been successful in specialized lines. These records when examined carefully will show that opportunities in commercial potato growing in Wisconsin are unexcelled in any commercial potato growing section of America.

It is on account of the above reasons that twenty Wisconsin counties have decided to send an attractive county booth exhibit to the State Potato Exposition. It is for the above reason that County Boards in Wisconsin have decided to appropriate money in support of this show.

The "ideal" potato exhibit is typified therefore in the county booth and standard variety class. The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association believes, however, that an equal effort should be made to display the "actual" grade of seed and table stock raised in the state. Therefore, the management has provided for extensive ex-

hibition of industry. Careful trials must be made under actual conditions. Growers, dealers and shippers, transportation interests, must co-operate. A state exposition offers the best opportunity to arrive at an understanding on important recommendations for improvements.

Therefore the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association maintains that the exhibit showing the actual grade of stock in one sense will be the most important commercial exhibit at the exposition. It certainly will be the exhibit which will interest the consumer.

The control of important diseases and insects is recognized as one of the most important problems facing potato growing and shipping interests. There probably is no important crop grown which has so many pests as the potato crop. For example, in 1916 fourteen million bushels of potatoes were raised in Wisconsin. In 1918 or practically the same acreage, thirty three million bushels were raised



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Men's Shoes

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Milwaukee and Watertown, Wis.



Clover Prepares the Soil for Bumper Potato Crops

Several factors entered into this variation, but probably the most important factor was the element of disease and insect damage associated with weather conditions.

Therefore, in the control of these pests millions of dollars are spent annually. Experiment stations, both state and national, are spending a large amount in devising control measures. Commercial interests have placed on the market special control equipment and supplies. The Wisconsin Potato Exposition therefore has recognized this important problem and has arranged for a most complete department showing the important diseases and insect pests with complete demonstrations in their control. Commercial interests, manufacturers of equipment and supplies are co-operating with organized state agencies in this work.

Wisconsin is giving special attention to the development of its trade in seed potatoes. Potato growing sections to the south recognize the opportunity for development in this line. Men from every section of the country have visited this state in the interests of securing improved seed strains. The results secured from seed potato inspection work in Wisconsin shows that certain growers have what is known as "strong, high yielding strains" of the standard varieties. It is very important that these strong, vigorous strains be used for further dissemination in the state.

Two hundred and seventy men made application in Wisconsin during the past season for state seed potato inspection. Probably about 225 men will receive certificates. Out of these 25 growers, probably about twenty-

five men will have exceptionally strong strains of seed stock. Next year it will be possible therefore to still further raise the standard of this stock which is grown for dissemination.

Unusual attention has been given by organized interests in Wisconsin in calling attention to the system of maintaining fertility through crop rotation and the raising of live stock. Under this plan heavy crops of clover are plowed regularly into the land. A regular amount of stable manure becomes available for the growing of cultivated crops.

In addition to the above sources of fertility, unusual attention has been given to a study of fertilizer as a supplement to the above mentioned sources of fertility. Certain commercial potato growing sections of America use a large amount of commercial fertilizer. The use of commercial fertilizer on a limited scale is on the increase in Wisconsin. Certain fertilizers are recommended under special soil conditions. The management of the Wisconsin Potato Exposition is therefore pleased to announce extensive exhibits along the lines of the use of fertilizers and in the maintenance of soil fertility with special reference to a system of farming adaptable to the best interests of the state.

The potato exposition provides a complete demonstration of potato cooking methods with displays of the food products of which the potatoes are the important ingredient. A special booth equipment under the management of the Wisconsin Experiment

(Continued on Page 47)

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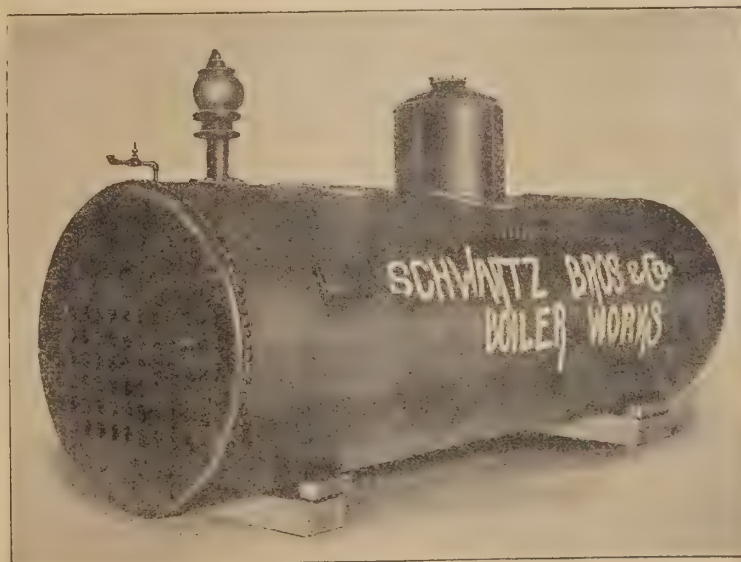
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CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The Value of Swamp Hay

By FRANK M. KING

THERE are thousands of acres of marsh lands in Cloverland that are covered with a luxurious growth of blue joint and red top grass, that has never been considered of very much value as feed for live stock, but lucky is the stockman who has a goodly acreage of this marsh grass land, for it makes splendid feed for cattle and horses.

These marshes can be cleaned up of debris and the grass mowed with ordinary mowing machines. The hay can be put up at a small cost and as there is no expense of farming it, the hay is the cheapest that can be secured in any country.

Cattle men coming to this country will have more or less stock to winter whether they go in for breeding or not. There will always be the culls and cut-backs to winter and the cost of holding them over on this cheap hay will be very small.

I have seen cattle and horses wintered on this hay, with no other feed, and they came out in good shape.

Ranchers who have this kind of land will find it a valuable asset. The Cloverland Cattle Company owns

about 20,000 acres of the marsh land on its 50,000 acre tract and consider it a splendid investment. With plenty of this cheap hay and rough sheds, it is possible for ranchers to take advantage of the low fall markets, by buying cattle at the reduced rate and holding them over the winter. This fall feeder stuff has been very cheap on the markets, much cheaper than it was last spring and much cheaper than it will be next spring. Any one had put up a few thousand tons of this cheap hay he could have taken advantage of the low market by getting a lot of the cheap feeder stuff and holding it over. There is little doubt but what he could have doubled his money.

It has been the habit of purchasers of land in this country to turn down tracts of land that had any considerable acreage of these marsh lands, but they are finding out their mistake.

There is no clearing to be done and fine hay lands are immediately available. I know of no country where so much cheap hay can be produced, and anyone who knows the cow game knows that cheap hay is a mighty valuable thing to have on hand.



Educational Exhibit of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, Michigan Agricultural College

Alger County Farmers' Fair

THE Alger County Fair proved to be one of the surprise packages in County Fair work this year.

It was one of the best real farmers' fairs held in the Upper Peninsula and was unique in that it was near the center of the agricultural interests of the county, in the thriving village of Chatham, and sixteen miles from the city of Munising.

No horse races or flying machines to draw crowds, nevertheless large enthusiastic crowds thronged the grounds each day of the fair.

There was an excellent display of the work done by the boys and girls in the schools, of needle work, canned fruits, vegetables, etc.

The large and varied exhibits of fruits and vegetables were a source of wonder even to the farmers themselves. The hall was beautifully decorated with colored branches and flags, which gave an artistic setting both for the exhibits and for the big dance held the last two nights of the fair. The Munising band furnished the music during the afternoons and for the first evening's dance, and the Munising jazz band for the second evening.

For amusements the tight-rope walker, and acrobats, also the balloon ascension held the crowds for certain periods, and midway reaped a big harvest, with their many forms of amusements.

The live stock barns were filled

with a high class of animals, every department was well represented, except hogs and beef cattle.

The poultry coupes were about filled with different breeds of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and rabbits.

There was a lot of competition with the horses, especially with brood mares and colts. Swan Anderson won the sweepstake prize with a beautiful black two-year-old.

In the dairy department the Holsteins predominated, with Jerseys second in numbers. An excellent Jersey cow, brought from Munising by Mr. Ferguson and sold to Mr. Swan Anderson, won the silver cup, presented by Mr. John Gatiss for the best dairy cow on the grounds, also the sweepstake prize for the best dairy cow or heifer of any breed on the grounds.

Taking the fair as a whole, it was a real success, and the county is looking forward to a greater fair next year. The County Board of Supervisors have voted money to build a modern race track, and ample funds to carry on a greater fair next year.

Mr. B. P. Pattison, from Escanaba, judged the live stock; Mr. H. R. Cameron, from Newberry, the poultry, fruit and vegetables, and Miss Van Heulen, from the Michigan Agricultural College and Miss Williams, of Manistique, the sewing, fancy work, canned goods, and school exhibit.

"Good Stock for a Good Country"

(Continued from Page 20)

asis. Of course, their home conditions had to be satisfactory for sheep, or they were not allowed their share. The desired number of ewes were brought to Antigo and distributed to the young people. All were enrolled as sheep club members and given advice in the feeding, care and handling of their sheep. The ewes had been bred to pure-bred rams, and, before lambing time, the young folks were notified just when each ewe was due. A tag in her ear made it easy to specify the individual animal. Advice was given regarding prevention of diseases and other troubles. A blue-print of a very fine feed-rack was sent to each member by the sheep company that placed the sheep. The outcome has been that a large number of farms have been supplied with a few sheep in a way to develop into large profitable flocks.

The young people are learning the business as they grow into it and with the least amount of risk to them. Meanwhile, they begin to see returns from the undertaking. One-half of the returns from wool belongs to the club boy or girl. Wether lambs are also disposed of on the share plan, while ewe lambs are retained in the flock. At the end of four years the entire flock as it then exists, is to be equally divided. The plan has proven very satisfactory to all concerned. Many inquiries and applications have come to my office this summer and I am glad to say that the sheep com-

pany stands ready to supply many more boys and girls this fall.

I am sometimes accused of advertising sheep but from one corporation, thus showing favoritism. I therefore wish to explain that I am not bound to place their sheep and theirs exclusively, but will probably do so until some other concern shows me as good a contract and the same interest in our young people.

A more thorough system of organized clubs is planned for the coming year. This will make possible more educational work with it all and insure greater interest. One-half dozen of our club lambs were taken to the State Fair this fall and some thirty dollars (\$30.00) in premiums were brought back. This looks pretty good to the young people and some of them tell me they will be there with their lambs next year.

Stumps and slashings are fast giving way to good stock in this section of Cloverland. The soil is fertile and easily tilled. Lakes and

streams are abundant. The climate is bracing; the rainfall abundant. We cannot grow everything, but we know what we can grow well and the list includes everything required for good stock.

Best of all, we have the right class of farmers who believe in themselves and have ambition to carry them to the top. Hence our enthusiasm and hence our motto: "Good Stock for a Good Country."



W. M. Bewick, Agricultural Agent for
Langlade County, Wisconsin



The Right Kind of Dairy Barn for the Right Kind of Cows in a Good Country

Artificial Lights to Increase Egg Production

Clarence W. Kockings of Burlington, Wisconsin, one of the largest and best-known poultry raisers in the United States, is putting electric lights in his chicken houses to increase egg production. He contends that hens lay the largest number of eggs during April and he figures that if he can give the hens the same number of hours daylight during the winter months as they have in April he can get more eggs during the cold months.

The electric lighting system will be operated by a clock. At 5 a. m. the clock will turn on dim lights, similar to dawn, and fifteen minutes later, when the chickens have had time to stretch, other lights go on as bright as daylight.

Several westerners are preparing to carry some stuff over and in the spring they will have an interesting story to tell of successful wintering in Cloverland.

1850

1919

SIXTY-NINE YEARS

of continuous business life is a record attained by comparatively few business institutions.



CUTLERY AND TOOLS

are the result of many years of experience in selecting QUALITY PRODUCTS and their use is a guarantee of satisfaction.

Ask Your Hardware Dealer

John Pritzlaff Hardware Co.

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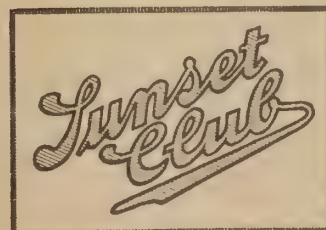
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WISCONSIN



Truly a Quality Coffee

It is the result of twenty-two years
of careful and intelligent blending
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Every Piece a Surprise



THROUGH all the changing seasons, the popularity of Milady Chocolates with lovers of good candy everywhere remains undiminished.

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AMERICAN CANDY COMPANY

Makers of Rex Brand Confections

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MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

COME IN AND LOOK AROUND—AN UNUSUAL STORE



THE SERVICE this store accords is indicated by its activity.

People wouldn't keep on coming in ever-increasing numbers unless we provided values that can be found nowhere else.

A cordial welcome awaits you. It is not a question of buying—not at all. We wish to show you the new things. We want you to pass judgment on them.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention

Cloverland Farmers Should Remove Seed Corn Menace

(Continued from Page 9)

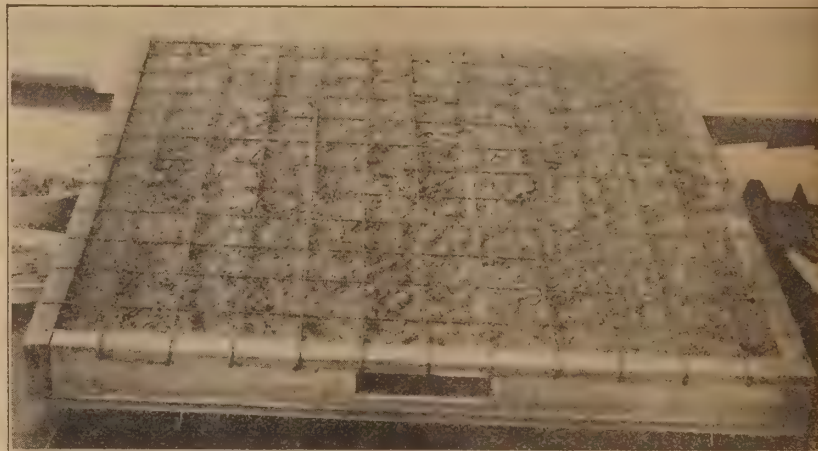


A Seed Corn Rack Which Insures Proper Curing. Made from 2 x 4's and Lath. Mice and Rats May Be Kept Out of This Rack by Tinning the Legs and Bending Top of Tin Outward, Forming an Inch Horizontal Plane.

There are several convenient methods of storing the corn in the room to facilitate drying. One is to string the corn from the rafters by means of binding twine, another is to use a wire rack, so arranged that the butts of the ears are placed on short barbs. Still another is to build a rack out of lath and 2 x 4s. Any scheme that will allow of the corn being stacked up,

so as not to require too much room, and at the same time have it so that no two ears come in contact with each other, in order that air can circulate among the ears freely, will prove satisfactory.

When you have made your crib selections and removed these selected ears to a proper place of storage, the question is, will they grow. It is prac-



The Sand Box Germinator

Northern State Normal College

MARQUETTE, MICH.

New Buildings

Excellent Equipment

Splendid Faculty

College Courses leading to A. B. degree—Normal School Courses for teachers of all classes—Special Courses in Art, Music, Manual Training, Home Economics, Kindergarten and Commercial.

The school has had more calls for teachers than it can supply

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DORIS I. BOWSON, Secretary

JAMES H. KAYE, President

20,000 Acres CUT-OVER HARDWOOD LANDS

Abundance of timothy, clover and blue grass. Well watered with spring brooks. Unequalled for cattle or sheep ranch.

Price \$7 to \$10 an Acre

Special price on first section sold. Write for further particulars and map to

E. L. STANFORD, Marquette, Mich.



The Sawdust Box Germinator

ically impossible for the average man to be able to discard every ear that will not grow, merely by looking at it. When you stop to figure it up, each ear of corn will weigh close to one half-pound, and each pound of seed sown ought to produce at least six bushels of corn, so that for each ear of bad seed that goes into the planter in the spring, you cut your field by at least three bushels. It is easy to see that if you can discard a few poor ears by using the germination test, you have been many times repaid for the few hours it takes to do the work.

The germination test should be made during the idle hours of the winter. A good plan is to make the test while you have the ears arranged on the storage rack to dry. There are many methods employed of germinating corn. The underlying principle is the same in all. That is, you place your kernels of corn to be germinated

under as nearly the same conditions of moisture and temperature as they would be if planted in your corn field.

The sand box germinator is very practical. Take a shallow box three inches deep and twenty inches square, set a tack every two inches on all four sides, now string a string from tack to tack each way across the box, and you have one hundred two-inch squares. Along one side label each square from A to J, inclusive, along the adjacent side from 1 to 10, inclusive. This gives you a letter and a figure for each square, as 6B, 6E, etc. The box should then be partially filled with two inches of moist sand. Then take an ear from the drying racks and remove six kernels by taking them two at a time from near the butt, middle and tip of the ear, turning the ear part way around after each two kernels are removed, so that no four ker-

(Continued on Page 34)

Upper Peninsula Cut-Over Lands

Suitable for Grazing or General Agricultural Purposes

FOR SALE

in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce,
Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties

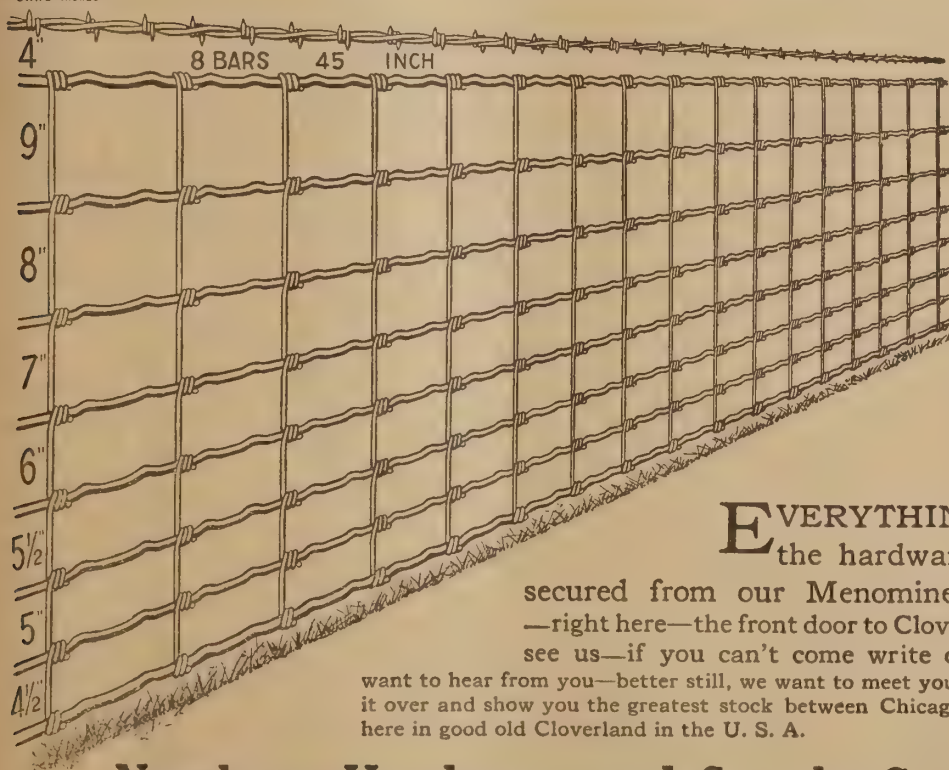
THE Northern Peninsula of Michigan is the best Live-stock and Dairy country in the United States, if not in the world. It can care for 8,000,000 sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle.

For information write

LAND DEPARTMENT, Charcoal Iron Company of America
MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN

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DISTANCE
BETWEEN
BARS—INCHES



CLOVERLAND'S Greatest Wholesale Hardware House offers you its services and purchasing power to help you secure the most reasonable price and the quickest delivery on your requirements for—

Sheep and Cattle Fencing,
"Certainteed" and "Pioneer"
Roofings,
Hardware Fixtures for Stock Sheds
and Ranch Houses

EVERYTHING you need in the hardware line can be secured from our Menominee warehouse—right here—the front door to Cloverland. Come and see us—if you can't come write or telephone. We want to hear from you—better still, we want to meet you face to face and talk it over and show you the greatest stock between Chicago and Duluth—right here in good old Cloverland in the U. S. A.

Northern Hardware and Supply Company

MENOMINEE

MICHIGAN



Agricultural Possibilities of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

By J. Y. CANON, of El Paso, Texas, President Cloverland Cattle Company

EVERY ONE who is familiar with the agricultural situation in general, and with the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in particular, is in agreement that the possibilities for rapid development there are very great. Some of the reasons for this conclusion are the following:

First—The rapid increase in our city population over the rural population has created a strong demand for greater agricultural production. The scarcity of agricultural products has sent prices to unheard-of levels and has made fortunes for the owners of productive farms in all sections of the country.

Second—These high prices of agricultural products have in turn sent land values to fabulous heights. Good farm lands in Iowa and Illinois are now selling at from four hundred to five hundred dollars (\$400 to \$500) an acre, and the worn and gullied lands of the southeastern part of the United States are selling at two hundred-fifty to four

hundred dollars (\$250 to \$400) per acre.

Third—These prices for agricultural products and these values for farm lands are causing many men to look for new and undeveloped lands to

cultivate. The West no longer offers the great opportunities that it once did and so the land developer must turn either to the undrained swamps of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast, or to the undeveloped regions to the

makes four to six tons of hay per acre. Turnips make 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per acre. Mangles, stock beets, and all other root crops do equally as well. Sugar beets one year made 37,600 pounds per acre. We also find the

north of our present agricultural belt. Of all the undeveloped regions of the United States at the present time it is in my opinion that the Upper Peninsula of Michigan offers the greatest possibilities of any. In fact, there is no doubt but that much of the better land in the Upper Peninsula is just as productive as is the land in Iowa, which is now selling for around four hundred dollars (\$400) an acre. I am not alone in making this statement; let him examine the yields of various crops at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Chatham, Mich.

From these records, we find that clover makes from three to four tons per acre regularly. Alfalfa makes three to six tons of hay per acre. Timothy makes on to three tons of hay per acre every year. Millet



This Type of Cut-over Land in Cloverland is Equally Attractive to the "Corn Belt" Farmer as it is to the Western Stockman. Both See Its Possibilities for Agricultural and Live Stock Production.

This lumber company was the first to bring cattle to its cut-over lands, and carry on profitable and successful grazing in Cloverland.

We offer Cut-Over Lands

in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron,
Gogebic Counties, Cloverland.

*We own 15,000 acres in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and
20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin.*

J. W. WELLS LUMBER COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

*The greatest hardwood mill in the world, with an annual
output of 51, 449,100 feet of lumber.*

corn made fifty-eight bushels one year, seventy-eight bushels another year, and 156 bushels another year. Oats make fifty to sixty bushels per acre regularly. Wheat makes twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre almost every year. Barley makes twenty-five to thirty-five bushels per acre, and rye about the same. Spelts makes thirty to forty bushels per acre. Field peas make thirty-five to forty-five bushels per acre, and field beans about the same. Irish potatoes make from 200 to 460 bushels per acre regularly. Strawberries make 4,000 to 5,000 quarts per acre, and other truck crops do especially well.

With a record of such yields as these to back up his statement, it is not surprising to hear the Director of the Experiment Station, Dean R. S. Haw, say: "This portion of Michigan will some day be developed into a veritable agricultural empire."

A study of these crop records, together with the climatic conditions, leads one to conclude that this country is exceptionally well adapted to either one of three lines of farming. One is trucking, with such crops as potatoes, strawberries, cabbage and celery. The second is hay and live stock, or dairying. The third is live stock and grain farming with potatoes and silage corn as intertilled crops.

There are several factors which favor the truck crop system, among which are:

First—They are not in danger of the occasional late frost in spring, or the early frost in fall which is sometimes fatal to corn.

Second—They come on the market at a time of year which does not bring them in competition with the trucking region further south.

Third—The soils in many places in this section are especially adapted to the production of truck crops. For example, some of the muck soils of the Upper Peninsula are just as well adapted to the production of celery as the soils of the Lower Peninsula, which rent for that purpose as high as sixty to one hundred (\$60 to \$100) per acre annually.

Fourth—This region is surrounded by mining districts and other centers of population which create a good market for these products.

Some of the advantages which might be mentioned for the second system are:

First—Hay is one of the best producing crops of this region. All kinds of hay crops do remarkably well here. Alfalfa, Alsike clover, red clover, timothy and red-top all produce just as well here as they do on the four hundred (\$400) per acre farms further north.

Second—The native grasses give excellent pastures for the stock during the summer months.

Third—Any region which produces

good hay and root crops is a good region for dairying, providing it has a market for its dairy products. This region meets all the requirements.

The third is perhaps the best system of all, for it is the system which has produced the greatest agricultural prosperity in other regions, and it has much to recommend it here.

First—It enables the farmers to use the best possible rotation to keep up the fertility of his land.

Second—Hay crops produce so abundantly that it makes it easy to feed the stock through the winter.

Third—Winter wheat does well here because of the fact that snow always falls in the early part of the winter before the ground freezes and thus protects the ground from freezing during the winter months. Of course this causes the ground to warm up early in the spring, and to give a vigorous growth to the wheat. In fact, the principal difficulty with raising wheat is that it frequently grows so large that it lodges badly and makes harvesting difficult.

Corn is not a very safe crop for this section as the season is so short that the corn is frequently frosted before it is matured. However, corn nearly always makes good yields for silage, and when not frosted too early it makes an excellent yield of grain.

This region is exceptionally well watered and the summer rainfall is well distributed. The region is also well supplied with railroads which give good marketing facilities.

There is much of the land which needs drainage and also much of the cut-over land which needs clearing of stumps. Neither of these processes is very expensive and they are always profitable if applied to good land.

United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin, number 425 describes the agricultural conditions of this region and on page 4 they say "Much of the swamp land is productive when drained and generally the cost of drainage is not excessive.....Sandy loam and medium loam soils predominate, and these when properly managed produce satisfactory yields of all crops adapted to the district. Such crops as clover, beans, peas, rye, vetch, buckwheat, corn, potatoes, root crops, and small fruits do well on the sandy loam soils. These crops also do well on the heavier soils, and in addition these richer soils produce satisfactory crops of timothy, wheat, oats, and barley."

The principal needs of the Upper Peninsula in an agricultural way are: First, capital with which to drain and clear and improve this land; and second, intelligent agricultural leadership to direct the process of development. When these are combined and this land is put under cultivation, it will sell for two hundred to four hundred dollars (\$200 to \$400) per acre.

Save Time, Steps, Money

PATRONS of this bank are finding our bank-by-mail-and-phone service very convenient these busy days. You will, too.

You will be pleased to find the number of things we can do for you by mail and telephone.

Through this service you can make deposits, pay bills, buy drafts without leaving home.

And you get just as good service as if you came here in person. Give this service a trial. Save time, steps and money.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK MARQUETTE, MICH.

DESIGNATED UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$250,000

Send for our booklet, "Modern Banking," which explains how our system of Banking by Mail is made both safe and convenient.

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in Chippewa, Dickinson, Iron, Gogebic, Ontonagon and Houghton Counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in tracts to suit

Clay loam, sandy clay loam, sand loam and sand soils at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Generally well watered.

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The M. & M. LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

have made Menominee the Power City of Cloverland, and Menominee County the best lighted county in the Northwest.



CATTLE and Sheep Men locating in this vicinity will find us both able and willing to assist them.

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"THE BANK FOR YOU"

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Choice Cut-Over Hardwood Lands

Especially adapted to grazing and general farming, located on trunk line railways twelve hours from Chicago markets. For sale, in small or large lots, at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchasers. For particulars write

The Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co.

GLADSTONE, MICHIGAN



"Heat Means Meat"

A cold hog is a lean hog; a warm hog without proper ventilation is a sick hog.

The profitable way to winter your hogs is in a cozy but well ventilated hog-house, built according to our FREE PLANS, and built of the farmer's stand-by,

"Old Faithful" HEMLOCK Lumber

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Hemlock
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"Old Faithful" HEMLOCK has been the farmer's stand-by for over 200 years. You ought to know more about it for your own sake and use it always.

So give us your name and address and the name of your local lumber dealer and ask for the hog-house book, which contains pictures and descriptions of other farm buildings, too, as well as a coupon good for FREE PLANS with specifications complete.

THE HEMLOCK MANUFACTURERS

(of Wisconsin and Northern Michigan)

312 F. R. A. Building

Oshkosh, Wisconsin

We spread the good news about "Old Faithful" HEMLOCK but we do not sell it. Get it from your LOCAL LUMBER DEALER

Cloverland Farmers Should Remove Seed Corn Menace

(Continued from Page 31)

nels come from the same or adjacent rows. These six kernels should then be placed in square 1A of your germination box and a small tag made of plain paper, bearing this number (1A) should then be fastened to the ear from which they came, by pinning it to the cob at the butt end of the ear. Replace the ear on the rack and repeat the operation for each of one hundred ears that the box will hold, then cover the kernels in the box with a half inch or so of moist sand, and set the box in a warm place where the temperature will favor growth. After ten days to two weeks, a test is ready to read. The squares which show six strong, healthy, vigorous shoots, represent ears that are suitable for seed. Those squares which produce no shoots or weak sprouts, and not the full number represented, show ears which should be discarded for seed purposes.

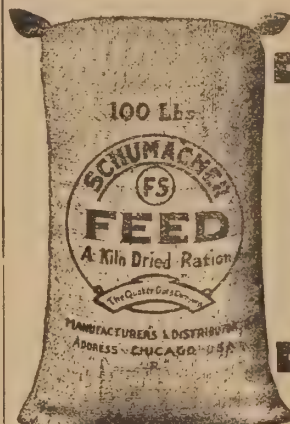
The sawdust box method can be used if preferred. Use a box of similar dimensions to the sand box, partially filled with one inch of damp sawdust. Cut a cloth to fit over this and mark off in two-inch squares, number the squares from 1 to 100, inclusive, dampen the cloth and spread over the sawdust. The kernels from ears to be tested are then laid, germ face up in the square, to correspond with the number of the ear. When filled a second cloth, slightly larger, is laid carefully over the kernels and tucked down in the corners, and an inch of damp sawdust pressed down on top. After five days the upper cloth is carefully rolled back and the test read, the strong vigorous sprouts showing which ears are fit for seed, and dead kernels or weak sprouts, those which should be discarded.

The Rag Doll Tester, the Egg Crat Tester, and the Pie Plate Tester are all good types of germinators and can be used if preferred to the above described methods.

When the final selection of ears has been made by use of the germination test, the corn is ready for spring planting. In shelling corn for seed it is usually well to discard the first kernels at the tip and butts of ears as these kernels are usually ununiform in size and shape. It is well to bear in mind in getting the corn shelled, ready for planting, that an one planter plate is made to plant a certain type of kernel at a given rate. It stands to reason then, that if we want a uniform stand, we must put into the planter uniform seed.

The bulk of the seed selected can usually be graded into about two types. A considerable part of this grading can be done by sorting the ears into two piles, one having large kernels and one having small kernels. However, if one wishes to go to slight expense in getting his corn graded, screens for this purpose can be purchased on the market at a very small cost. Then by using the proper planter plate for each type of kernel a uniform stand is assured.

To the uninitiated in proper seed corn selection the foregoing paragraphs might seem to involve an endless amount of work, but in actual practice they have proven to be very practical, if the proper precaution are followed in selecting, handling, and planting of seed corn, it is assured that practically a 100 per cent crop will be occupying the ground and paying dividends on the culture given instead of possibly 60 or 70 per cent



IN Schumacher Feed and Big "Q" Dairy Ration we have supplied dairymen with the most simple, easy to feed ration possible to compound. One that not only produces exceptional results in the pail, maintains the best physical condition of their cows, but also saves a lot of time and labor and eliminates the guess-work incident to mixing their own ration. With

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

fed in combination you can easily and quickly proportion the amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the individual requirements of every cow.

This combination has unusual palatability, high digestibility, nutrition, wide variety and proper bulk. It makes feeding easy, economical and accurate. Simply mix these feeds in proportions to meet the individual needs of each cow and your dairy feeding problems are solved. For more energy and vitality, feed more Schumacher Feed, the carbohydrate ration, at the same time giving each cow all the Big "Q" (protein) that she will respond to. This method results in maximum production over long periods of time and improves to a wonderful degree the general health of your herd.

The Quaker Oats Company Address **Chicago, U.S.A.**

Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 11)

"I s'pose I'll have to stick, if you say so," Denny agreed finally, "but I'm fed up. I'm getting jumpy. I got a hunch the cache ain't safe; I feel like something was goin' to happen."

Mr. Steven's premonition, under the circumstances, was almost uncanny; gave startling proof of his susceptibility to outside influences.

"You are rickety," Black Jack told him. "Why, there ain't any danger; nobody goes up there." Laughing Bill held his breath, missing not a word. If they did we'd pick 'em up with the asses. It's open country, and we'd get 'em before they got down."

"I s'pose so. But the nights are getting dark."

"Nobody's out at night, either, you see. I ain't losing any slumber over it. And I ain't going to lose any sleep out your quitting ahead of me. That ain't trouble me none." Berg yawned and changed the subject. Half an hour later he rose, languidly undressed and rolled into his bed. Steven followed suit shortly after, and the rapidity with which both men fell asleep spoke volumes for the elasticity of the man's conscience.

Now, Laughing Bill had come prepared to spend the night, but his throat tickled and he had a distressing bit of snoring, therefore he deemed the part of caution to depart before he dropped off into the land of dreams. He effected the maneuver noiseless-

Bill lingered at the spring hole on the following morning, and lost himself in an attentive study of the surrounding scenery. It was fairly impressive scenery, and he had a keen appreciation of nature's beauty, but Black Jack's words continued to puzzle him. "Nobody goes up there." Up there? The Aurora lay in a valley, therefore most of the country round about was "up"—it was open, too. The ridges were bold and barren, covered only with shreds and patches of short grass and reindeer moss. "We'd pick 'em up with the glasses—we'd get 'em before they got down." Manifestly the cache was in plain sight, if one only knew where to look for it. But Mr. Hyde's sharp eyes took in ten thousand likely hiding-places, and he reasoned that it would be worse than folly to go exploring blindly without more definite data than he possessed. It was clever of the pair to hide the sag where they could oversee it every hour of the day, and they had chosen a safe location, too, for nobody wasted the effort to explore those crevices and hogbacks now that they were known to contain no quartz. There was Anvil Mountain, for instance, a bold schist peak crowned with a huge rock in the likeness of a blacksmith's anvil. It guarded the entrance to the valley, rising from the very heart of the best mining section; it was the most prominent landmark aboutabouts, but not a dozen men had ever climbed it, and nowadays nobody

As Bill pondered the enigma, out from his bed in the willows came Don Antonio de Chiquito, a meek and lowly fellow, the only member of the Aurora's working force which did not rank in social importance the man-cull-work. Don Antonio was the pet of the Aurora Borealis, and its scavenger. He ate everything from garbage to rubber boots—he was even suspected of possessing a low appetite for German socks. It was, in fact, his very democratic taste in things which caused him to remain the steadiest of Doctor Slayforth's hangers-on. Wisdom, patience, the sagacity of Solomon, lurked in Don Antonio's eyes, and Laughing Bill contacted him as a friend and an equal.

"Tony," said he, "you've done a heap of prospecting and you know the business. There's a rich pocket on one of them hills. Which one is it?" Don Antonio de Chiquito had ears like sunbonnets; he folded them back, and his muzzle toward Anvil rock, and he brayed loudly.

(Continued on Page 38)

ROSECO BRAND

food products are the standard of excellence in Greater Cloverland



Follow the Sign of the Rose

ROACH & SEEBER CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CALUMET, MICH. HOUGHTON, MICH. IRONWOOD, MICH.
MARQUETTE, MICH. WATERLOO, WIS.



Stockmen: We own Grazing Lands in the great open areas of Cloverland where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write us for full particulars.

BALDWIN CORPORATION, Appleton, Wis.

These Strong Cloverland Banks Are Ready and Willing to Give Every Possible Co-Operation to New-comers. They Invite Correspondence.

First National Bank of Calumet

Calumet, Michigan

Capital \$200,000.00

CALL IN AND SEE US

We are always pleased to serve you

Officers: John D. Cuddihy, Pres.; Edward Ulseth, Vice Pres.; Edward F. Cuddihy, Cashier; Daniel C. Harrington, Asst. Cashier; Pierce Roberts, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

Resources Over \$1,600,000.00
Oldest and largest Bank in Menominee County and under same management for 32 years.
Depository for United States and State of Michigan

Officers: G. A. Blesch, Pres.; John Henes, Vice Pres.; C. W. Gram, Cashier.

First National Bank of Bessemer

Bessemer, Michigan

Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00

Oldest Bank in Gogebic County

The Lumbermen's National Bank

Menominee, Michigan

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Cloverland

Officers: Warren S. Carpenter, Pres.; Wm. Webb Harmon, Cashier.

ESCANABA

is the leading city in Cloverland.

The leading bank in that city is the

Escanaba National Bank

Correspondence invited.

Commercial Bank of Menominee

Menominee, Michigan

"The Bank of the People"

Invites correspondence from prospective settlers. You can bank by mail with us.

The First National Bank of Alger County

Munising, Michigan

Officers: William G. Mather, Pres.; G. Sherman Collins, Vice Pres. and Cashier; John N. Korpela, Asst. Cashier.

Houghton National Bank

Houghton, Michigan

United States Depository
Capital \$200,000
Surplus \$200,000
Undivided Earnings \$250,000

Officers: J. H. Rice, Pres.; W. D. Calverley, Vice Pres.; A. N. Baudin, Vice Pres.; C. H. Frimodig, Cashier; R. T. Bennallack, Asst. Cashier; Edward Rompf, Asst. Cashier; F. C. Stoyke, Asst. Cashier.

The State Bank of Ewen

Ewen, Michigan

Officers: L. Anderson, Pres.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Vice Pres.; E. J. Humphrey, Vice Pres.; A. M. Anderson, Cashier. Directors: L. Anderson, Calderwood, Mich.; J. S. Weidman, Jr., Trout Creek; E. J. Humphrey, Ewen; J. N. Howlett, Bruce Crossing; J. F. Foglesong, Ewen; Nugent Dodds, Ewen; A. M. Anderson, Ewen.

The Newberry State Bank

Newberry, Michigan

Capital, \$30,000.00

Surplus, \$6,000.00

A General Banking Business. Commercial and Savings Departments.
3% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

Officers and Directors: F. P. Bohn, Pres.; W. G. Fretz, Vice Pres.; L. H. Head, Vice Pres.; E. M. Chamberlain, Cashier; E. L. Fretz, Andrew Weston, J. C. Foster, Matt Surrall.

First National Bank of Iron River

Iron River, Michigan

Capital, \$50,000.00

Surplus, \$20,000.00

We invite letters of inquiry regarding Iron County

Officers: Ellsworth S. Coe, Pres. Wm. J. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. J. Pohland, Cashier.

First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan

Since 1886 this strong bank has been interested in the growth and development of Chippewa County. Correspondence invited.

Officers: R. G. Ferguson, Pres.; Otto Fowle, Vice Pres.; Chase S. Osborn, Vice Pres.; E. H. Mead, Vice Pres.; Fred S. Case, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

First National Bank of Marquette

Marquette, Michigan

Over \$2,000,000.00 Resources.

Officers: Louis G. Kaufman, Pres.; Edward S. Bice, Vice Pres.; Charles L. Brainerd, Cashier.

First National Bank of St. Ignace

St. Ignace, Michigan

The oldest and largest Bank, and the only National Bank in Mackinac County.

Your business inquiries will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Officers: O. W. Johnson, Pres.; E. H. Hotchkiss, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

Marquette National Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Capital and Profits, \$160,000.00

United States Depository

We invite correspondence

Officers and Directors: J. M. Longyear, Pres.; D. W. Powell, Vice Pres.; F. H. Begole, Vice Pres.; F. J. Jennison, Cashier; H. R. Fox, Asst. Cashier; E. A. Brown, Second Asst. Cashier; J. G. Reynolds, Wm. G. Mather, Daniel W. Powell, A. T. Roberts, Austin Farrell, Dan H. Ball, R. P. Bronson.

The Marquette County Savings Bank

Marquette, Michigan

Officers and Directors: H. L. Kaufman, Pres.; S. R. Kaufman, Vice Pres.; G. A. Carlson, Cashier; O. E. Barber, Asst. Cashier; E. J. Hudson, E. S. Bice, Louis G. Kaufman, Chairman, Advisory Committee

Four Leaf Clovers

(Continued from Page 13)

by the people, all but one William O'Meara.

John Miller sent two sons to the war. He voted for the memorial, it is reasonable to assume. William O'Meara owns property and it is logical to opine that he voted against the memorial, as a taxpayer with a load heavy enough as it is.

And the theory is that Mr. Miller chided Mr. O'Meara for not lining up with the pro-memorial folks.

"Is ut a mimoryel buildin' ye want?" asked Mr. O'Meara in scorn—as we visualize the occurrence. "Take that thin." Bam!

Anyway, Mr. Miller appeared in court next day with a shanty on his eye.

* * *

Can It Be That Ironwood Is Peeved?

Coleman Vaughan, secretary of state, might have included the largest city in the Upper Peninsula in his list of branch offices for the securing of next year's automobile licenses. Two results might have been obtained—it would not have been necessary to drive two hundred miles to the lesser cities of Marquette or Escanaba to get the plates after Nov. 1, and then, too, some of the chaps hereabouts who have been driving cars all this year on "exchange" plates, or none at all, might have bought some of 'em.

* * *

Ironwood News-Record.

Just for fun we'd like to know what is the second city of the Upper Peninsula. The biggest town isn't a city at all. Houghton claims to be "The Biggest Little City in the World." Menominee and the Soo ought to come in there somewhere. Oh, well, there is a census coming and we haven't an automobile anyway.

* * *

Politics.

Regardless of what reformers and uplifters say, people admire a clever politician, for the same reason that they admire a smart baseball player. And for that reason we have to hand it to Al Bentz of Painesdale, president emeritus and perpetual of the Painesdale Bowling league. Al is a good bowler and one of the teams of the league always has been named "The President's" in his honor, he being also its captain. The best the team ever did was to finish as runner-up, the Office team grabbing off first honors.

Al naturally wants to be on a winning team, at least once in his life. This year at the annual meeting suggested that the cares of office, president weighed so heavily on him that he could not do justice to his work on the team were he to continue with the additional duties of captain. He would be satisfied to be a member. He suggested a vice-president be elected and the former president's team named for him, the president naturally being the captain. Excellent suggestion. Al nominated Jim Clarke and Jim forthwith was elected and assumed the leadership of the vice presidents.

This looks like an ordinary life event, till it is pointed out—as the correspondents always say—that Jim Clarke always and heretofore has been a member of the championship Office team.

* * *

Order of the Lion.

President Geismar is preparing to start injunction proceedings against F. H. Begole, John Doe, Richard Ry and other Marquette people who have had the effrontery to authorize publication of the following in the Mining Journal:

Charter members of the Lions club, of Marquette, made the dining room of the Hotel Marquette their den last evening, as guests of their president, Fred H. Begole, who was host at a dinner.

Marquette chapter is the first unit of Lions to be formed in Michigan. Mr. Benedict, national representative, is now organizing Lions in Ishpeming, and said last night that sixteen branches of the organization will be formed in the Upper Peninsula.

The so-called Lions will be welcomed to the order if they have proper qualifications. Leo Harmon of Manistique, Leo Moloney of the Soo and Leo Brennan of L'Anse, have been named as a legal committee to protect the rights of the order.

Leo Gosling has returned to Munising after a brief visit.—Escanaba Morning Press.

He is nominated for Grand Dragon of the order.

* * *

Slim Pickens—It's a wonder you wouldn't kick in and come across a promised. Nick and Mac join with me in declaring you a piker.

Culling Out Slacker Birds

DURING the fall of the year the farmer and the poultryman are marketing the surplus birds from their flocks, and it is at this time that care should be taken to cull the flocks properly. Chickens that will strengthen the flock during the following year should never be marketed, while on the other hand birds that will weaken the strain or fail to produce enough to pay for their winter's feed should never be kept on the farm.

The following rules for proper culling of the poultry flock are given by Prof. C. H. Burgess, of the Michigan Agricultural College:

"First, the cock bird. If he is purebred and from a good laying strain, if his progeny are quick to mature (that is, if his cockerels feather quickly, grow their combs early, and commence to crow when six to eight weeks of age), if he is vigorous and healthy, if he crows often during the day, if he is a bit scrappy, if his feathers are of good lustre, if he moulted early and grew his new feathers quickly—keep him.

"Second, the hen. Send to market those hens that moulted in July or August. A good laying hen moults late in the year. She drops all of her feathers at a time. If a hen laid well last winter, no matter what her appearance is now, keep her. She will improve the flock. Market the hens that are in full feather—that have those brilliant yellow shanks and

beaks. Market those hens that have been lazy during the summer. Market the hen that stole her nest and hatched a brood of chicks in August. Market her brood with her.

"Third, the cockerel. Market the ones that were slow to develop. Market the ones that are poorly feathered. Open the wing and if the primary feathers are long, narrow and point (the chick feathers) market the cockerel."

Beard Out of Barley

Trimming the beard of barley is the accomplishment claimed by the agronomists at the University of Alberta this summer. Specifically what they did was to attempt to remove the beard altogether, succeeding only in taking the barb out of the beard. This it was declared, is of immense potential agricultural benefit.

It is the barb in barley that makes all the trouble in handling and feeding the grain, it is said, and unsuccessful efforts have been made for years both in Canada and the United States to remove the beard. But with the barb gone, the experts say the beard doesn't particularly matter.

Looks as if the race is on between the stock farmers of the corn belt states and the grazers of the west, for the choice locations in Cloverland.

Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

From Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record

CONTINUED FROM OCTOBER

In the October number of Cloverland Magazine was printed the first installment of an article on "Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan," reprinted from the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record. The first chapter closed with a citation of the fact that all personal property in Wayne County is taxed to its true cash value, leaving the way for a comparison of other taxation as illustrated in the following chapter.

BUT when it does carry out the law to meet local necessities, Wayne County maintains that the results thus attained should not be used to penalize her for purposes of state taxation, which will be the case so long as the personal property of other counties is not assessed upon the same basis as that prevailing in Wayne.

Michigan, although fifth or sixth in industry in the roll of the states, is an agricultural state which stands high on the list of states, both in investment and productivity. Under the law its farm land and buildings are assessed as real estate, its farm machinery and cattle as personal property. Many competitions have been made and are at the service of the public regarding the value of this latter class of property. As a rule these compilations and surveys are made under conditions other than those which surround assessments for tax-making purposes. They are made by farmers' associations, to show the importance of their place in the body politic; by the state's agencies to determine the results of its efforts along agricultural lines, and by the federal government, in its periodical quests for information respecting wealth, the number and distribution of domestic animals and the returns from animal husbandry. There are men at work in Michigan and for Michigan who know these facts, and who have no ulterior purpose in gathering their information and giving it out. It is the data gathered from these sources that it is right to present as this connection. The authorities consulted were Dean Law, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who directed consultation with George A. Brown, in charge of animal husbandry, at the Agricultural College; William Anderson, in charge of the dairy department of the same; J. E. T. Hallman, pathologist of the same institution; Dr. Rich, sheep expert of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, located at Lansing; Dr. H. Newton, hog expert of the same service; the Secretary of the Michigan Animal Husbandry Department; Thomas Mears, for 35 years live stock reporter of the Detroit Free Press, as an authority on prices; I. W. Waterbury, publisher of the Michigan Farmer and Statistical Record of the Chicago Daily Drivers Journal. Taking the federal census for 1910 as a basis, and estimates of increases and decreases from its date as furnished by Messrs. Brown and Anderson, of the Michigan Agricultural College, it is shown that the number of beef cattle in Michigan increased 15 per cent since 1910, and that their unit value has doubled; that the number of dairy cattle has increased 10 per cent, and their unit value doubled; that the total number of horses has decreased 5 per cent, and their unit value increased 10 per cent; that the total number of swine increased 15 per cent and their unit value has tripled; and that the total number of sheep has increased 2 per cent, and their unit value has increased 150 per cent.

In further verification of these differences of values of farm animals in Michigan, all assessable for taxes under the law, attention is called to the February 1919 issue of the Monthly Crop Reporter issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the value of farm animals in Michigan, excepting dairy cattle, to be \$227,000,000. The value of all dairy cattle being shown as \$81,338,305 the aggregate value is proved from this source as to be \$308,338,305, or but 6 per cent less than the figures arrived at by the more detailed and accurate

processes adopted for this statement on the advice of the Michigan authorities hereinbefore referred to.

"Wayne county asks that the State Board of Equalization compare these figures of live stock values in Michigan, compiled from the best information of disinterested authorities with the assessments of all kinds of personal property in the various counties. They show that the supervisors of 75 counties of this state have turned in under oath to the State Tax Commission and the Commission has approved the same and passed on to the State Board of Equalization, aggregate figures of personal assessments that are actually less than the mere values of the live stock within the boundaries of the respective counties.

"In addition to the foregoing," says the statement, "there are six counties in which the total value of live stock present and assessable may be cited in comparison with the total of personal property returned as assessed to show that the latter figure exceeds the former so slightly as to prove conclusively that the live stock values do not figure in the personal assessments at all, or if they do that all other classes of personal property are neglected for assessment purposes.

"The figures of personal assessment of the agricultural counties of Michigan not only fail to reflect the presence of \$319,364,199 of live stock values in the 82 counties of the state outside of Wayne, but they are deficient in other important aggregates which materially affect the position of Wayne county in the distribution of the burdens of the state. Commerce and industry know where their products go into use, even though rural supervisors do not, and it may interest the Board of Equalization to be informed what other personal property there is in the state which has not been made the subject matter of assessment. Bearing in mind that the total personal assessment of Michigan, excluding that of Wayne, is reported by the State Tax Commission at \$608,868,800 and that of this sum \$326,918,220 is shown to be the equivalent of the live stock values, there is left an aggregate of \$281,849,220 to represent all the kinds of personal property subject to taxation and resident within the boundaries of Michigan's counties, with the exception of its metropolitan unit. But there is much more property other than live stock in these counties whose values can be definitely determined.

"I. W. Waterbury, of Detroit, is the publisher of the Michigan Farmer. From figures and facts on hand in his files he gives the following estimates on farm equipment.

"He estimated there were 2,500 tractors purchased by the farmers of Michigan in the years 1917, '18, '19, to date, and put the average value of a tractor of \$1,000, which means that \$2,500,000 was invested by farmers in tractors since Jan. 1, 1917.

"The farm improvements the last three years, he estimated, were considerably less than the average of the previous three-year period because improvements meant labor and there was a shortage of labor. There was no building to speak of during the war period, one of the principal reasons being that no building was permitted by the Government.

"Since 1916 farm equipment has at least doubled in cost. For instance a binder costing formerly \$110 now costs \$225, a sulky plow that cost \$50, then, now costs \$100. The result of the war in its connection with the

(Continued on Page 40)

WE are keenly interested in the development of the agricultural and grazing opportunities of Cloverland. What helps any part of this Empire of the North helps it all.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Company

JAMES McNAUGHTON

Vice-president and General Manager

CALUMET MICHIGAN

WHAT THE

I. Stephenson Company Trustees

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Offer to Homeseekers on the Sunny Side of Cloverland, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

- Choice of 400,000 acres of land at prices ranging from \$20 to \$30 an acre for cut-over land.
- A climate the same as upper New York, northern South Dakota and central Minnesota—this district is 600 miles south of the much advertised wheat belt of Canada.
- A variety of soils fit for all crops grown in the north temperate zone.
- Good roads, good schools, good water and climate.
- Home markets that now are forced to depend on outside communities for much of their food.
- Railroad service that brings 10,000,000 people within a night's ride for farm products, and the equal of that afforded the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Fruit, Dairying and Live Stock,
Truck Gardening, Grains,
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—An unsurpassed fruit country, protected by 1,000 miles of shore line along Lakes Michigan and Superior—a practical insurance against frost damage. A choice of five lines of farming.

Menominee Saw Co.

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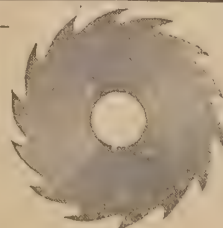
SHINGLE
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SAWS

Fully Warranted

GANG
MITRE
GROOVING
CROSS CUT
DRAG
MILLING

SAW REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS



Laughing Bill Hyde

(Continued from Page 35)

WEALTH IN Cut-Over Lands

Lumbermen have almost eliminated the forests of Cloverland. The old plaint is that they robbed the land of its wealth. Experiments within the last few years have demonstrated how erroneous this opinion was—experiments have demonstrated that the lumbermen really paved the way for rapid development of the greatest livestock and dairy district in the world. The

Real Wealth of Upper Michigan

is in the vast acreage of

CLOVER-COVERED CUT-OVER LANDS

No better pastures may be found anywhere than on these thousands of acres that have been lying idle for many years. They offer opportunities unexcelled for livestock farming, which experience has shown farmers to be the most profitable method of farming. In Cloverland the settler and small farmer are guaranteed success with a band of sheep or herd of dairy cows on the farm. And while the sheep and cows gather handsome profits from among the stumps, they are clearing the land and adding to its fertility.

The Public Domain Commission of Michigan:

WILLIAM KELLY,
Chairman, Member Board of Control
College of Mines.

JUNIUS E. BEAL,
Board of Regents, University of
Michigan.

THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN,
Secretary of State.

ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
State Board of Agriculture.

GEORGE L. LUSK,
Secretary Commission and Commis-
sioner of Immigration.

"Mebbe you're right," said the man. He fitted the Chinese yoke to his skinny shoulders, and took up his burden. The load was heavy, the yoke bruised his bones, therefore he was moved to complain. "The idea of me totin' water for the very guys that stole my uncle's money! It's awful—the darned crooks!"

It was a rainy evening when business next took Black Jack Berg and Denny Slevin to town. Having dined amply, if not well, they donned slickers, saddled a pair of horses, and set out down the creek. Few people were abroad, therefore they felt secure from observation when they swung off the trail where it bends around the foot of Anvil Mountain and bore directly up through the scattered alders. The grass was wet, the rain erased the marks of their horses' feet almost in the passing. Tethering their mounts in the last clump of underbrush the riders labored on afoot up a shallow draw which scarred the steep slope. The murk of twilight obscured them, but even in a good light they would have run small risk of discovery, for slow-moving human figures would have been lost against the dark background.

The climb was long and arduous; both men were panting when they breasted the last rise and looked down into the valley where lay the Aurora Borealis. This was a desolate spot, great boulders, fallen from the huge rock overhead, lay all about, the earth was weathered by winter snows and summer rains. Ghostly fingers of mist writhed over the peak; darkness was not far distant.

The robbers remained on the crest perhaps twenty minutes, then they came striding down. They passed within a hundred yards of Laughing Bill Hyde, who lay flat in the wet grass midway of their descent. He watched them mount and ride out of sight, then he continued his painful progress up the hillside.

Weak lungs are not suited to heavy grades and slippery footing. Bill was sobbing with agony when he conquered the last rise and collapsed upon his face. He feared he was dying, every cough threatened a hemorrhage; but when his breath came more easily and he missed the familiar taste of blood in his mouth he rose and tottered about through the fog. He could discover no tracks; he began to fear the night would foil him, when at last luck guided his aimless footsteps to a slide of loose rock banked against a seamy ledge. The surface of the bank showed a muddy scar, already half obliterated by the rain; brief search among the near-by boulders uncovered the hiding-place of a pick and shovel.

For once in his life Mr. Hyde looked upon these tools with favor, and energetically tackled the business end of a "Number 2." He considered pick-and-shovel work the lowest form of human endeavor; nevertheless he engaged in it willingly enough, and he had not dug deeply before he uncovered the side of a packing-case, labeled "Choice California Canned Fruits." Further rapid explorations showed that the box was fitted with a loose top, and that the interior was well-nigh filled with stout canvas and moose-skin bags. Bill counted them; he weighed one, then he sat down weakly and his hard, smoke-blue eyes widened with amazement.

"Suffering cats!" he whispered. He voiced other expletives, too, even more forcefully indicative of surprise. He was not an imaginative man; it did not occur to him to doubt his sanity or to wonder if he were awake, nevertheless he opened one of the pokes and incredulously examined its contents. "I'm dam' if it ain't!" he said, finally. "I should reckon they was ready to quit. Argentine! Why, Jack 'll bust the bottom out of a boat if he takes this with him. He'll drown a lot of innocent people." Mr. Hyde shook his head and smiled pityingly. "It ain't safe to trust him with it. It ain't safe—the thievin' devil! There's five hundred pounds if there's an

ounce!" He began to figure with his finger on the muddy shovel blade. "Five hundred thousand bucks!" he announced, finally. "Them boys is right!"

Slowly, reluctantly, he replaced the gold sacks, reburied the box, and placed the tools where he had found them; then he set out for home.

Don Antonio de Chiquito was contentedly munching an empty oat sack doubtless impelled thereto by the lingering flavor of its former contents when on the following morning B. accosted him.

"Tony, I got to hand it to you," the man said, admiringly. "You're son pocket miner, and you speak up like gent when you're spoken to. I got some nice egg-shells saved up for you." Then his voice dropped to confidential tone. "We're in with passel of crooks, Tony. Evil associates. I call 'em. They're bound to have a bad influence over us—I feel a'ready, don't you? Well, s'pose you meet me to-night at the gap in the hedge and we'll take a walk?"

Don Antonio appeared in every way agreeable to the proposal, but to make certain that he would keep his appointment Bill led him down into the creek bottom and tied him securely, after which he removed a pack-saddle and bundle of hay from the stable. The saddle he hid in the brush, the hay he spread before his accomplice, with the generous invitation: "Drink hearty it's on the house!" In explanation he went on: "It's this way, Tony; the left the elevator out of that Anvil skyscraper, and I can't climb stairs on one lung, so you got to be my six-cylinder oat-motor. We got a busy night ahead of us."

That evening Laughing Bill ascended Anvil Mountain for a second time, but the exertion did not wind him up, for he made the ascent at the end of Don Antonio's tail. He was back in camp for breakfast, and despite his lack of sleep he performed his menial duties during the day with more than his usual cheerfulness.

"Speed up, can't you?" Slevin paused midway of the steepest slope and spoke impatiently to his partner below.

"I'm coming," Black Jack panted. Being the heavier and clumsier of the two, the climb was harder for him. "You're so spry, s'pose you just pack this poke!" He unslung a heavy leather sack from his belt and gave it to Denny.

"We'd ought to 'a' got an early start," the latter complained. "The days are gettin' short and I had a rotten fall going down, last time."

Relieved of some fifteen pounds of dead, awkward weight—and nothing is more awkward to carry than a sizable gold sack—Berg made better speed, arriving at the cache in time to see Slevin spit on his hands and fall to digging.

"Every time we open her up I get a shiver," Denny confessed, with a laugh. "I'm scared to look."

"Humph! Think she's going to get up and walk out on us?" Berg sealed himself. lit his pipe, and puffed in silence for a while. "We ain't never been seen," he declared, positively. "She's as safe as the Bank of England as long as you don't get drunk."

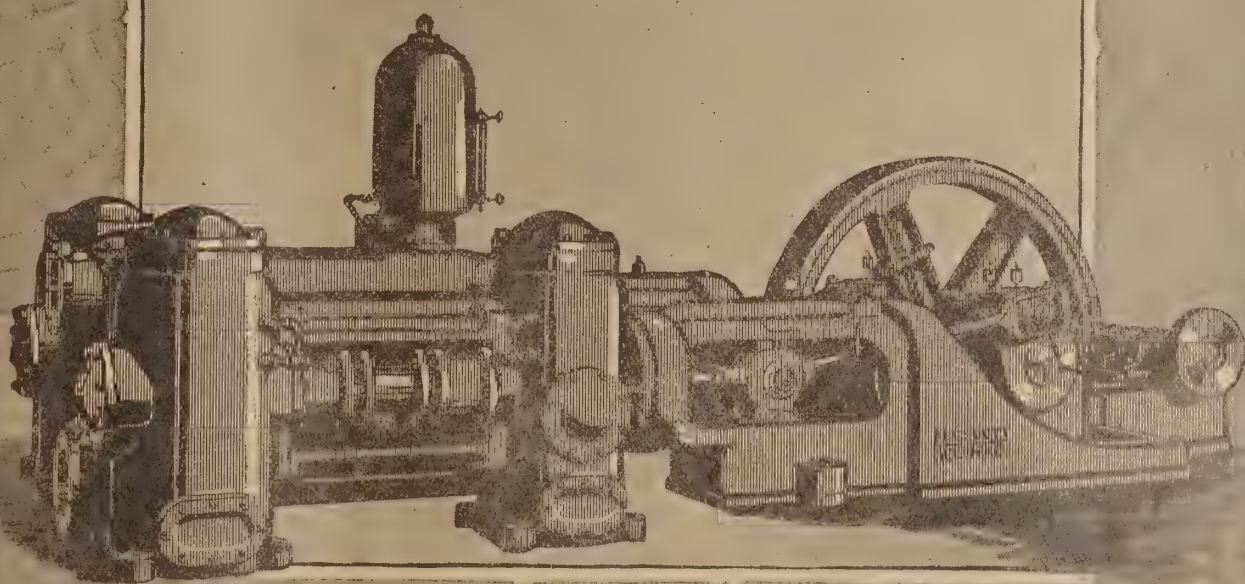
"Me drunk! Ha! Me and the demon rum is divorced forever." Slevin's shovel struck wood and he swiftly uncovered the box, then removed its top. He stood for a full minute staring into its interior, then he cried hoarsely, "Jack!"

(To be continued.)

Charles P. Craig, of Duluth, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, has completed a fortnight's tour of Middle western and Rocky Mountain states in behalf of the project to open the St. Lawrence River to ocean-going vessels. Mr. Craig's itinerary covered 4,000 miles and conferences with leading business men and state officials in the northern country.

PRESCOTT MENOMINEE

MINE PUMPS



THE PRESCOTT COMPANY
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

COME to Menominee County NOW! and See a Real CLOVERLAND

See our corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, peas, alfalfa, fruit and stock. Look over our grazing lands. We have 100,000 acres on wagon roads and along railroads ready for stock. Free grazing; sufficient grass for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle now on the land.

The 1,600 acre farm is sold



This 520 acre farm almost entirely developed with 35 head of pure bred and grade Holstein cows, fully equiped for \$52,500.00

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The American Sheep Breeder Co.
U. S. YARDS, Chicago, Illinois

Industrial and Farm Taxation in Michigan

(Continued from Page 37)

farm he figures is that before the war more labor and less equipment was used, while during the war more equipment and less labor was used.

"He conservatively estimated that at the present time there were 50,000 silos in Michigan, 44,000 in the Lower Peninsula and 6,000 in the Upper Peninsula. The average cost of a silo is \$500, which means that there is \$25,000,000 invested in silos in Michigan.

"Regarding farm equipment in Michigan, Mr. Waterbury estimated conservatively that there was \$200,000,000 invested in farm equipment in the state. In connection with this statement is presented a map showing for the counties of the lower peninsula, the distribution of silos as computed by the Research Department of the Michigan Farmer for 1918, to which as was stated by Mr. Waterbury an addition of 10,000 was made for the Lower and 6,000 for the Upper Peninsula.

"As a matter of fact, the files of the tractor manufacturers available for the use of the Special Equalization Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce show that there have been 8,000 such farm machines sold in Michigan since 1916, with a total value of \$8,000,000; that 2,500 electric farm lighting and power systems have been installed on the farms with a value of \$2,500,000 and that gasoline power apparatus of the value of \$10,000,000 has been put on Michigan farms by manufacturers and distributors within the same period.

"Summing these figures up the following results are arrived at:

"The total personal assessments of the counties, outside of Wayne, are reported by the State Tax Commission to be, as of 1919...\$680,868,000
"Of which there are, or should be live stock of a value of\$319,364,199
"And silos valued at 25,000,000
"And farm equipment valued at 200,000,000
"And tractors valued at 8,000,000
"And lighting systems valued at 2,500,000
"And gasoline power engines valued at 10,000,000
"or in all\$548,864,999
leaving, in the judgment of the supervisors and members of the State Tax Commission, a sum of \$136,003,001 to represent the value of all other classes of personal property located in 82 counties of Michigan, outside of Wayne, these classes of taxable property including the bank stocks and deposits, the stores of food and clothing on hand, the average amount of raw material and fabricated product on hand at the factories, the grain in store in the elevators and warehouses, the machinery installed in the factories, the articles of luxury in the homes in excess of the legal exemptions of household furniture, the income-producing stocks and bonds held which fall outside of the 'tax free' class, and every name and nature of other personal property, the owners of which, when they are residents of Wayne county, are accustomed to pay taxes upon it. To assume that this residue represents the total value of such properties in 82 counties is to assume what is clearly not true. To assume that the aggregate of \$680,868,000 represents all of this property

and the live stock and farm personalty of this state is equally to assume what is not true.

"Wayne county has a tremendous interest in the difference between just and unjust proportion of the state's burdens from this time on. It is facing its share of the greatest tax levies that have ever been voted by the State Legislature. It is facing its share of the service and the amortization of the greatest debt the state ever undertaken, that for the purpose of making a good road system Michigan. This latter is in the face of the fact that Wayne county has a ready expended upon roads within its limits sums aggregating \$4,723,963. It is facing responsibility for the payment of nearly 30 per cent of the principal and interest of the \$50,000,000 good roads bonds of the state, on the old basis of equalization, and for 35.3 per cent if the same sum of proportion of state tax burdens suggested by the State Tax Commission is adopted by the State Board of Equalization. It knows that the percentage set this year will be maintained for two years to come, despite the new statute providing for annual equalizations, but which is defective in that it does not require the supervisors to furnish the data for accomplishing such annual equalization. Its attitude is not one of seeking to avoid the payment of its just share of the state's burdens cheerfully, willingly and promptly; but, equally, its attitude is one of unwillingness to bear the burdens of any one of the other tax-paying units of the state, or any group of such units.

"It maintains that the proportion of state tax sought to be assigned to it on the recommendation of the State Tax Commission is a sad reflection on the sense of discovery and accuracy of a State Tax Commission costing hundreds of thousands of dollars for its annual maintenance and having full infantry company of agents in its service to discover the truth relative to the existence of property and its liability for taxation. It holds that it has indicated the counties in which property subject to taxation has been allowed to go free of assessment and taxation, and it maintains that, if the valuation of Wayne county is to stand at \$1,744,637,000 for the purposes of equalization it is its due that \$900,000,000 be added to the valuations of the 82 remaining counties of the state."

Drought Was Severe

The drought in the West, especially in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho this year, was unusually severe, and the cattle and sheep fought starvation most of the summer instead of putting on fat. It is sincerely hoped that no similar season will ever again strike the West, or any other section of the country, not only for the sake of those stockmen in the West who heroically fought the drought, but for the sake of all live stock producers.

The market has been shot to pieces; but Cloverland grazers have not been so hard hit with their fat stuff as the less fortunate stockmen who did not have range to add very much weight this year.

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THE Fall feeder-buying season for cattle and sheep is in full swing. Filling orders is an important feature of our business—a separate, highly-organized department. On the market at all times, our men are naturally awake to every condition that operates to the customer's advantage. A letter describing your needs is sufficient. You do not need to consume time and money (so valuable these days) in personal trips to market. Your order in reputable hands is all that is essential.

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Service that Satisfies

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The "Truth in Fabric Law" Will Do Justice to the Sheep Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

or garment was in stock prior to the operation of the "Truth in Fabric" law.

All mills are required to make a monthly report to the Department of Commerce the amount and character of raw materials of all kinds used during the month, together with a list of the lots manufactured the preceding month, giving detailed and precise fabric information required under the law.

Penalty for the first offense under the law is a fine of \$10,000 or one year in prison, or both; for the second offense, \$25,000 fine or three years imprisonment, or both; and for the third offense, ten years at hard labor in the federal prison, and also to be forever disbarred from the manufacture or sale of fabrics or apparel in the United States. Executive officers of corporations are amenable to the law the same as if they conducted the business individually or separately.

Importers are placed on similar regulations and the foreign tradesmen must comply to the letter of the "Truth in Fabric" law, or his goods will be barred from the United States.

The necessity for such a drastic law and the heavy penalties incorporated may be seen more clearly from the following article written by Mr. Richard Spillane, and published in the Philadelphia Ledger of April 19, 1919, under the caption, "Shoddy sold as wool deceit, if not fraud, on consuming public":

"In former days wool meant wool. 'All wool and a yard wide' was a term of some significance. A suit of clothes, an overcoat or any garment of wool was expected to be of enduring worth. Today it is not. The reason is that so much shoddy is introduced into woollens that the strength of the cloth is impaired.

"What adds to the complicity of the affair is that a man who has handled woollens all his life has difficulty in telling a cloth that is virgin wool from one that is part wool and part shoddy, or what proportion of the cloth is shoddy and what percentage wool. Only the maker of the fabric is competent to state.

"But there is one test that is infallible. That is the one of wear. Wool will wear

'until the cows come home.' Shoddy will show its bad features in short order.

"Goods made largely of shoddy should not be sold as all wool, even if technically the term is correct. It is not in the technical sense the term should be determined, but in the effect. In effect the buyer is deceived, if not swindled. This does not apply to the retailer. Far from it. The retailer wants to know absolutely and unqualifiedly the character of the goods he buys. Where 'reworked' wool is concerned he has to trust to the statement of the seller of the fabric. To a degree he is as helpless as the buying public.

"This is a queer state of affairs. But it is not peculiar to America. The British have the same problem. They used to have a noble reputation for the excellence of their woollens. A man who bought a suit of clothes 'made in London' was a proud individual, and not infrequently would boast the garment never would wear out. Incidentally he would make disparaging remarks about the poor quality of American goods.

"Now a man in London who buys 'all wool' gets a major portion of shoddy, just as he does in America. It is said the British try to do better by their home trade than their export, for the reason that the British climate is rigorous and the people must have stout woollens or there would be much suffering, but with all their efforts shoddy is making rapid strides in the United Kingdom, and especially so since the war began in 1914 and the shortage of wool drove textile men to consider substitutes or makeshifts in order to meet the emergencies of the day.

"Technically, shoddy is wool, but it is wool that is second hand or third hand or fourth hand or fifth hand or sixth hand or seventh hand or eighth hand. It comes from the refuse pile of the woolen mill or from the old clothes dealer or the rag man, and by being 'reworked,' that is shredded and cleansed and carbonized, it may be used again and again.

"In its pure state wool is wonderful in its wearing qualities. Any one who has worn real woolen garments appreciates this fact. But a lot of the stuff sold today as woolen goods is not so much wool as it is shoddy.

"The shoddy industry has assumed great proportions in America. It is said on high authority 80 per cent of the raw material used in manufacturing 'all wool' clothing is shoddy. That may explain why your clothes do not wear as they did in former days and why people complain of the poor quality of the woolen goods of today.

"Do not misunderstand the situation. There is not enough first-hand, first-class wool in the world to meet the world's needs for wool. In America the annual wool clip is only 300,000,000 pounds. That is less than three pounds per capita. The cotton crop, figured on a basis of 13,000,000 bales, would be 6,500,000,000 pounds, or forty-three times as much as the nation's production of wool. It must be understood, also, that all worsted goods are made of real wool, first-hand wools and not of 'reworked' stuff, which is shoddy. Deducting the large amount of wool consumed in worsted leaves only a moderate total for woolen goods.

"If the gentlemen who attend the Philadelphia conference address themselves to this question of 'shoddy,' the debate should prove one of the most interesting of the year to the textile industry, for the subject is so intricate and yet so easy of understanding that to some persons it is fascinating.

"In the first place, any one who declares that goods made of 80 per cent shoddy or 20 per cent real wool are not all wool would be stating an untruth. Shoddy is wool. There is no getting away from that fact. But it is revamped wool. It is wool that has lost strength through the reworking process to which it has been subjected, and the more times it has been reworked the poorer in quality it has become.

"There is not enough wool in the world today for all the needs of the people. There will be if the cultivation of sheep receives attention. That would help decidedly also in simplifying the meat problem. But whether the sheep crop is increased or not, shoddy should not be marketed as wool.

"To protect the public against fraud and safeguard the health of the nation Congress passed the pure food law.

"Why not a pure goods law?

"There is a thousand times more fraud in the shoddy that is passed off as wool than there ever was in the misbranding of food.

"There is a use, a legitimate use, for shoddy, but shoddy should be sold as shoddy and not as wool.

"So many men have become rich through deceiving the public by means of shoddy that they have come to be classed as 'Ragpile Millionaires.' Recently, at the textile exhibition in New York, the shoddy people had booths displaying not only raw material, but finished goods of shoddy. They did not call it shoddy. In fact, they protested against the term. They explained that shoddy was wool and a prejudice had developed and had broadened because of the name 'shoddy.' They

had determined this should end. Therefore it was to be known henceforth as 'worked wool.' And so it is known, so it goes into garments. A suit of clothes may be shoddy, but it is 'all wool' if it is made of shoddy. But the public understands 'all wool' to be wool that is hot wool, fresh, so to speak from the sheep's back. Therefore, shoddy is not all wool and the public is deceived and not frauded.

"A great number of woolen mill want to end this shoddy fraud.

"A great number of retail merchants want to stop the deception.

"So do various manufacturers.

"Why not put an end to it?

"In the schoolhouses throughout the land children at their writing exercise get sentences to write. One of the exercises for generations has been the axiom that 'Honesty is the best policy.'

"If it is the best policy, why dodge it? The Japanese, individually, have the highest reputation for rectitude, they are jealous of their reputation nationally.

"They are going out after world trade. They mean to establish themselves all time in the markets of the world possible. As a basis for enduring trade they are going to subject every article exported from Japan to rigid scrutiny. There must be no misbranding. Everything sent out must come up to specifications, must be honest, must be creditable to Japan.

"America is going after world trade.

"What will the customer of America who buys 'all-wool' garments from American manufacturers think when his trousers go lumpy at the first sprinkle, because the 'all wool' from the ragpile has become lifeless from many carbonizations?

"Brand goods for what they are.

"Sell goods for what they are.

"If 'Honesty is the best policy' translates it into a fact in American trade at home and abroad."

Cloverland cattle and sheep men are having difficulty getting cars, due to the heavy movement of live stock from the west, where there is no feed for late grazing. Cloverland men are not worrying, however, as there is plenty of fine blue grass to carry stock until the heavy snowfall along in December, when their stuff will be in still better shape and the market will be more advantageous.

The National Tractor Show will be held in Kansas City February 20, 1920.

GIRARD LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Wells, President

WE offer the western grazers their choice of 10,000 acres of Cut-over Lands in Cloverland, Northern Michigan; 30,000 acres of cut-over land in Florence and Forest counties, Wis.

Write Us for particulars or come and see these lands for yourselves.

Several ranches were selected and taken over this year by well-known western cattle and sheep men.

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GREEN BAY

Geographically the First City of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula



Part of Green Bay Harbor and Retail Section. Photo Taken From an Aeroplane at an Altitude of 1,500 Feet

The GATEWAY to CLOVERLAND

GREEN BAY—

has the only adequate stock yards and packing plant actually within Cloverland

GREEN BAY—

has exceptional transportation facilities—both rail and water—with favorable freight rates direct to the markets of the world

GREEN BAY—

has banking institutions which fully understand and are able to finance sound agricultural and live stock requirements

GREEN BAY—

is the most progressive manufacturing, jobbing and retail center in the Greater Cloverland territory

YOUR NEEDS WILL BE MET IN FULL IN

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for information concerning Cloverland opportunities write to the

GREEN BAY ASSOCIATION of COMMERCE





The Legend on the Train Tells the Story of Cloverland Products Going into the World's Markets

The Importance of Close Markets to the Live Stock Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

ing from the ranges of intermountain states. George McKerrow, of Pewaukee, Wisconsin, one of the best authorities on sheep and marketing in the United States, not long ago prepared the following interesting tables, showing the actual saving in breeding and marketing from Cloverland as compared with Intermountain points, using very liberal averages as every experienced stockman will note:

Chicago—	
25,000 lbs. per car of 250 sheep at	
\$1.03 per cwt.	\$257.50
Feed, unloading and loading in	
transit	64.35
Shrinkage, 10 lbs. a head, at 10c.	250.00
Total	\$571.85
Rate from Holcombe, Wis., ranch station to Chicago—	
25,000 lbs. per car of 250 sheep at	
29c per cwt.	\$72.50
Shrinkage, 3 lbs. a head, at 10c.	75.00
Total	\$147.50

This table shows a saving of \$424.35

on each car lot of sheep shipped from Cloverland to market as compared with intermountain points, or \$1.70 a head. Therefore, an average sheep in Cloverland is worth \$1.70 more than an average sheep on a western range. The saving on cattle and hogs would be even greater in proportion, as the shrinkage of cattle and hogs in transit is proportionately heavier than of sheep. This is due to the fact that the sheep is more of a desert animal, requiring less feed and less water than cattle or hogs, and retains its weight longer without feed or water than the heavier feeding animals.

In the foregoing table it should also be noted that the shrinkage is almost double the loss in freight rates, the saving in shipments from Cloverland amounting to \$1.00 a head on shrinkage, and 70 cents a head on freight

rates and cost of unloading and feeding.

This illustration proves that nearness to market is a most important item for consideration by all stockmen.

With these items in mind the stock yards and packing plant at Green Bay, Wisconsin, were erected, in anticipation of the rapid development of the live stock industry in Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan. This market is only a few hours' ride from most shipping points in Northern Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, which minimizes the loss in shrinkage and freight rates to a marked degree.

The Indian Packing Company, which owns and operates the packing plant, is doing \$12,000,000 worth of business a year, and there has not been one animal slaughtered at the plant. Dressed carcasses and meat products are purchased in the open market, shipped to Green Bay, and there prepared and manufactured into the various meat products valued at more than \$1,000,000 a month, for domestic and foreign consumption.

The Green Bay stock yards adjoining the plant will be opened next spring, affording an unexcelled market for sheep, cattle and hogs within the very boundary lines of Cloverland. The facilities are adequate to take care of all the live stock Cloverland produces for many years to come, as Mr. F. L. Peck, president of the Indian Packing Company says, "We command capital that will take care of all necessary enlargements. Our capacity is limited only by the amount of live stock production in Cloverland." And speaking for the stock yard part of the business, Capt. J. A. Cusick, head of the Green Bay Stock Yards and Transit Company, says, "Our stock yards will take care of 5,000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs a day, and we

can put twenty-five carloads a day under cover. We will enlarge to keep pace with live stock production in Cloverland."

These excellent stock yards are modern in every particular. The floor of the big shed is concrete, with running water in each pen and sanitary troughs for dainage. The buildings are well ventilated and lighted. The construction of the building permits of cars to be unloaded at one time, and the stock is quickly handled through the broad drive ways and inter-locking gates, which facilitate counting, weighing, and penning. Feed and water are immediately available while the stock is in the pen. Open yards adjoining the building are accessible through the same systematic arrangement as hastens the unloading. A driveway and chute connects the yard and building with the packing plant, so that animals may be driven directly into the packing plant for slaughter. This means quick disposal, which makes congestion in the yards almost impossible. This is a saving in shrinkage. Nothing irritates a shipper more than to have his stock held in car for hours waiting to be unloaded, because he is losing both time and money.

With these two combined institutions within the borders of Cloverland one now actually operating on a year basis, and the other ready to open in the spring, the cycle of live stock production in Cloverland has been rounded out and completed. Cloverland has proven its value as a live stock country, the cattle and sheep available here by the thousands, hog production is swiftly increasing, cut-over land for grazing hundreds of thousands of animals are available now, and a market is open just a few hours' distance from the ranges. There is no so favored region in the world for live stock production.

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Cattle Sheds in the Green Bay Stockyards



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COUNCIL MEATS

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THE whole country is buying Council Meats because they come fresh from the sunshine and pure, fresh air of Cloverland.

California says Council Meats are pure, fine eating—Florida trades her oranges and grapefruit for them. Virginia exchanges her peanuts and tobacco for their flavor, goodness and purity which vacuum packages bring intact to her homes.

Here at home in Cloverland Council Meats are home-made treats.

Ready to serve, hot or cold—all meat, no waste—Council Meats add variety and zest to any week's meals. They are economical—delightful—and pure—the choicest cuts from Cloverland. Your grocer can probably supply any of the following kinds of Council Meats.

Vienna Style Sausage
Corned Beef
Lunch Tongues
Roast Beef
Genuine Potted Ham

Corned Beef Hash
Hamburger Steak and Onions
Potted Meat-Products
Ol' Mammy Hash
Tripe

Sliced Dried Beef
Veal Loaf
Sausage Meat
Ox Tongues
Genuine Deviled Tongue

If you would like a handy little guide to good living, send for our free book, "Appetizing Suggestions." It pictures many tempting dishes made with a great variety of meats and other good things to eat—and shows how to prepare them. It's an unusual help to every housekeeper.

Address Sales Office, Indian Packing Corporation, Consumers' Building, Chicago, U. S. A

INDIAN PACKING CORPORATION, Green Bay, Wisconsin

When writing advertisers, please mention Cloverland Magazine.

Value of Sugar Beet Tops and Leaves for Sheep and Cattle Feed

(Continued from Page 8)

frozen and snowed under. The solution in such circumstances is storage, so that this precious feed may be kept in good condition for winter feeding. There are two methods of preserving this excellent feed for winter use—in the silo or by pitting.

The leaves and tops may be stored in a standard silo. When this type of silo is used the crop should be run through the ensilage cutter with an equal amount of straw or dry corn fodder. The straw soaks up the surplus of moisture and increases the value of the feed.

Where a standard type of silo is not available, the leaves and tops may be successfully stored in a pit. This pit may be either on the surface of the ground or below, according to local soil conditions.

The general plan in pitting this crop is to place a twelve-inch layer of straw on the ground first, and then alternate with twelve inches of beet leaves and tops and three inches of straw. One to two pounds of salt and one pound of chalk or ground limestone should be added for each top of ensilage. This makes the feed taste better and reduces the acidity.

The whole pit should be covered with three to four inches of straw and about one to one foot and a half of soil. The pit should not be opened until after four weeks after pitting. Then open at one end and uncover as it is fed. A common saying among live stock farmers in districts where this method of feeding has become established is: "One acre of good beet leaves and tops furnishes feed for one steer for 100 days."

The yield of beets in Northern Wisconsin this fall has been very good. A few farmers have harvested twenty tons per acre, and a large number have harvested over fifteen tons to the acre. Other growers have obtained yields ranging all the way from eight to fifteen tons to the acre.

With a contract price of \$10 a ton and \$1 a ton bonus on account of the increase in the price of sugar, the growers are receiving \$11 a ton for their beets. From the above yields and price per ton an average of the gross income per acre may be made. Add to this income from the beets

the value of the leaves and tops for feed, and you have the total value of a non-waste crop. And it should be borne in mind that the tiny roots left in the ground when the beets are pulled contribute to the fertilization of the soil.

Jerome Bruse, Greenleaf, Wisconsin, had five and one-half acres worked with contract labor that yielded sixteen tons, 1,740 pounds of clean beets

per acre, or an income of \$1,016.78 from the field. Anton Dohr, Chilton, Wisconsin, harvested a fifteen-acre field that gave a yield of fifteen tons to the acre, a gross income of \$115 per acre, or \$2,485 for the field. August Peterson, Mosling, Oconto County, Wisconsin, harvested forty tons of beets from one and one-half acres. This is the highest yield reported this season.



"One Acre of Good Beet Leaves and Tops will Feed a Steer 100 Days"

From the above actual results obtained this year, it can be readily understood that the sugar beet is one of the best cash crops in this section of the country.

The beet grower has still another advantage. He is able to obtain a year's supply of sugar direct from the factory at wholesale price. This sugar can be obtained as soon as the beets are weighed in at the station.

During the season of 1918 the Menominee River Sugar Company distributed 206 tons of fertilizer among their growers and during the present season 700 tons of fertilizer were distributed. This shows the confidence the men have in commercial fertilizer as a soil improver and crop food. The prospect for its increased use in 1920 is very encouraging. The use of commercial fertilizer is not essential in the sugar beet industry, but many farms its use has increased.

profits in the beet crop as it has in other crops.

During the past season sixty-four farmers have co-operated with the Menominee River Sugar Company, putting on tests which clearly demonstrate the value of fertilizers under ordinary field conditions. The following detailed report of the experiment carried on by Jerome Bruse, Greenleaf, Wisconsin, is worthy of study. His five-acre field was divided into ten one-half acre plots. The results from these fertilized and non-fertilized plots is here listed:

	Yield Per Acre Tons
1st 1/2 acre—no fertilizer.....	13
2nd 1/2 acre—2-8-7 fertilizer.....	16
3rd 1/2 acre—2-8-0 fertilizer.....	16
4th 1/2 acre—1-8-3 fertilizer.....	16
5th 1/2 acre—no fertilizer.....	15
6th 1/2 acre—3-10-4 fertilizer.....	18
7th 1/2 acre—3-10-0 fertilizer.....	18
8th 1/2 acre—0-10-4 fertilizer.....	18
9th 1/2 acre—no fertilizer.....	15
10th 1/2 acre—16% Phos.....	18

Note—3-10-4 fertilizer means 3% ammonia, 10% phosphate, 4% potash.

The tenth plot was influenced by seepage water from the barn. All fertilizer was applied broadcast at a rate of 400 pounds to the acre 10 days before seeding, and thoroughly worked into the soil.

Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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For Sheep and Cattle Ranches

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Owners of a large acreage in Cloverland

Tractors Plow Marsh Land

THE tractor demonstration in plowing marsh land conducted by the Wisconsin Agricultural College Oct. 29 and 30 will be very helpful to farmers in Cloverland who have a type of land to reclaim and develop. It is conceded that average marsh land in Cloverland is the most fertile soil obtainable when drained and cultivated, but the cost and difficulty involved in making this valuable land productive has been so great that a comparatively small acreage has been placed under cultivation in Northern Michigan, Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota.

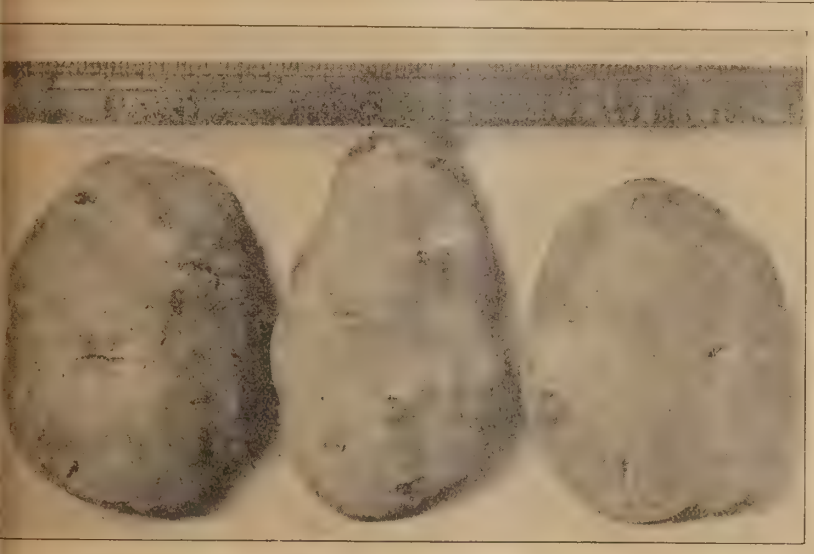
The agricultural experts of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture have been devoting much time and study to this perplexing problem. Believing that the tractor would go a long way toward solving this problem they decided to conduct a public demonstration on a tract near Madison, involving tractor and plow manufacturers to participate. The tract selected was about one half below the level of Lake Mendota, near-by, pumping machinery delivering the drainage water into the lake. The field was plowed the first time four years ago with a tractor outfit. At the time of the demonstration the field was very wet from recent heavy rains. All conditions were unfavorable for plowing but each outfit successfully negotiated the stubborn field, the long fieldboards especially turning over the spongy soil without difficulty. The large 20-inch brush-breaker plows predominated, but smaller types did excellent work.

"The purpose of the demonstration," said F. W. Duffee, agricultural engineer at the university, "was to show the possibility of plowing under adverse conditions with specially equipped plows and tractors. It allowed the farmers to see the tractors and plows under actual working conditions on marsh land, of which there is 2,500,000 acres in Wisconsin."

The following tractors and plows were shown in action:

- Allis-Chalmers with Oliver 14-inch plow.
- Allis-Chalmers, two tractors bolted together, with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Avery 12-25 with Grand Detour 24-inch brush breaker.
- Case 15-27 with Grand Detour 24-inch brush breaker.
- Cletrac with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Emerson-Brantingham 12-25 with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Fordson with Oliver 16-inch plow.
- Gray with Grand Detour 24-inch brush breaker.
- Hart-Parr with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- International 8-16 with two 14-inch P. & O. bottoms.
- Lauson 15-30 with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Monarch with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Samson with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.
- Twin City 12-20 with Oliver 20-inch brush breaker.

Potatoes Grown on Cut-over Land That Cost \$10 an Acre



Shingleton, Mich., Oct. 28, 1919.
Cloverland Magazine,
Benominee, Mich.
Editor:
While I was digging my potatoes I happened to read an item in a St. Paul paper of which I am enclosing, telling of a large yield of potatoes on \$15 and cut-over land. I looked at my potatoes and believe I have gone one better. I prove it, I am today mailing you by parcel post six potatoes dug from my patch on cut-over land in Alger County that is now selling for \$10 an acre. The six spuds weigh 11½ pounds, which I think is a good advertisement for Cloverland, and more especially for this part of the country when one considers the exceptionally dry season we had in this section. These potatoes were grown three miles north of Shingleton.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEORGE LASICH.

Wisconsin Potato Exhibition

(Continued from Page 27)

tion will be provided in this department.

The Wisconsin Potato Dealers and Producers' Association will meet in Milwaukee during the same week and in co-operation with the Wisconsin Marketing Commission special demonstrations will be given in sorting and grading potatoes in compliance with regulations recently published.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association is receiving hearty support in Milwaukee interests in the organization of the potato exposition. Representative men will be in attendance from all commercial potato growing sections of America as the Potato Association of America will hold its annual convention in Milwaukee during the same week, December 8-13. Railroad transportation interests are co-operating with the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association to make the exposition a success.

The corn crop this year will be almost three billion bushels, the fifth largest on record, and from the standpoint of quality, it is one of the best corn crops ever raised.

Attractive Opportunities

To buy cut-over range
and
agricultural lands

from an old, reliable lumber company at prices and on terms which are most attractive at this time, when

GREATER CLOVERLAND

is finishing a year of great success in sheep and cattle grazing on cut-over lands, and a year of unprecedented sale of and location on new farming locations in what Frank J. Hagenbarth says is "the greatest agricultural and live stock section in the United States, if not in the world."

For full information address

SAWYER-GOODMAN CO.

MARINETTE, WISCONSIN

Or

GOODMAN LUMBER CO.

GOODMAN, WISCONSIN

Success of the Live Stock Campaign in Northeastern Minnesota

(Continued from Page 5)

in touch with newcomers by giving them every possible assistance. The thoroughness with which this was done can be best illustrated in stating positively that in every instance locations were arranged for the shipments in advance of their arrival, the stock trains met and personal assistance given in starting the sheep on to the range. In addition, throughout the entire season an intimate relation was maintained between the stockmen and the Club's representatives. This committee received excellent assistance from the Traffic Department under the direction of Mr. Fred Kaiser, who secured reduced rates for the stock that were brought in to Northeastern Minnesota, and care for the needs of the stockmen in a most satisfactory manner.

The fat lambs and wethers were marketed in Duluth, St. Paul or Chicago. Reports from these markets show that the sheep that were shipped from the west and grazed here during the summer were in much better condition than those that remained out West and were shipped direct to the market. They weighed from ten to twenty-five pounds more per head and brought from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per hundred more, and that the loss here was

practically nothing compared to the natural loss of flocks that were ranged in the western territories during this summer.

We made every effort to secure winter feed so as to keep the breeding ewes here but because of the exceptional high price of hay, the owners decided that it would be much cheaper to ship them back to Montana and Wyoming to their own winter ranges and then reship them again to their cut-over lands here in the spring. Rates were secured for the return shipment of this stock and your Committee feels positive that this will result to the best interest of our territory. It will be far better for the western stockmen to pay exorbitant prices for winter feed in their own territory than to have to pay for it in our territory the first season and before they were fully prepared with sheds and fences.

To fully realize what has been accomplished from an advertising standpoint, we quote this incident. George Munford and Thomas Owens of Two Harbors say: "The shipment of Crosthwaite's 4,100 head of sheep into Lake County has opened up a new era of development and attracted more attention to their county than any other event in its history." Dozens of Lake County farmers visited Mr. Crosthwaite during this season and purchased in the neighborhood of 500 head of sheep, which is giving them the foundation for a flock of sheep of their own. Lake County has not been alone with these good results. In St. Louis County and wherever western

shipments have been brought in, similar benefits have been derived.

Outlook for Future

In view of the fact that our 1919 campaign was not really started until very late this spring, we consider this year's work more than a demonstration. We brought to Northeastern Minnesota practical, experienced and successful stockmen, who are men of means, giving them every possible assistance so that we could arrive at the best plan for the future handling of the work. They are well pleased with the opportunities and conditions here in Northeastern Minnesota. They realize now what is necessary in order to successfully and profitably raise sheep and cattle on the cut-over lands. They state that the grazing is ideal, that we have no poisonous weeds, that the lake breezes are invigorating and that the water is healthful and plentiful for the needs of the stock.

From the experience of the season, we find that the following are the necessary requirements for carrying this work to the best advantage.

First—To have cut-over lands that are in solid blocks, ranging from one section to a township.

Second—Part of the land should be seeded to blue grass, alsike and white clover.

Third—The lands must be fenced sheep tight—thus making it possible to do away with the extraordinary cost of herders.

Fourth—In order to profitably winter sheep and cattle, winter feed must be produced by the stockmen either by clearing the land or leasing land that is already producing the necessary feed.

Fifth—The stockmen must purchase these lands on long-time, easy terms because of the fact of the large amount of cash it will take to put them in shape as above stated.

The outlook for the coming year is very bright. The plans for 1920 as yet are not fully developed, but besides bringing in many more western stockmen, we have already entered into a campaign that will bring to our territory the farmer and stockman from the Corn Belt States. We can accomplish great things in the way of attracting corn belt farmers to Northeastern Minnesota by an advertising and educational campaign similar to that which attracted the western stockmen. If this already successful advertising and educational campaign



A Portion of One of the Flocks of Sheep in an Unloading Corral Near Duluth

A DEPENDABLE RANGE

is the goal of every stockman. With a dependable range he feels sure of success and secure against future adversity. A tract of select, cut-over land in Cloverland offers stockmen this opportunity.

Tracts to Suit Needs

We have several choice ranges among our holdings which we will sell to practical stockmen on terms that will be to his advantage.

CONSOLIDATED LUMBER CO.

MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN

"In the Heart of Cloverland"

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Checking Accounts

Savings Accounts

Travelers' Checks

Foreign Exchange

Safe Deposit Boxes

Trust Department

Total Resources, September 12th, 1919 Over \$20,000,000.00

followed up, it will hasten the day when we will be surrounded by a prosperous farming community. These over lands are Duluth's greatest opportunity, and an opportunity if an advantage of and properly cared will open for us a new dependable, everlasting source of income, one is different from that of lumber and mining, because with live stock raising, the lands become more fertile and thus higher in their producing power and give to the entire community an annual harvest of prosperity. Respectfully submitted,
ROLLO N. CHAFFEE,
 Chairman Cloverland Committee.

retiring president of the Duluth Commercial Club, Mr. B. P. Neff wrote following letter to R. M. Andrews, president of Cloverland Magazine, asking him personally and for the organization he represented for services rendered by the Magazine in bringing into northeastern Minnesota such large numbers of live stock during the season of 1919, and giving the Magazine to continue its work:

Commercial Club of Duluth
 Office of the President
 October 22, 1919.

Roger M. Andrews, Pres.,
 Cloverland Magazine,
 Menominee, Mich.

Mr. Andrews:
 Closing my term as president of the Commercial Club, I would be very glad indeed if I did not express my deep appreciation for the splendid co-operation which we have received from you and your associates.

Through the instrumentality of your Magazine, the wonderful intelligent work of our associates and the force of your personality, another page has been added in the development of Northeast-Minnesota. Sheep are coming in here in thousands, and the best part of it is the complete satisfaction expressed by the ranchers. This has been epitomized by one big owner, who said: "I have grasses and water here better than anywhere else."

While splendid preparatory work had been done by our own committees, and our excellent co-operation has been given our endeavors, it still remained for your Magazine to open up the way for great influx of sheep from the west, I am anxious that you should have

the credit that is due you for the splendid results accomplished.

The citizens of Duluth, the large owners of cut-over lands, and the Commercial Club may rightly congratulate themselves on results to date, and for all of this we are duly grateful and thankful to Cloverland Magazine.

Keep up the good work! Don't let your enthusiasm cool; you are solving a great economic problem; you are building up a big industry; you are doing a wonderful work for rancher and land-owner, and the results you are accomplishing spell health, happiness and prosperity to humanity.

Yours cordially and sincerely,
DULUTH COMMERCIAL CLUB,
 (Signed) B. P. NEFF, President.

The International Live Stock Exposition

(Continued from Page 9)

leave home pastures in the trans-Missouri region by scarcity of feed and water, the emergency creating an opportunity to demonstrate the value of such grass. These cattle and sheep have recently returned in large numbers to the Chicago market to make that demonstration all the more convincing.

It has been the policy of the International Live Stock Exposition not only to stimulate live stock production on this North American Continent but to eliminate scrubs of all the breeds and species. At this task it has consistently and persistently hammered for two decades past, consequently it is gratifying to realize that those identified with live stock development in Cloverland are similarly interested in populating that region with profitable cattle, hogs and sheep in contradistinction to unprofitable degenerates. In this respect the interests of "Cloverland" and the "International" are identical. If live stock production is to be profitable it must be on the basis of pure-bred sires in any case, not overlooking the importance of the maternity side of the proposition.

Cloverland was fitted by nature to produce superior animals of the bovine species, its temperate climate, nutritious grasses, unlimited capacity for the production of cereals and pure water giving it a distinct advantage over breeding grounds in the South. In the development of the future I am confident the region tributary to Lakes Michigan, Superior and Huron will be the home of innumerable herds of the best beef cattle in the world. Its superior wool and mutton producing capacity insures a promising future for the bovine species which is already gaining a strong and permanent foothold.

The International Live Stock Exposition which will this year be held from November 29th to December 6th, is interested in a rapid and permanent development of the rich resources of "Cloverland," and will welcome every added exhibit of animal life from that section.

The first land clearing association in Marinette County and one of the first in Wisconsin was organized at a meeting of farmers in Crivitz. The meeting was addressed by John Swen-hart, head of the state land clearing department, University of Wisconsin. W. E. Morton, superintendent of the Marinette County Agricultural school, was elected chairman, and sixteen directors from various towns were named.

The First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota

With resources of over \$25,000,000.00

With Thirty-two years of sound, conservative banking

Invites your business

"The Bank of Friendly Service"

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

MAKERS OF

CANVAS COVERS

TENTS || "WE FOOL THE SUN" || AWNINGS || FLAGS

Our service and price will warrant your giving us your business

460 BROADWAY MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MEMBER MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

Beautiful Mackinac Island

IS THE

Summer Resort of America

Large plans are under way to continue the extensions and improvements made last year in the palatial GRAND HOTEL



Later we will announce our extensive program for 1920, with plans for still further accommodations and entertainment for our guests.

Grand Hotel Company

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH.

LOGAN BALLARD
 President

CHARLES A. HOLDEN
 General Manager

Cloverland Bargains

Rate: 5 cents a word for each insertion. Copy for the Cloverland Bargains column must be in the office not later than the first day of the month for publication in the current issue. Address all want ads to Cloverland Magazine, Cloverland Bargains Department, Menominee, Michigan.

ATTENTION—Carley and Keen of Lime-stone, Mich., after trying out Cloverland have just purchased through me 720 acres and will begin clearing and erecting buildings for feed and housing at once. This proves the possibilities of Cloverland. William J. Weston, Oak Ridge Dairy, Wakefield, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 Graded Merino breeding ewes. They are young and large and shear exceptionally heavy fleeces. Are in excellent condition. \$12 a head, Lakewood, Wis. Address, Wallace Bros., Lakewood, Wis.

PURE BRED SHEEP—Read what the breeders of pure bred sheep have to offer on page 19 of this issue of Cloverland Magazine. The kind of sheep to stock your farm or build up your flock. Write these men for prices.

HAY—Write or wire us for prices on Hay in carload lots. Our motto: "Quality, Service and Value." Dafter Hay & Grain Co., Dafter, Mich.

INFORMATION FOR THE ASKING—Chippew County, the county of a million acres, presents wonderful opportunities to the cattle raiser, dairyman and general farmer. Sault Ste. Marie—its market, with lake and rail transportation, a wealth of forest products and cheap electric power (13,500 h. p.) is destined to be the most important manufacturing center of Northern Michigan. For information and booklet write Civic and Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-Acre farm, 40 acres under cultivation; good clay loam soil; 5-room house; barn; good well water; good fences; located 7 miles from Menominee on fine macadam road to city. A splendid farm and a bargain on easy terms. S. V. Tart, 2007 State St., Menominee, Mich.

HEWLETT buys and sells sheep. 1,000 good 2-year-old ewes for sale now—prompt delivery. If you have any sheep to sell or want to buy, write F. R. K. Hewlett, Lake Ives Ranch, Big Bay, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND—Fertile soils that grow corn, wheat, oats, barley peas, vetch, clover, alfalfa, fruit and vegetables, in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 acre tracts, and smaller if desired. \$10 to \$15 per acre, easy payments, interest 6%. Easily cleared, well grassed and watered by small lakes and streams. Located in the heart of Lower Michigan's clover seed belt. No cash payments required if responsible purchaser will grow annually 4 per cent of acreage to clover and apply proceeds from seed yield upon payment of land until paid for. Clover seed one year after another in Presque Isle County nets growers \$100 an acre. John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

UPPER WISCONSIN, 1,000 acres, solid body, within 4½ miles of county seat. Wagon road through it, choice cut-over hardwood land. Will sell, lease or go in on shares with parties owning cattle, sheep or goats. For particulars write McGovern Land Co., Florence, Wis.

IN WISCONSIN'S CLOVER BELT, tracts of 40 to 2,000 acres for cattle or sheep ranches, fresh running water plentiful, grass unexcelled anywhere. \$15 per acre. Write for information and terms. J. B. Saunders & Co., Park Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—Breeding and feeding sheep. Bucks. Shetland ponies. Dogs. Pure bred Poultry. Pet stock. Write, White, the Sheep Man, Cogswell, No. Dak.

REPUTATION SEEDS—For northern gardens and farms. Also flowers and plants for all occasions. Duluth Floral Co., Duluth, Minn.

COLLECTIONS—The Cloverland Mercantile Agency. Law and collections everywhere. Address, John L. Loell, Legal Department, First National Bank Bldg., Escanaba, Mich.

FOR SALE—Any part of 100,000 acres stock lands or farms in Michigan or Wisconsin. Write for books and prices. Menominee Abstract & Land Company, Menominee, Mich.

INFORMATION FREE—Anything you want to know about Wisconsin, its resources and opportunities will be cheerfully given upon request. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Athletic Club building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—We own 15,000 acres of cut-over lands in Dickinson, Baraga, Menominee, Iron, and Gogebic counties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; 20,000 acres in Forest and Florence counties, Wisconsin. Any size tract on easy terms. J. W. Wells Lumber Co., Menominee, Mich.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Our men being always on the market know values and available offerings, and are therefore in a position to supply your wants to the best possible advantage. Clay, Robinson & Co. Chicago, South St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Louis, Denver, Buffalo, Ft. Worth, El Paso.

FOR SALE—We own and offer some fine bargains in tracts of 160 up to 50,000 acres. Grimmer Land Co., Marinette, Wis.

FOR SALE—We have tracts of cut-over lands of all sizes for practical stockmen who want to succeed in a permanent manner. Consolidated Lumber Co., Manistique, Mich.

FOR SALE—Choice cut-over hardwood lands, especially adapted to grazing and general farming. Small or large tracts at reasonable prices, terms to suit purchaser. Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich.

FOR SALE—520 acre farm, all cleared with exception of about 15 to 20 acres of timber; two large basement barns; big house farm implements; 35 head fine Holstein cows. No better big farm proposition anywhere. For details write, Sawyer-Goodman Co., Marinette, Wis.

WE ANSWER QUESTIONS—If you want to know anything about Cloverland, write to John A. Doelle, Secretary-Manager Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette, Mich., an organization not organized for profit.

FOR SALE—Grazing lands in Cloverland, good soil, fine water, solid groupings, near settled communities, good roads, excellent schools, shipping facilities. Prices and terms right. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Land Dep't. Negaunee, Michigan.

FEEDS OF QUALITY—Ask your dealer for "The Albert Dickinson Company" brands of grass and field seeds, poultry and stock feeds.

FOR SALE—Upper Peninsula cut-over lands suitable for grazing or general farming, in Alger, Chippewa, Gogebic, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft counties. For information write, Land Department, Charcoal Iron Company of America, Marquette, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 acre farms of good land, 10 acres cleared, house, barn, team of horses, two cows, chickens, implements; small cash payment and 15 years to pay balance. A chance for the man of small means to get a start in farming and own his own farm. Northern Michigan Land Co., Grain Exchange building, St. Paul, Minn., or 309 Caswell block, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Any portion of 1,000,000 acres of hardwood cut-over land, plenty of water in streams and lakes; every acre suitable for sheep and cattle grazing, or may be cleared and made into good productive farms. Prices \$10 to \$20 an acre. No land agents, no commissions. Write or call on, Daniel Reid, chairman county board of supervisors, Hurley, Wis., official representative for Iron County, Wisconsin, board of supervisors.

RELIABLE INFORMATION on prices, terms, and condition of cut-over land in Northeastern Minnesota; grazing tracts range from one section up 100,000 acres; free grazing option-leases, all handled through the Commercial Club of Duluth without profit. Our object is to offer every inducement for live stock men to use our idle lands. For details and information address, W. I. Prince, Secretary Commercial Club, Duluth, Minn.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—The county of 1,000,000 acres, the granary of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, invites inspection by grazers, settlers and home seekers. Address, Charles E. Chipley, Secretary Civic & Commercial Association, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

FOR SALE—250,000 acres of unimproved cut-over lands in tracts to suit purchaser. Prices \$5 to \$15 an acre, terms reasonable. Address J. M. Longyear, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—25,000 acres cut-over land in the very heart of Cloverland, Alger county, on very easy and liberal terms. Address, Chatham-Treasury Land Co., Marquette National Bank building, Marquette, Mich.

FOR SALE—Fruit, dairy, live stock, truck gardening, grain, root crop and general farm land. Your choice of 400,000 acres. For terms write to I. Stephenson Company Trustees, Wells, Michigan.

FOR SALE—We own grazing lands in the great open areas of Cloverland, where natural grass settings are found. We can offer you any size tract desirable. Write for full particulars. Baldwin Corporation, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—235,000 acres cut-over land in Northern Michigan and Northern Wisconsin on exceptionally favorable and easy terms. Tracts of all sizes. Bay de Noquet Co., Nahma, Mich., or Oconto Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

Cloverland Magazine Opens Branch Office at Green Bay, Wis.

The remarkable live stock and agricultural development of Greater Cloverland during the year just closing, and the enlarged plans to include the "corn belt" states in the development campaign of 1920, have made it necessary for Cloverland Magazine to open a branch office at Green Bay, Wis., in order to facilitate the work incident to the more extended scope of activities of the Magazine, commercial associations, county boards of supervisors, state agricultural colleges and county agents co-operating.

F. W. Luening, formerly assistant secretary of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, a vice president of Cloverland Magazine, will be in charge of the Green Bay office, which

is located in the offices of the Green Bay Association of Commerce. Communications and inquiries addressed to him will receive prompt attention, the same as though sent direct to the home office in Menominee, Mich.

There will be no surplus of potatoes this year, the national crop being estimated at 350,070,000 bushels, considerably below the yield of last year.

Establish a system of crop rotation and stock farming to preserve fertility of the soil.

The wheat crop this year will have difficulty in reaching the billion bushels mark.

DOCK COAL

CENTRAL WEST COAL CO.
MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN

Oneida County Wisconsin

*Where 25,000 western sheep
were pastured this season*

**Some of these Stockmen are
Wintering Here**

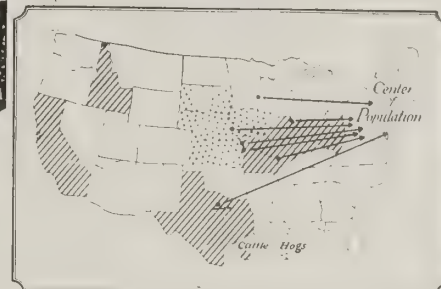
**Range for thousands more. Abundance
of good water, grass and clover. Plan to
graze in Oneida County, Wisconsin, in 1920,
and then pick out your permanent ranch.**

ADDRESS

**County Board of Supervisors
RHINELANDER, ONEIDA COUNTY, WIS.**



Swift's packing plants dress
the meat near where it is grown
and take it across the continent



You wouldn't eat much meat, Mr. City Man, if it were not for the packers

The east depends on the packing industry to feed its dense population. The Atlantic states raise only one-sixth of their meat supply.

Out west the situation is turned around.

They have too much meat there. The seven largest cattle and hog raising states—all western—grow about 800 more pounds of meat per person each year than can be eaten by the people of those states.

The packers dress this western meat and whirl it across the country so the eastern population

may enjoy roasts, juicy steaks, and other less expensive cuts.

It is obvious that only a thoroughly equipped organization can do such a national business.

Millions of people are served by the Swift refrigerator car fleet with their daily meat. It is this large volume that enables Swift & Company to sell meats at a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound, including profits on hides and all other by-products.

Public service has never been cheaper.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



Roasted and Packed by

THE MICHIGAN
COFFEE & SPICE
COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

Roasted and Packed by

THE MICHIGAN
COFFEE & SPICE
COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

*The Fastest Selling Coffee
in Cloverland*



Exclusive Distributors

CARPENTER COOK COMPANY
MENOMINEE and ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN

Roasted and Packed by

THE MICHIGAN
COFFEE & SPICE
COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

Roasted and Packed by

THE MICHIGAN
COFFEE & SPICE
COMPANY

Menominee, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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